RG 104, Sequence 171

8NS-104-95-171, Miscellaneous Correspondence, working papers, reports, studies & photographs of the “U.S. Mint Site Selection,” 1970 - 1979.

RG 104

FY 09

UNITED STATES MINT
Denver Colorado

Architectural site plans for "New Denver Mint"
Misc. Correspondence, Working Papers, Reports,
Studies and Photographs for "US Mint Site Selection"
1970-1979

OLD FRC 104-89-0005

8NS 104-95-171 **Box 4**

Newspaper Clippings File

Saving the Mint

(News - Editorial Section 12/7/72)

CITY COUNCIL should waste no time in assembling the proposed land package that would be traded to Uncle Sam for relocation of a new and expanded U.S. Mint facility.

Preliminary approval of the transaction, wherein the federal government would give the city the present Mint at its West Colfax Avenue site in exchange for a 32-acre site east of Mile High Stadium, has been given by Mrs. Mary Brooks, director of the Mint.

Much of the land at the site is already city property. However, the city will need an estimated $971,000—in addition to $2 million already set aside—for purchasing 19 acres owned by private individuals. The $2 million comes from the 1973 capital improvements fund. The additional $971,000 should be transferred from the unencumbered funds brought to Denver through federal revenue sharing.

City officials have suggested most of the revenue-sharing funds go to replace capital funds switched to make budgets of two previous years adequate. The relocation of the Mint should be regarded as a major capital improvement. And in the trade Denver will get a fine and historic building to go with its Civic Center complex.

There are many valid reasons for maintaining the Mint in Denver. The city began with private minting establishments which turned out gold coins for the territory before it became a state.

The present Mint began as an assaying office in 1904. Two years later it began turning out federal money and in the interval has been expanded three times to meet coinage requirements. Now the plant is far too small to handle the minting jobs for Washington and for several foreign countries.

At the proposed new site there will be ample room for major construction, ample parking for the thousands of visitors who yearly tour the Mint—the city's largest single attraction—and enough ground for lawns, landscaping and beautification of the area bordering on the South Platte River and the Valley Highway.

The General Services Administration, charged with the relocation, says it wants arrangements to be formalized by Dec. 22. We see no reason why that goal shouldn't be met.

Rules make survival tough for w

By KATHY GOSLINER
Rocky Mountain News Writer

Betty Lou Martin can buy ood from the corner gro-ery with food stamps. But she needs leg braces and a ane to get there, and be-ause of a Wednesday oper-ation on her arm can't cook or herself.

If she stays home and orders meals from a nonprofit service atering to the disabled, how-ever, she's required to pay in ash.

The federal Food Stamp Act prevents Mrs. Martin from purchasing home meals with stamps. It's simply a question of age. Mrs. Martin must wait out another 11 birthdays—when she'll reach the magic age of 60—before she'll qualify. Meanwhile, she plans, out of necessity, to accept the meal service, despite the severe strain it imposes on her limited budget. "I have little choice," she said.

Colorado welfare officials report that crippled Vietnam veterans, and those under 60 who are housebound with arthritis and other debilitating diseases, are in the same predica-

Mikesell said this imposes hardships on those with children in college. It was tossed out in the same court, according to Mikesell, and the department is also prevented from enforcing it until a final determination is made.

The "visibility" of the food stamp program accounts for difficulties in the act itself,

This
VIDE
EYE

HEARINGS ANALYZED

Post - 2/29/76

Effect on Core City, Suburbs Unresolved in Mint Debate

By LEONARD LARSEN
Chief, Denver Post Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — The Treasury Department, spurred by the conservative star of the Ford Cabinet, Treasury Secretary William Simon, is concerned only with saving money in shifting the site of the new Denver Mint from Park Hill to Littleton.

Simon and the department aren't concerned with the socio-economic impact on Denver and its core city residents or even the widening effect that might have on the suburbs.

They aren't concerned with the likelihood that the Mint would diminish as a ourist attraction, once installed in what now an empty Gates Rubber Co. plant the extreme edge of the metropolitan ea.

hey advocate the Littleton site over Park Hill site — nearly two years the location inside Denver was designated — because of in-house estimates of a dollar savings first suggested at $29 million, later reduced to $25.3 million and called into serious question during a hearing Friday before the Senate Banking Committee.

It was at that hearing, and one held at the Treasury Department the afternoon before, where the single-minded Treasury pursuit of a dollar savings was expounded by David Macdonald, an assistant secretary of the Treasury, sitting in for Simon.

Answering a question Thursday on the possible adverse core city effect the site shift might have on Denver, Macdonald replied:

"I doubt the Treasury or the Mint (Bureau) has the kind of discretion to spend an extra $25 million on the kind of social considerations you bring forth."

He was questioned again on the subject Friday by Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., the Banking Committee chairman, who cited what he described as "compelling" testimony a few moments earlier by U.S. Rep. Patricia Schroeder, D-Colo., Denver Mayor Bill McNichols and Denver Councilman Bill Roberts.

"Have you given any real thought to the effect this would have on the city of Denver?" Proxmire asked Macdonald in probing the Treasury's endorsement of the Littleton site.

'ADVERSE EFFECT'

"They," said Proxmire, referring to Mrs. Schroeder, McNichols and Roberts, "argue a very serious adverse effect on that community. We don't want to take a step that would result in the deterioration of a major city."

"They make a very valid point," said Macdonald of the potential core city damage outlined by the Denverites. "But it needs to be weighed against a cost saving. That judgment I'm not willing to overrule and say it's more important that those social considerations be made dominant."

Proxmire pressed on.

The forecasts of the adverse impact on the core city, he reminded Macdonald, were undisputed by his department, and "the committee has very little option except to accept the Denver presentation."

That view, Proxmire repeated, suggested "a very serious effect on the viability of downtown Denver and to simply say that the Gates plant is a bargain and a $25 million savings is unsatisfactory."

SERIOUS QUESTION

That exchange, and a following discussion in which Mint estimates that the cost of a new building on the Park Hill site would be $46.5 million were called into serious question, prompted Proxmire's observation of the quality of the Treasury Department presentation.

"Just on the basis of common sense, it doesn't seem to add up," said the committee chairman, referring specifically to a Treasury assertion that even with construction of the "cheapest possible" building on the Park Hill site, its cost would still be $25 million more than acquisition and remodeling of the Gates plant in Littleton.

Proxmire then said he would ask for a study of the site dispute by the General

Continued on page 4.

per cent more than last year, the council estimates. The increase by $89 million is second only to the $99.5 million hike for last year, according to records covering the last 25 years.

Other tax highlights reported by the council:

—Colorado's assessed valuation has risen 12.6 per cent over last year to a total of $8.4 billion.

—Property taxes supporting county governments, excluding Denver, will total $117.9 million this year, a 19.4 per cent increase over 1975. But the average mill levy has increased only slightly, to 17.96.

—Property taxes for cities and towns, excluding Denver, will total $39.1 million, a 13.2 per cent hike over last year. The average levy, however, has fallen slightly to 11.61 mills.

—Statewide, the average mill rate is 83.43, only 1.39 over last year.

—School property taxes in 1976 will total $441.7 million, a 13 per cent gain over 1975. The increase by $50.9 million includes $27.5 million approved by the State School District Budget Review Board.

—The average statewide school district mill levy is 52.36 for the current year, an increase by only 0.22 mills over 1975.

—Other property-tax increases this year include special districts, 27.8 per cent and local junior college districts, 21.5 per cent.

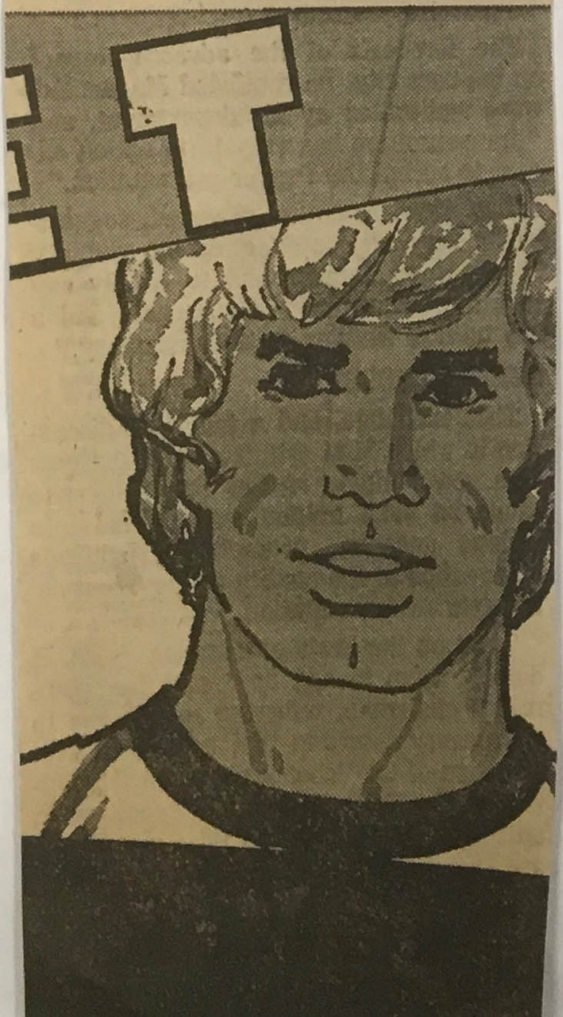
The junior college districts will receive $5.5 million in property taxes this year, a 21.5 per cent increase over 1975, the council reports.

LEVY RISING FASTER

It adds that special districts will collect a total of $47.9 million in property taxes this year. The Regional Transportation District (RTD) will account for $3.8 million of the $10.4 million increase over last year. Further, this is the fourth consecutive year property taxes levied by special-improvement districts have risen faster than other local-government taxes.

RTD will collect $5.9 million in property taxes this year, nearly triple the amount taken in last year. That reflects 0.96 of a mill levied for operating deficits for 1976 plus 0.5 previously levied for planning, the council reports.

Referring to the school review board's authorization of a $27.5 million increase in school general fund property taxes, the council said: "Without such authorization, school property taxes would have increased by only $23.4 million . . . The average statewide school mill levy would have fallen 3.26 mills to 49.1 mills, rather than the 0.22 mill increase which actually



tion is obtained and more meter maids hired, they wouldn't be assigned specifically to patrolling commercial lots.

He said they would be assigned to regular parking-control duties but would be on call to write tickets in the lots.

No extra expense is expected to be incurred by hiring extra meter maids because added revenues would be generated.

A decision is expected within a week.

Plea to Prowler: Return Briefcase

Keep the clothes, keep the stamp collection, but give the briefcase back, Mark Coolidge pleaded Saturday morning after his car was broken into Friday night.

Coolidge, a resident of Anaheim, Calif., makes part of his living designing license plates. Some sample designs, prototypes and plate dies were in the briefcase stolen between 9 and 10 p.m. from his beige Volkswagen at 2036 Broadway. He said he has been on the road for about two weeks this trip trying to sell his patterns to states in the area.

The contents of the briefcase, he observed, aren't worth anything to anyone but him, so there is no reason for keeping it.

If whoever took his samples and designs will return them, Coolidge said, he will pay a reward.

MINT HEARINGS ANALYZED

Effect on Core City Unresolved

FROM PAGE 1

Accounting Office (GAO), the Congress' chief investigative arm.

With the pledge by Proxmire that he would seek an early report from the GAO, possibly within "a matter of weeks," the Senate committee hearing on the Mint site dispute was ended.

The fallout from the dispute, mainly the political fallout in a campaign year, was certain to continue.

Mainly involved here are the Denver congresswoman, Mrs. Schroeder, and Rep. William Armstrong, R-Colo., the Fifth District congressman, who Jan. 21 opened the argument with release of an internal "alternate-site" study prepared by Frank Rhea, the Denver Mint project director. The study forecast a $29 million savings in shifting the Mint site to Littleton.

SCHROEDER RETORT

An angry critic of that—and offering a subsequent task-force study which brought the estimated savings down to $25.3 million—Mrs. Schroeder almost from the beginning has charged that a political motive lurks behind the recommended site change by the Treasury Department.

Two years ago, before her last campaign for re-election, Mrs. Schroeder has recalled, a move was on to install the Mint in the Denver Federal Center in Jefferson County.

That proposition, like the plan now to move the Mint to Arapahoe County, would have damaged her politically, Mrs. Schroeder maintains, and she sees a Republican design—aided by the White House—to accomplish that goal.

Mrs. Schroeder's three announced GOP opponents, all contesting for the nomination to run against her, are apparently having some trouble getting a handle on the issue. They can't line up in favor of moving the Mint from Denver. They have to agree with her on that.

BILL PASSED HOUSE

Two of the Republicans, John Gonce and Ted Bryant, are suggesting that Mrs. Schroeder could have blocked the development of the issue, this despite the fact that the Schroeder-sponsored Mint-authorization bill was passed by the House last September and was awaiting action in the Senate when the "alternate site" proposal surfaced.

Gonce came to Washington for the hearings Thursday and Friday, arguing against the site shift at the Treasury Department session Thursday and picturing himself as necessarily defending Denver's rights since Mrs. Schroeder had refused to take part.

Bryant sent a telegram to the Treasury officials critical of the "short-fuse" notification of the Thursday "open hearing."

Bryant added that he was "appalled at congressperson (Schroeder) ignoring the Mint matter until it became critical instead of shoring up Denver's claim well in advance."

PROWLING EDGES

The third potential Schroeder opponent, State Rep. Don Friedman, seems to be prowling the edges of the dispute, quiet for the moment.

Armstrong's role is also becoming complicated. From the time he originally released the initial "alternate site" study, Armstrong maintained a "neutral" role, insisting he was interested only in the consideration of the Littleton site as one that could save federal money and produce other benefits.

When he finally did endorse the Littleton site at the Friday Senate hearing, Armstrong insisted that in addition to the estimated savings of $25.3 million another favorable factor was the Treasury's suggestion that the remodeled Gates plant could be put in production two years earlier than a new plant at Park Hill.

The two-year advance in production, although advanced by the Treasury-sponsored task force, was muted at the Friday Senate Committee session Friday.

STRESS SAVINGS

With Macdonald as their chief spokesmen, the Treasury and Mint officials spoke almost exclusivley to the money savings, in the process divorced themselves from any consequences regarding moving the Mint from Denver to the suburbs.

Armstrong, testifying Friday, suggested that construction of the Mint at Park Hill was a questionable rehabilitative action. The federal government—if that was the desired result—would get "more bang for the buck" with specific community-development projects, Armstrong said.

On the record of the hearing, then, Armstrong was left favoring the money savings, but with he alone among advocates of the site change suggesting the move would save time in addition to money.

COULD BE COSTLY

The seeming indifference to the "social considerations" of Denver isn't likely to harm Armstrong in his bid for re-election to Congress. But if, as expected, Armstrong seeks the Senate seat of Sen. Floyd Haskell, D-Colo., in 1978, the "savings" he is advocating may be costly when he courts Denver voters.

A Democrat who has announced against Armstrong in the Fifth District, Mrs. Dorothy Hores, questioned relocation of the Mint in Littleton in a letter which was made a part of the Senate hearing record.

Among others of the Colorado congressional delegation, Haskell and Rep. Tim Wirth, D-Colo., have announced their opposition to the site shift.

Sen. Gary Hart, who joined in criticism of the Treasury Department cost estimates Friday, says he's still waiting to see a comprehensive report, not only on the cost estimates but also on the impact on Denver if the Mint is moved.

Two Mint Opponents Target of Criticisms

Both 1st District Rep. Pat Schroeder, Democrat, and 5th District Rep. Bill Armstrong, Republican, came under attack from their political opponents Saturday for their recent actions in the tussle over the location of the new Denver Mint.

In the most recent political exchange over the Mint location, Monte Pasco, Democratic state chairman for Colorado, ciritcized Armstrong for rushing into action on the basis of "shoddy" and inadequate information, while Gonce, a candidate for the Republican nomination for the 1st District seat, berated Mrs. Schroeder for failing to act "in dereliction" of her duty.

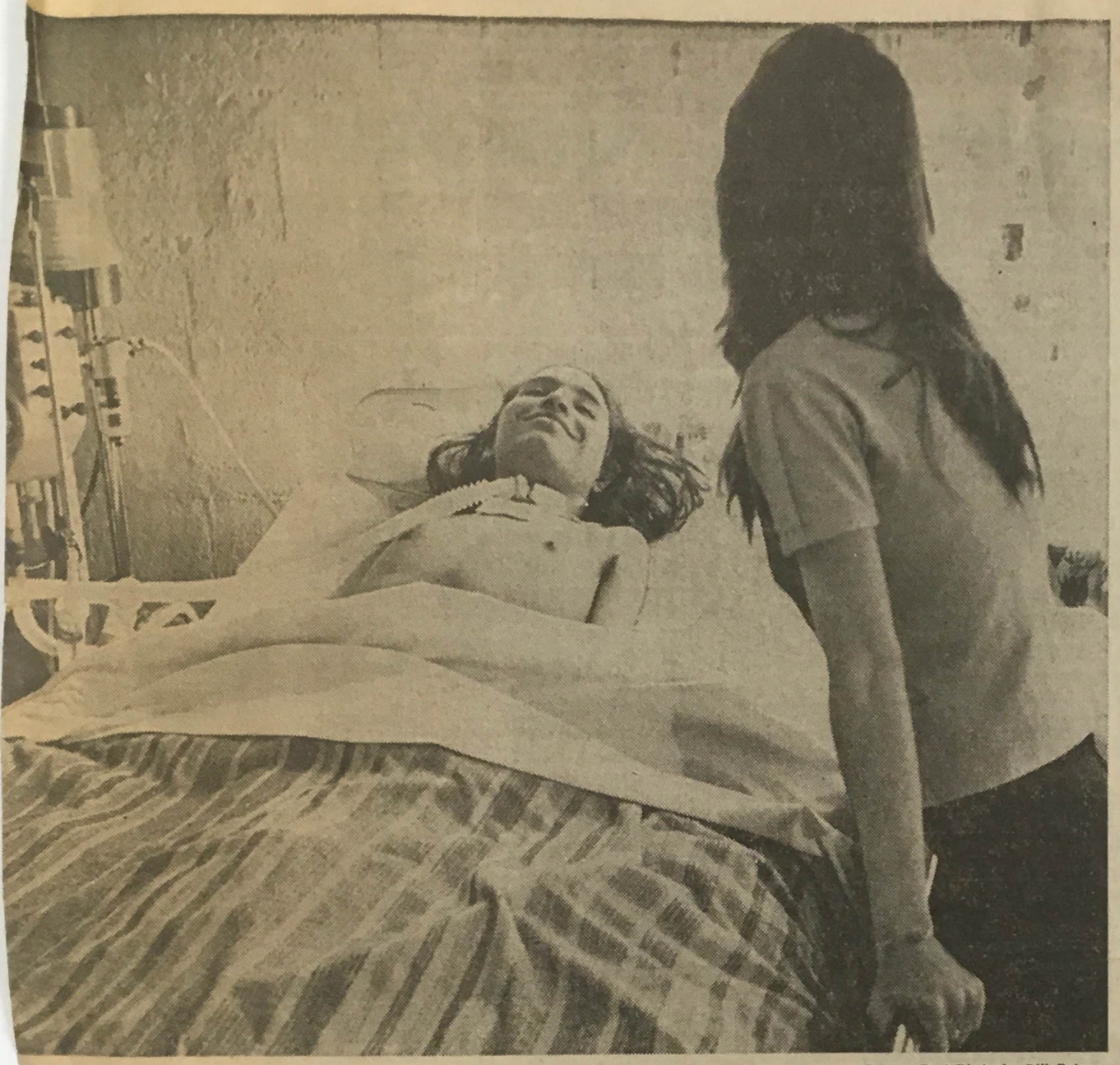
Pasco's criticism was aimed at Armstrong's endorsement of the administration proposal for locating the Mint in Littleton.

Pascoe charged that the report endorsed by Armstrong "was prepared in a few days from little more than scribbles on several sheets of paper. It uses figures applicable to Philadelphia instead of Denver," and is "a shallow and shoddy study."

Meanwhile, Gonce assailed Mrs. Schroeder for "petulantly boycotting" a meeting held Thursday by the U.S. Treasury Department to receive suggestions on the new Denver Mint.

In a telegram to Mrs. Schroeder, Gonce announced that he personally flew to Washington Thursday to attend the meeting Mrs. Schroeder boycotted "in dereliction of your duty to your district."

And he added, "I am formally notifying you that, should a repetition of this ill-advised behavior occur, I will fly to Washington on very short notice, if it is humanly possible, to do your job for you."



Denver Post Photo by Bill Peters

' ATLANTIS ATTENDANT DEBBIE WALTERS
n the neck, the bullet severing his spine.

Place' at Atlantis

ur place, and no one else's,"
h a quiet fervor in his voice.
—FRED GILLIES

COMMON CAUSE

'Sunshine
Drive Orga

By KENNETH T. WALSH
Denver Post Staff Writer

Colorado Common Cause is organizing a campaign to decide once and for all the fate of the much-maligned sunshine law, the group's executive director says.

The Denver-based public-interest lobby intends to place the law, with some changes, before the voters again, this time as a constitutional amendment.

Rosalie Schiff told The Denver Post:

"We're definitely going ahead with a constitutional amendment. The only thing up in the air is whether we'll do it this November or in 1978 (when the next state-wide election is scheduled)."

Ms. Schiff admitted there are some technical flaws in the current law and said a Common Cause special committee is studying ways to improve and strengthen it.

"Since it will be a constitutional amendment, we'll have to do an excellent job," she said, noting that if the measure is built into the constitution, it will be most difficult to alter.

Common Cause may n
complete the research an
signatures on petitions in
the ballot this year. If the
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63,040 SIGNATURES

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He is serving an 8-to-13-ye
the Nebraska prison as the
conviction on charges that
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from Denver.

Hospital Patient R
$1,000 in Jewelry

A patient at St. Josep
ported the theft late Fr
Saturday of jewelry with a
more than $1,000.

The patient, a Fort Lup
man reported to police th

To - Frank MacDonald

THE DENVER POST
30 Thurs., Aug. 26, 1976

SCHROEDER PESSIMISTIC

New Denver Mint 'Years in Future'

By SHARON SHERMAN
Denver Post Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — There seems little chance that Denver will get a new Mint without years of delay and a new round of studies, hearings and political fights, Rep. Pat. Schroeder, D-Colo., predicted Thursday.

Despite some attempts to be optimistic, Schroeder was generally pessimistic about prospects for a near-future solution to arguments about whether a Mint should be built in the Park Hill section of Denver or, in fact, should be built at all.

Mint officials, quoted in recent articles in the New York Times and Coin Age magazine, further confounded the debate by saying they are looking at far-reaching changes in the nation's coin monetary structure — notably, perhaps eliminating the penny in favor of a two-cent coin.

PENNIES ACCOUNT for nearly 75 per cent of production at the Mints in Denver, Philadelphia and West Point, N.Y., according to the August issue of Coin Age.

It is unlikely, Schroeder said, that the General Accounting Office (GAO) — now looking into several questions raised in the latest Mint controversy early this year — will recommend building a new facility when production needs are decreasing.

The first round of action involving the old, downtown Denver Mint ended in 1974, when federal officials announced they would build a new facility in Park Hill.

BUT WHEN CONGRESS this spring began to consider funding for construction of that facility, Rep. Bill Armstrong, R-Colo., upset all previous plans by arguing that millions of dollars could be saved by remodeling a former tire factory in Littleton and putting the Mint there.

Schroeder strongly attacked the predicted savings of $29 million, later revised to $25 million, and she said Treasury officials apparently didn't know what they wanted, how to get it or what it would cost.

The controversy culminated in heated hearings before the Senate Banking Committee, whose chairman, Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., ordered the GAO study into the entire Denver Mint question.

THE GAO'S REPORT is expected in late September, but meanwhile the Littleton tire factory has been sold to a tire manufacturer and Mint officials are studying sweeping changes in their operation.

Schroeder said she thinks it "highly unlikely" that GAO would recommend building a new facility or that the Senate would let such a proposal sail through with the short time left in this legislative session and national elections coming.

"I think GAO is going to tell the bureaucrats at the Mint that they've got to get their act together and decide what it is they want and get some facts to back it up," Schroeder said.

SCHROEDER SAID whatever solution is found to the Mint controversy, she expects there will continue to be a Mint operation in the core city of Denver.

Officials may decide to attempt to bring the current facility up to national health and safety standards, she said, but added, "I would doubt that that would be feasible, because it would be so costly."

Schroeder said the downtown Mint facility has been granted several exemptions from health and safety standrds and must be brought up to standard no matter what Mint officials decide to do about a new facility.

The congresswoman said she will wait for the GAO report, because it is the "definitive work" on the Mint questions, before deciding what steps to take next.

Transmitted via Telecopier, 8-27-76, @ 10:03 am.

SCHROEDER PESSIMISTIC

Denver Post
8/26/76

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12 Overture."

Denver Post Photos
By DAVID CUPP

Sale



Denim school-mates.

We've got jeans and jackets for rough-playing boys. Great special buys for Mom.

3

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Denim—the be

Mint layoffs

Editor: The announced layoff at the Denver Mint deserves a more comprehensive, factual, and detailed story than the one printed in your newspaper on April 21.

A careful study of the facts leading up to this sad situation reveals that a handful of incompetent Mint, Treasury and Federal Reserve officials are the real cause of the upcoming layoff and not the condition of the country's economy as suggested in your news story.

As late as June 1975, these empty-headed federal bureaucrats were still forecasting the need for increased coin production. They went ahead with a costly program of phasing out and contracting out to private industries the melting, casting, and rolling operations at the Denver Mint in order to make room for more coin producing machinery.

Had these officials applied proper marketing techniques in their forecasting, this function would still be with us and there would be no layoff necessary.

I submit to you that come August 1, 1976, the first three persons on the unemployment line should be Dr. Arthur Burns, chairman, Federal Reserve Board; Frank McDonald, deputy director, U.S. Mint, and George Ambrose, assistant director of production, U.S. Mint.

CHARLES M. DALLA
President, Local 695
American Federation of
Government Employes,
Denver

Editor's note: The story was comprehensive and factual. Mint officials — not us — maintained the layoffs are the result of falling copper prices and poor predictions by the Federal Reserve Board.

However, we share Dalla's suspicions that Mint and Treasury Department officials aren't totally blameless in the matter.

Rocky Mtn. News 4/26/76

UCTION SKILLS were lacking
ersity's staging of 'The Brass

Kennedy Center, with the seventh at George Washington University.

Besides the three schools which presented originals, the other four participants and their entries were the University of Detroit-Marygrove College, "The Me Nobody Knows"; the University of Evansville, Ind., "Ah, Wilderness!"; Indiana University-Purdue University, "Hair!"; and Temple University, Philadelphia, "Moby Dick — Rehearsed."

THE SEVEN PRODUCTIONS were selected n regional auditions starting last fall, in which udges viewed more than 350 entries representng all sections of the nation.

An additional evening of the festival was levoted to scenes in which 13 regional acting vinners competed for two $2,000 scholarships rovided by the Irene Ryan Foundation. Each f the 13 already had won $750 in regional cometition. National winners selected are Rebecca Guy, University of Evansville, Ind., nd Kathleen Monteleone, Park College, Mo.

The festival concept provides a stimulus unrecedented in college theater. Students and aculty get to see how well or badly other chools are doing, and to test themselves before ew and unfamiliar audiences. Symposia conucted at the regional festivals as well as the ational festival give every participating ompany a chance to hear professional discusion and evaluation of their work.

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time of the crash, saying emotionally, "Sorry I haven't replied for a long time. Tenno heika banzai! (Long live the emperor!)" He said the transmission ended immediately.

DENVER POST
The Voice of the Rocky Mountain Empire®
Denver, Colo.—Climate Capital of the World—Tuesday, March 23, 1976 *15 Cents, 44 Pages*

U.S. Reinforces Cuba Wa

WASHINGTON—(UPI)—In his strongest warning yet, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger says "the United States will not accept further Cuban mlitary interventions abroad."

In a speech to the Dallas World Affairs Council Monday night, Kissinger spoke of "forthright and decisive action," while not spelling out just what the United States would do should Cuba move its troops into the expected battle in Rhodesia.

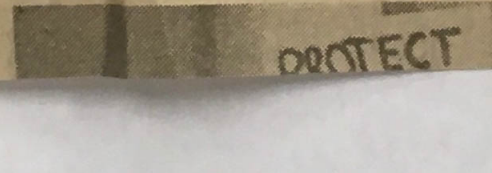
But officials close to the secretary say there are no present plans for a "swift and vigorous" military strike against Cuba, as reportd Monday by the Washington Star and carried in The Denver Post.

Kissinger publicly has warned the Cubans—and by extension the Soviet Union—before, but not in language as strong as this:

"We are not the world's policeman—but we cannot permit the Soviet Union or its surrogates to become the world's policeman either, if we care anything about our security and the fate of freedom in the world. It does no good to preach strategic superiority while practicing regional retreat.

"It is time that the world be reminded that America remains capable of forthright and decisive action.

Prolong FEC,





★★THE DENVER POST Tues., Mar. 23, 1976

Issue Unresolved: Is New Mint Needed?

By DAN PARTNER
Denver Post Staff Writer

A Littleton site for a proposed U.S. Mint was eliminated Monday, but a government agency could recommend that the new facility isn't needed.

The four-month-long controversy concerning whether the Mint should be located in a building owned by Gates Rubber Co. in Littleton or on the site purchased by the government in Denver's Park Hill area ended with the sale of the Gates structure and 120 acres to the Michelin Tire Corp.

ARMSTRONG SUGGESTION

The Littleton site was suggested by U.S. Rep. Bill Armstrong, R-Colo., when he learned the use of the building would save a projected $25.3 million. The site is in Armstrong's 5th District.

Sale of the Gates property leaves the Park Hill site as the lone candidate for the facility—if the government decides a new Mint is needed to sustain the nation's need for coins.

As a result of strong opposition to the Littleton site by Denver city officials and U.S. Rep. Pat Schroeder, D-Colo., the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs asked the General Accounting Office (GAO) to study the Mint situation. The study, as originally outlined, would recommend where it should be located and whether it was required, a GAO spokesman said Tuesday.

Because site selection no longer is an issue, the study now will center on whether a new $46.7 million Mint is needed, a GAO official said Tuesday.

Joe Normile, associate director of the logistics and communications division in Washington, said the study will "look at all factors, including the capacities of the present Mints and the projected coin requirements over the next five to seven years."

Mrs. Schroeder, in whose district the Park Hill site is located, said Monday she was "delighted that a tire factory building is going to be used for what it was built for—making tires." Gates discontinued using the building in 1973 when it quit making automobile tires.

"The problem about the plant has been solved," Mrs. Schroeder said, "but because people have been playing a lot of games, we still have to wait for the GAO report."

COMMENT MADE

Armstrong said Tuesday the Senate Banking Committee should have moved faster in considering the Littleton site.

"I really regret that the committee was so slow in consideration of the site," Armstrong said.

"If it was a good deal—and I think it was—it is unfortunate it wasn't considered more rapidly."

Armstrong noted that he sent a letter Jan. 21 to Proxmire, discussing the availability of the Littleton site.

35-ACRE SITE

Armstrong recalled that Mayor Bill McNichols had suggested that the new Mint could be built on the 35-acre Park Hill site "as cheaply" as in Littleton.

If that is true, Armstrong said he would support the Park Hill site. He said he knows of no other alternative site that might be proposed at the savings suggested by the Littleton site.

McNichols said Monday the sale of the Littleton building "seems the best for all parties concerned." He said he could "rejoice with our neighbor to the south that they have obtained a new industry" that doesn't erode Littleton's tax base.

★THE DENVER POST Tues., Mar. 23, 1976

3 Criticize Schroeder on Mint Handling

By TODD PHIPERS
Denver Post Political Writer

Three Republican candidates for Congress in Colorado's 1st District expressed pleasure Monday that the Mint will remain in Denver, and took the opportunity to criticize Democratic incumbent Pat Schroeder's handling of the matter.

The GOP challengers reacted favorably to reports that a Littleton site which had been proposed for the Mint was sold by Gates Rubber Co. to the Michelin Tire Co.

"I am pleased that the Mint will remain in Denver where it belongs," said State Rep. Don Friedman, one of the three GOP candidates in the district,

"The decision has been made not as a

"The decision haw been made not as a result of the pouting and temper tantrums of Pat Schroeder, but by the actions of the Chamber of Commerce, the Michelin Tire Co. and the Gates Rubber Co.," he added.

John Gonce, who has been most vocal in his criticism of the congresswoman's handling of the Mint controversy, renewed his charge that it is yet another example of her "pure negligence" in Congress.

"She is not doing her job, not representing her people," Gonce said. His claim is that the controversy wouldn't have arisen if Mrs. Schroeder had changed a word in the enabling legislation — passed last year by the House — to require that the Mint be "in" Denver, rather than "at" Denver.

TURNED TO FUTURE

Ted Bryant, who also has questioned Mrs. Schroeder's performance in the Mint site squabble, turned his attentions Monday to the facility's future. And in doing so, he may have opened a new can of worms.

Bryant said his "feeling hasn't changed. The Mint should stay right where it is (downtown)." The former state legislator said he has information that the existing building can be expanded, with the possible addition of a "warehouse-type facility" near rail transportation.

Gonce said he also has studied the matter and has found that it "just is not feasible."

'ONLY SOLUTION'

The proposed site at the Park Hill Golf Course "is the only solution, in my opinion," said Gonce, a former Realtor.

He said he has been "fighting very hard" for the Park Hill location, and will continue to do so. In addition, he said, he will continue to seek the language change in the legislation which will insure that the mint stays in the city.

Friedman said the facility's future should be handled in the "most economical way possible," but isn't sure if that means a new plant at Park Hill or an expanded downtown mint. He added that he is "a little amazed" that Mrs. Schroeder's propoposal specified Park Hill, but "now she doesn't know where it will be."

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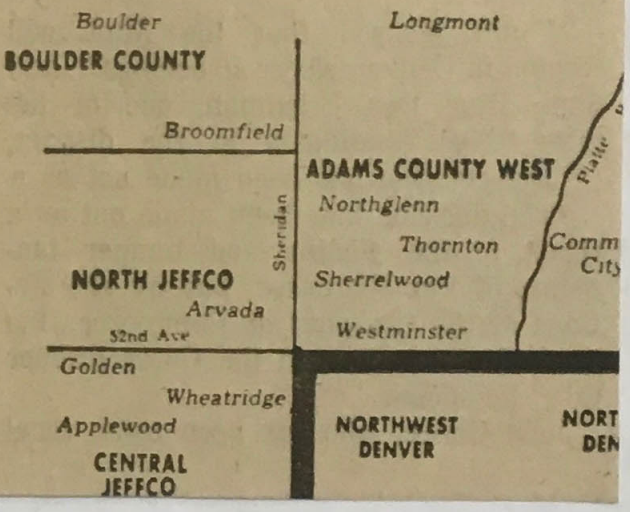
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★THE DENVER POST Tues., Apr. 20, 1976

Denver Mint Plans Layoffs for August

By DAN PARTNER
Denver Post Staff Writer

The U.S. Mint in Denver will lay off an undetermined number of production and support personnel in August, Deputy Mint Supt. Harry Lawrence said Tuesday.

The first reduction in the Mint's work force in 20 years is the result of a significant decline in demand for coins, Lawrence said.

Production is based on requirements estimated by the Federal Reserve Bank. The demand for coins has been far below the estimated requirements, and the Denver Mint is four months ahead in inventories of all denominations of coins, Lawrence said.

The layoffs will be for at least one year, he said. Employes were told of the reduction plans Monday, and individuals affected will be informed early next month, when the number to be cut will be determined.

LAWRENCE SAID HE didn't know what effect the layoff would have on plans to build a new mint in Denver. The General Accounting Office is making a study of whether a new facility is needed to meet the nation's demand for coins in the 1980s. The agency's findings are to be given to the Senate Banking Committee in August.

The new mint is scheduled to be built on land in east Denver purchased from the city.

The Mint has 480 employes; 261 are directly involved in coin production, Lawrence said. An additional 110 support the production force.

A Mint employe who requested that he not be identified told The Denver Post the cutback would be "more than 100."

Lawrence said the number would be determined at a production meeting during the last week of this month.

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Rocky Mtn News 4/21/76

Mint will lay off 'scores' of workers

By JACK OLSEN JR.
News Staff

Falling copper prices and poor predictions by the Federal Reserve Board will result in the layoffs of scores of Denver Mint employes by the end of the summer.

In a telephone interview from Philadelphia Tuesday, the acting director of the U.S. Mint, Frank H. MacDonald, confirmed that about 40 per cent of 100 to 200 layoffs planned throughout the U.S. Mint system will come in Denver.

The deputy superintendent of the Denver Mint, Harry E. Lawrence, refused to reveal what layoff estimate he had announced to his subordinates. But one mint supervisor is known to have informed production personnel Monday that it could exceed 100.

There are 480 mint employes, 375 of them directly involved with coin production. Most of the layoffs will come in their ranks, with victims getting notices no sooner than June. The layoffs are set for August.

Both Lawrence and MacDonald pinned some of the blame on the Federal Reserve Board — actually called the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System — which had greatly overestimated American coin needs for this year.

INITIAL ESTIMATES IN 1975 were that 15.6 billion new coins would have to be produced for 1976 needs. The U.S. Mint, which sets its production according to Federal Reserve Board estimates, forged ahead to meet the projected need.

But so far this year new coins have been needed at a rate equal to a mere 10 billion a year. MacDonald said that both mint and Federal Reserve Bank coin supplies now on hand would satisfy the nation for several months. He said that the faulty estimates were partly a result of the end of the 1½-year penny shortage.

For months, the three main mints — in Denver, Philadelphia and West Point, N.Y. — couldn't keep up with penny demand. Part of the problem, MacDonald said, was the cost of copper — at one point more than $1.50 a pound. Pennies were being hoarded, "used as a commodity. The copper in them was worth as much as a penny."

NOW THE COPPER price has fallen back to less than 60 cents, and previously hoarded pennies are being released for use as currency.

When the penny shortage hit, however, there had been plans to begin minting foreign coins at the old silver depository at West Point, MacDonald said. Instead, the depository was outfitted to produce American coins and went into full production of them early last year.

Now, MacDonald said, it would be impractical and unfair to employes there to shut down the modern and efficient coinage operation. At a recent meeting of mint officials from throughout the nation, the U.S. Mint acting director announced that the West Point and Philadelphia mints would have to absorb 60 per cent of layoffs and Denver would have to absorb the rest.

An anonymous caller to the News said that Denver Mint employes were upset about the decision to crank up the West Point operation, especially now that it might cost some of them their jobs.

DENVER MINT EMPLOYES are angry for a purely local reason as well. According to Lawrence, a year and a half ago the local mint bought additional coin stamping machines to boost production.

But equipment used to melt and roll metal into stampable sheets had to be moved out to make room. The mint previously had purchased 75 per cent of its raw stock already rolled; the rest it rolled itself. When the 25-per-cent

(Continued on page 23)

Denver Mint layoffs could surpass 100

(Continued from page 5)

rolling operation was eliminated, so were some jobs.

"We absorbed the workers," Lawrence said, and no new employes have been hired in production during the last year as a result.

MacDonald said that final layoff plans were still flexible. Only a sudden — and unlikely — surge in consumer coin demand could prevent the cutbacks, according to MacDonald.

defines specific areas of sexual activity which, if shown or "described in a patently offensive way," would result in jail for promoters for at least 30 days and fines for the business owners of $300 per offense.

KINGSLEY DENIED THE request because he said he believed Ney's client, Janice Pierce, an employe at the University of Colorado at Denver bookstore, was in no danger of suffering "irreparable harm" without the restraining order.

In denying Ney's request, Kingsley refused to rule on the constitutionality of the ordinance. That decision will be made at a later hearing.

On Monday, Denver vice squad detectives began enforcing the ordinance, arresting two bookstore owners whose businesses distributed allegedly pornographic material.

Ms. Pierce hasn't been arrested and according to Capt. C. J. "Jerry" Kennedy, head of the vice bureau, is in no danger of being arrested.

"We wouldn't have cited that bookstore in 100,000 years," Kennedy said after the hearing.

Kennedy, who testified at the hearing, said it would be physically impossible for his detail to "cite everyone."

"WE'RE GOING TO proceed with busines as usual and systematically cite violators, said Kennedy.

Arthur Schwartz and Bernard Morley, attor neys for several bookstores and theaters whic sell and distribute explicit sexual materia conferred in an anteroom shortly after th decision.

"We're unhappy," Schwartz said. "I said be fre it (Ney's request for a restraining order was a tactical error, and the court agreed."

"We have to make a decision on whether we intervene on the matter of seeking a declarato ry judgment on the constitutionality of the law," Schwartz said.

Ney pointed out that despite Kingsley's ruling, "the issue of constitutionality will have to be determined — he didn't decide on that."

Charles Sellner, who represented the city attorney at the hearing, was elated by the ruling.

"But the overall issue," Sellner said, "is how and when the Supreme Court is going to rule."

Until the Supreme Court rules, Kennedy said he plans "to go back for seconds on some people. There will be repeated actions where people continue to flaunt the law."

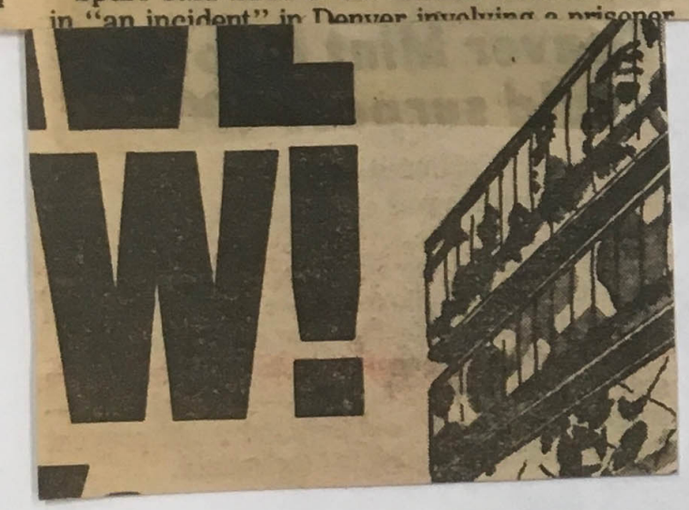
ntiary corrections officers are released

the firings Monday, but had refused to name the officers or discuss the violations.

The department Tuesday expanded on the charges after consulting with Assistant Atty. Gen. Joe deRaismes.

Spurr said three of the officers were involved in "an incident" in Denver involving a prisoner for behavior in relation to the escape of a prisoner in Pueblo. Spurr said the officers weren't charged with assisting in the escape.

Spurr maintained he couldn't discuss the specific charges until after the officers had the opportunity to appeal.



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go there," Blair said. "And I sure didn't want to go to Cuba or some other place."

Blair said Lentz had promised he would release the two men as soon as he was safe in the jet.

Aboard the jet, Blair said, an FBI agent in a flight engineer's uniform pushed Hillers to one side as Lentz started to march Blair down the aisle.

"I noticed two FBI men on the floor between the seats," the pilot said. "I kept on walking. In another step or two, there was gunfire." Blair said he did not see what happened.

THE Sunday DENVER POST

Mar. 28, 1976 23 ★★★

Mint Study Still On Despite Plant Sale

By SHARON SHERMAN
Denver Post Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — The sale of a Gates tire factory proposed as the site for a new Denver Mint will have little effect on a federal government study set in motion by the controversy over the mint location.

A staff member of the Senate Banking Committee said the sale of the factory, located in Littleton, will eliminate one section of a study, to be completed in August by the General Accounting Office (GAO).

But Marion Mayer said GAO still will audit original estimates of the cost of building the Mint in Park Hill, review the need for a new Mint and determine whether there are options other than new construction for meeting Mint production needs.

All of the issues were considered settled two years ago when the U.S. Bureau of the Mint accepted the Park Hill site as the appropriate place to move the downtown Denver facility.

But the iMnt location, the subject of heated argument before selection of the Park Hill site, again created bitter controversy in late January after Rep. William Armstrong, R-Colo., released an "alternate site" study prepared by Frank Rhea, the Denver Mint project director in the Treasury Department.

Rhea's figures predicted $29 million could be saved if the Mint were put in the remodeled factory.

'NO JUSTIFICATION'

Rep. Pat Schroeder, D-Colo., mounted a fierce attack on both the supposed savings and the motives of Armstrong and Treasury officials.

When the Rhea study came to light, Mrs. Schroeder asked to see the working documents which supported the estimated savings. She said what she received actually were "scribblings" which contained "absolutely no justification or documentation for the figures on which Rhea based his conclusions."

There seemed no justification for resurrecting the Mint question at all, Mrs. Schroeder finally said, except political reasons on the part of Republican Armstrong, whose 5th Congressional District includes Littleton.

Armstrong repeatedly insisted that his only interest was in saving the taxpayers' money and assured everyone that he also wanted Congress to look at the "social costs" of moving the Mint from Denver's core city.

Those "social costs" apparently were of deep interest to Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., chairman of the Banking Committee, who conducted hearings in late February on the Mint question.

Proxmire called testimony by Mrs. Schroeder, Denver Mayor William McNichols and Councilman Bill Roberts "compelling," and asked Treasury officials if they had tried to calculate whether moving the Mint would adversely affect Denver.

The officials replied that they were soley concerned with the possible dollar savings.

Proxmire ordered the GAO study, which was to have included an audit of the projected costs of remodeling the Gates plant, as compared to projected costs of building at Park Hill.

That part of the study will not be done, Ms. Mayer said, since the Gates plant no longer is available.

But the reopening of basic questions surrounding the Mint move could result in no new Mint, indeed, no Mint at all in Denver, Mrs. Schroeder has said.

ansit Line

The mansion was purchased by Humphreys' parents, Col. and Mrs. Albert E. Humphreys, in 1918. Ira Humphreys lived in the house for nearly 60 years.

Humphreys' will, which was written nearly a year ago, specifies that the historical society has the right at any time to transfer or lease the house, or a part of it, to the State of Colorado to use for state purposes.

However, should the house at any time not be used by either the state or the historical society, the mansion then is to go to the City and County of Denver.

REVERTS TO FOUNDATION

If the city doesn't use the land for a park, or stops using the land for a year, then all the real estate is to revert to the Humphrey's Foundation.

Humphreys' will declares that the rest

The proposed line, for example, would [illegible] selected by computer, and will be subject to an audit."

The notice goes on to say that the statement represents "the type of notice you may receive" from the IRS. It warns: "What you do today may have a direct bearing on how you would handle a notice such as this."

The ad is legal, Mihlbachler said, although he labeled it a "scare technique."

Only 2.4 per cent of all tax returns are audited, he noted.

"And it's nothing to be worried about if you have the documentation you should have," he said.

Mihlbachler suggested a number of guidelines for taxpayers to follow in looking for assistance from a tax preparation firm:

—Look for a firm or person who will be in business over the long run, not just

Bills' Progress Charted

Editor's Note: The Denver Post is providing a weekend chart of the progress of major bills in the Colorado General Assembly. Bills are listed by number with a brief explanation.

	Committee/ Report *	2d Reading	3d Reading	Committee/ Report *	2d Reading	3d Reading	Conference/ Concurrence *
SENATE BILLS	**SENATE ACTION**			**HOUSE ACTION**			
4—Local boards for correctional programs.	1/7						
17—Multiple hotel-restaurant liquor licenses.	1/30*	2/4	2/5	2/27*			
23—Reducing time in which malpractice suits may be filed.	3/2*	3/10	3/11	3/12			
33—Mandatory 2-year sentence for committing felony with gun or knife.	2/26*						
38—Preventing shading of solar equipment.	1/19*	2/3	2/6	3/23*			
40—Treatment for Alcoholism	3/12						
52—Small claims court	2/12						
59—Property easements for conservation	2/25*	3/8	3/9	3/25*			
91—Review of patient records	2/20	3/3	3/8	3/9			
118—Electronic fund transfer systems	2/26*	3/10	3/15	3/17			
128—Day care appropriation	3/23*						
HOUSE BILLS							
1001—Permitting larger annual increases in local property-tax mill levies.	1/7						

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DENVER, COLORADO 80201, TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1976

Gates plant sold; Park Hill is site if mint replaced

By STEVE LANG
News Staff

Park Hill Golf Course Monday again became the site for the new Denver Mint — if one is built — after an alternate site in Littleton was sold out from under the federal government.

Gates Rubber Co., owner of the vacant tire factory near S. Broadway and County Line Road, announced that the Michelin Tire Corp. will buy the facility.

U.S. Rep. Pat Schroeder, D-Colo., who has been vocal in her opposition to the Littleton site, said the sale was "better than a campaign contribution" from Charles C. Gates, head of the rubber firm.

Neither Gates nor Michelin officials would say exactly how much the French tire maker will pay for the property, but a source close to the sale said it will be less than the $8.5 million asking price.

And the package includes 65 more acres than originally offered by Gates, he said.

A Michelin spokesman in Greenville, S.C., said the plant may employ up to 1,000 workers in the manufacture of steel-belted, radial tires.

The empty, 425,000-square-foot plant was offered to the federal government as a possible U.S. Mint site late last year. U.S. Rep. William Armstrong, R-Colo., brought the idea up again in January. The Littleton plant is in his congressional district.

Armstrong claimed, and later was supported by U.S. Treasury Department officials, that the government could save more than $25 million if it bought the plant and refurbished it, instead of building a new mint at Park Hill.

Mrs. Schroeder, whose district includes the golf course, challenged those figures, saying cost estimates on the Park Hill building were based on a "monument," not a manufacturing plant.

After debate in the Senate Banking Committee, the issue was sent to the U.S. General Accounting Office (GAO) for study.

The GAO study, which also will examine whether a new mint is needed after all, will not be finished until September.

As it stands, no other sites are being examined, according to a mint spokesman in Denver. He said Park Hill is again the only location under consideration.

Mrs. Schroeder, while saying she was tired of the whole issue, said she is happy it worked out the way it did. She said the Denver community and its suburbs will benefit from having not only the mint, but also a large manufacturing facility which will create more jobs.

In addition, she said, the property — 123 acres in all — will remain on the tax rolls.

The building will be used to make tires as originally intended, Mrs. Schroeder said.

A spokesman for Armstrong said the congressman was "not surprised (at the sale). He indicated if they wanted to look at an alternative, they'd have to do it quickly."

But Armstrong is "greatly disappointed that the taxpayer loses again. It is clear that the Littleton alternative, which would have done the job at less than half the price, was not seriously considered," the aide said.

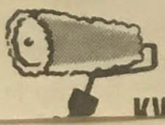
Gates built the plant in 1971 at a cost of $21 million. A spokesman Monday said

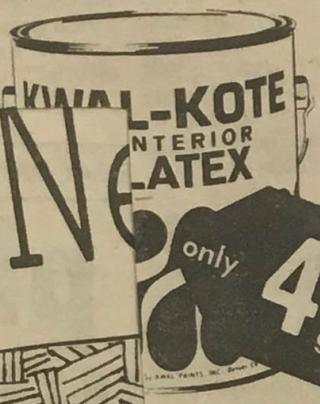
(Continued on page 19)

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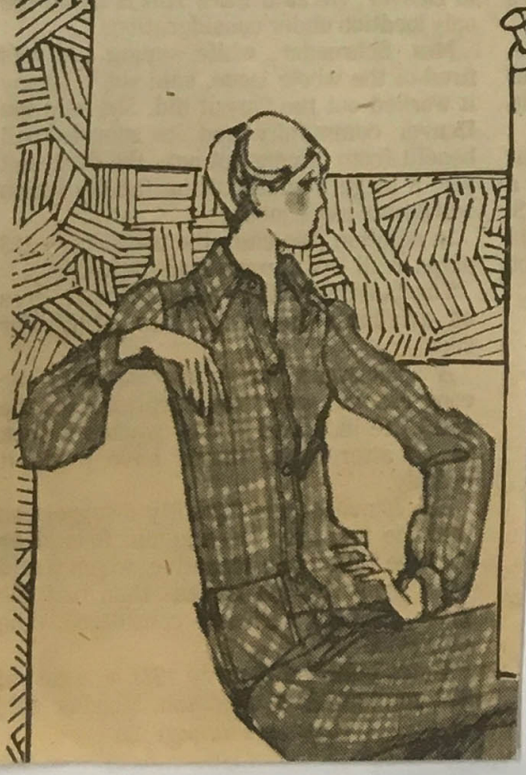
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may-d&f happenings . . .

Hunter's Safety Classes: sponsored by the State Game and Fish Commission and taught by Joe Durocher, the classes will be held for four consecutive evenings with a Saturday class at a Hunter Safety Rifle Range. Classes are March 30 through April 2 at the Westland store, training room, from 7:00-9:00. Course fee is 3.50 for persons ages 10 and over. Registration and information available from the Westland cashier's office.



HUMMEL-DINGER

Stitch a charming stitchery wall clock kit. Inspired by the



★★THE DENVER POST Mon., Mar. 22, 1976

PROPOSED MINT SITE

Michelin to Buy Gates Building

By DAN PARTNER
and WILLARD HASELBUSH
Denver Post Staff Writers

Gates Rubber Co. announced Monday that the Michelin Tire Corp. has agreed to buy the building in Littleton that has been proposed as the site of a new U.S. Mint.

Details on sale of the building, located on 120 acres, weren't revealed in the announcement at a luncheon at the Denver Country Club.

Robert Bonham, executive vice president for the Gates firm, said the sale "has been finalized." Gates discontinued use of the building in 1973 when it quit making automobile tires.

Officials refused to disclose the sale price. Gates had offered the building to the Treasury Department for $8.5 million.

Use of the building for a new Mint was suggested Jan. 21 by U.S. Rep. Bill Armstrong, R-Colo., and the proposal was endorsed by the Treasury Department on the basis that it would save $25.3 million.

The Mint had been scheduled to be built on the Park Hill golf course and the proposed shift to the Littleton site was bitterly opposed by U.S. Rep. Pat Schroeder, D-Colo.

Mrs. Schroeder, in whose district the Park Hill site is located, said Monday she was "delighted that a tire factory building is going to be used for what it was built for—making tires."

But she noted that sale of the building doesn't settle the "Mint problem."

"We still have to wait for the results of the study being made by the General Accounting Office(GAO)," she said.

The study was requested by Sen. William Proxmire, D.-Wis., chairman of the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs, following a hearing on the Park Hill vs. Littleton controversy.

The GAO report, which is expected to contain data on whether a new Mint is needed, won't be released until Aug. 1, Mrs. Schroeder said.

"The problem about the plant now has been solved, but because people have been playing a lot of games we still have to wait four months for the GAO report," she said.

Concerning the purchase of the building by Michelin, Mrs. Schroeder said, "I think that is the most economical use of the building.

"When you have a building built for one purpose and try to use it for something else, you are just opening a can of worms," she said.

Armstrong was at a hospital, where his wife was recuperating from surgery Sunday, his office said. Denver Mayor McNichols also was unavailable for comment immediately.

Denver city officials also staged a strong protest against moving the proposed Mint from the Park Hill area to Littleton and had threatened to sue the government. Mayor Bill McNichols told the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs that the city already had spent $2.5 million in planning for the Mint.

The government already had purchased the Park Hill land from the city for $1.5 million, McNichols said.

LL WANTED TO BELIEVE

ler, Donald 3, and Tracy
3, son of Mr. and Mrs.
rs of Durant died Sunday
r eating the poison-soaked

ther, Jimmy, 8, and sister
nths, were in satisfactory
day morning at Oklahoma
spital in Oklahoma City

cookies.

Rumack said a pest control workman left vanilla wafers soaked with sodium fluoracetate, commonly known as Compound 1080—which were to be used on rates—in his truck, and the children found them Saturday morning.

When John and his brother and sister were flown to Oklahoma City, doctors there called Rumack because Colorado General specializes in treating poison victims.

While John was in Oklahoma City, Rumack said, personnel there resuscitat-

Calif.

A Denver exterminator said the poison is so lethal it is outlawed in Colorado and expressed surprise any of the children were still alive.

Oklahoma authorities said the wafers were on the seat of a pickup truck owned by a local exterminator who was arrested Monday and held for investigation. No charges were filed immediately.

playing in an apartment complex when they spied the can of wafers.

Dist. Atty. Jack McGahey said a $10,000 bond is required for purchase of the poison and that permission is required for its use.

Army Secretary to Speak

Army Secretary Martin R. Hoffmann will speak at a meeting of the Association of the U. S. Army at 8 p.m. April 1 at the Lowry Air Force Base Officers Club.

Colorado Bureau of Investigation have been asked to assist in the investigation, police said.

According to Loren Adlfinger, director

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Police Dept.	297-2011	Poison Control . .	893-7771
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Emergency Ambulance		893-7223	
Suicide & Crisis Control		756-8485, 789-3073, 757-0988	
Also Northeast Denver 394-8297		Northwest 244-6835	
Southeast 758-1514		Southwest 922-3673	
To Report Child Abuse or Child Neglect		893-6111	

(For other types of emergencies, dial "O" and tell the operator the nature of the difficulty.)

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beginning. Endorsement contracts began pouring in, and the stage was set for an even bigger payday the following season.

He completely dominated the tour, and his earnings climbed past $50,000 in prize money alone. He more than matched that figure through various contracts and endorsements.

PATTERN OF INJURY

In 1973, he faded a bit and trailed French star Jean-Claude Killy going into the final event of the season at Aspen Highlands. There he took a brutal fall, in-

believe instead of making it permissible to violate the public trust, the basic requirement ought to be the dismissal of any city employe involved in a law violation."

DATA SUBMITTED

Tooley submitted the Charter amendment proposal to the council along with other information about Falasco's alleged involvement in the building department scandal.

The council also is scheduled to consid
er a strongly worded resolution at its

1ST DISTRICT ENTRY PENDING

Rep. Schroeder Gearing Up for Expected 'Tough Campaign'

By TODD PHIPERS
Denver Post Political Writer

While her three announced Republican opponents are getting most of the attention, U.S. Rep. Pat Schroeder and her supporters are quietly gearing up for what they think will be a tough campaign for re-election.

The Denver Democrat hasn't announced that she will seek a third term from Colorado's 1st Congressional District, but her entry in the race is almost a foregone conclusion. She is expected to formally announce her candidacy shortly before the state's precinct caucuses on May 3.

Mrs. Schroeder apparently won't face a primary, despite some early rumors to the contrary.

There is a flurry of activity on the Republican side, however, with State Rep. Don Friedman, former legislator Ted Bryant and John Gonce, the former district GOP chairman, scrambling for the nomination.

That fact alone has given the Schroeder forces advance notice that the upcoming campaign may be a rugged one.

"Pat has an extremely difficult race ahead of her," Cindi Kahn, her Denver office manager, told local Democrats last week.

Will it be the toughest of her three campaigns?

"It may well be," Ms. Kahn said Friday. "It is going to be a hard one, but I think it is going to be fun."

Patti Wells, Mrs. Schroeder's campaign manager, agrees. "It is going to be difficult," she said, because 1976 "is not going to be a Democratic landslide year, more than likely."

The Schroeder camp thought 1974 would provide a serious test for the congresswoman, Ms. Wells said, because "we thought the busing issue would make it a very difficult race." It turned out, however, that the GOP challenger, Frank Southworth, was "not that strong an opponent," she said.

Mrs. Schroeder's supporters aren't counting on that being the case this year, regardless of the outcome of the GOP primary and despite Denver Democratic Chairman Dick Young's jibes that the opposition "didn't run the first string."

Not being taken for granted, either, is the tremendous advantage Mrs. Schroeder will have over her Republican opponent in registration in the 1st District, where Democrats outnumber Republicans by more than two-to-one.

Ms. Wells said the incumbent has some "fervent support" among the voters, but they are the ones likely to go to the polls in any event. A priority of the Schroeder campaign, her campaign manager said, will be to help qualify large numbers of unregistered voters who the congresswoman's supporters think will support her if they are convinced they should become a part of the process.

There are some other factors being examined, too, in the quiet preparations for the upcoming campaign.

The first is issues, and Ms. Kahn told the Denver Democratic Executive Committee meeting last week she thinks the Denver Mint location controversy and Mrs. Schroeder's alleged antimilitary posture will be those most visibly attacked by the GOP nominee.

The mint issue isn't seen as a partisan one by the congresswoman's top supporters, but it brings varied reaction from them.

Ms. Kahn believes some political hay may be made out of the threatened relocation of the mint in Arapahoe County. If that happens, she said, "I but Bill Armstrong."

Ms. Wells takes a more positive position. "I would be delighted if they make that an issue," she said, suggesting that the relocation is merely a partisan ploy by Armstrong which isn't favored by anyone but the 5th District Republican congressman and, perhaps, a few high-ranking Treasury Department officials.



NEWS PHOTO BY BILL PEERY

Mint expansion only temporary

Construction workers are laying the groundwork for expansion at the Denver Mint. But Mint Supt. Betty Higby said Thursday construction of the prefabricated building does not mean the Mint is destined to remain at 320 W. Colfax Ave. The new building is needed for storage, and if the Mint eventually is relocated, the storage facility will be lifted from its foundation and transported to the main building's new home. A $30,000 contract for the new building was signed about six months ago.

Marathon marks birthday

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (UPI) — It was a birthday to remember for Bill Cook Jr., who celebrated turning 16 by flying solo, getting a driver's license, parachuting from a plane and ascending in a hot air balloon — all in one day.

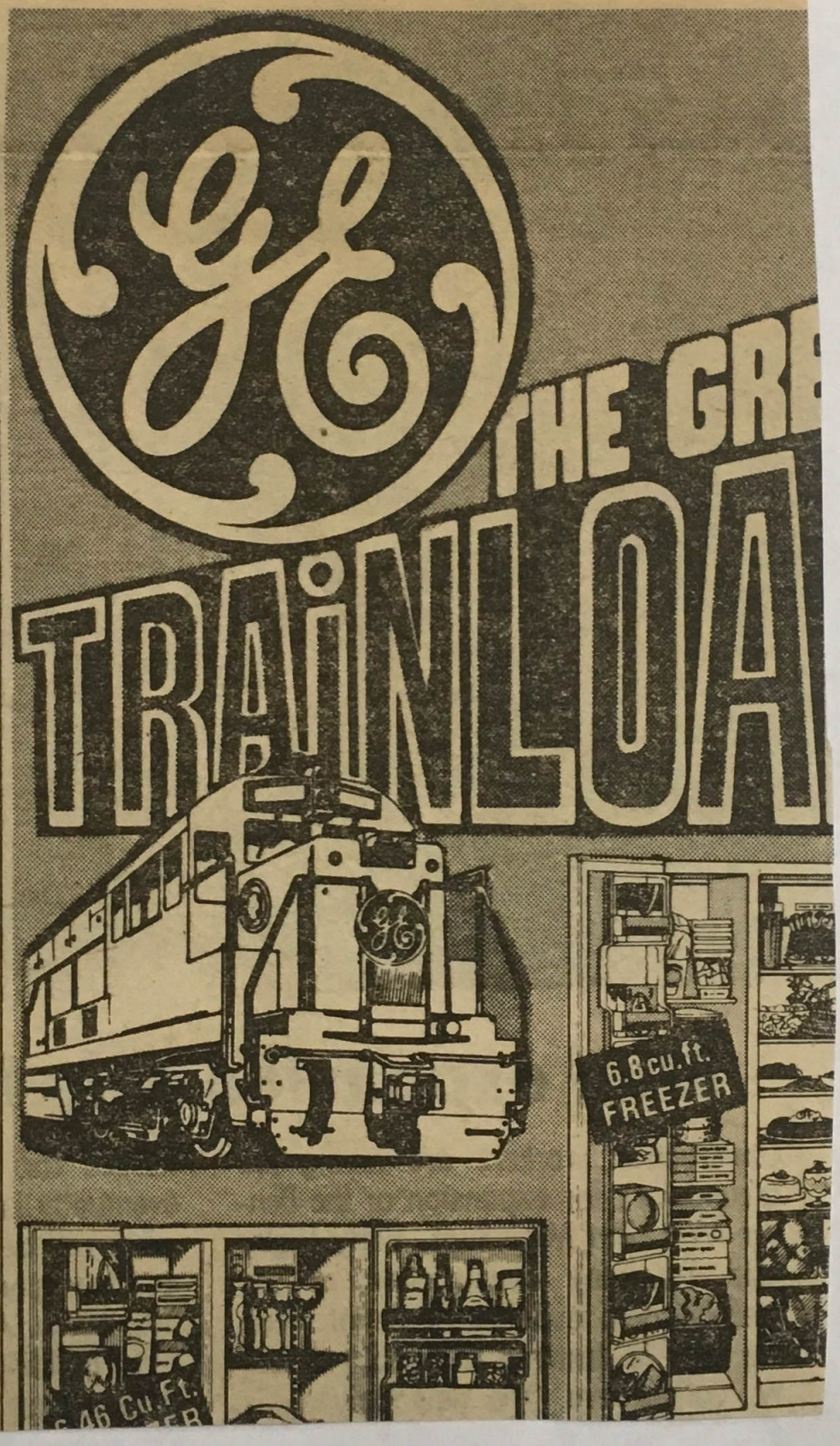
First he went to Bowman Field, an airport for private planes, and after several takeoffs and landings with an instructor, soloed.

Then he was off to the state police license examining station at the field, where he passed his automobile driver's examination.

Next he went to Bardstown, 40 miles away, for the parachute jump from 2,900 feet after several hours of instruction. The final event of the day was a 50-minute, nine-mile flight in a balloon with balloonist George Troutman.

He topped off the day by doing his Trinity High School homework until 2 a.m. Thursday, then trying to get to sleep.

"I just couldn't sleep afterwards. I kept thinking over everything I'd done all



Congress Pay Policy Rapped By Armstrong

By CHRIS WHITBECK
Denver Post Staff Writer

U.S. Rep. Bill Armstrong, R-Colo., Saturday repeated his opposition to automatic salary increases for congressmen and upper-echelon federal employes, and to many of the existing and proposed provisions in the federal election campaign law.

He made his comments at a press conference at the State Capitol.

Armstrong charged that it is "self-indulgent" of the Congress to provide itself with automatic pay increases, thereby "insulating ourselves from the ravages of inflation" at a time when the rest of the country is suffering economic troubles.

'IN A SNEAKY WAY'

A bill providing for congressmen, federal judges and other upper-echelon federal employes, was "slipped" through "in a sneaky way" in the closing days of the last session, he said.

Armstrong said he has received considerable support for a bill he has introduced that would repeal the automatic salary increases.

Armstrong also attacked the federal election campaign law for what he termed its violation of the separation of powers. He said that the law, as it is presently written, permits the House Administration Committee, chaired by Rep. Wayne Hays, D-Ohio, to veto the decisions of the federal election commission.

Armstrong charged that Hays is one of "the most partisan members of Congress," and said that it is absurd "to have this supposedly impartial body subject to his . . . sometimes vicious whimsy."

Armstrong, who opposed the federal election campaign law from the beginning, added that he has introduced a bill that would provide comprehensive changes in the law. He said his bill doesn't even go as far as he would like to in eliminating federal regulation of campaigns.

CONCERN: ECONOMIZING

Armstrong also repeated that his sole concern in the controversy over the location of the Denver Mint, is in economizing.

Armstrong said he doesn't care whether the Mint is located in Denver or Littleton, as long as the less-expensive alternative is chosen.

Similarly, if it proved to be less expensive, he said, he would favor a plan for expanding the existing Denver Mint and the Mint in Philadelphia, Pa., thereby avoiding any relocation.

NEUSTETERS

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Another buyer is looking at Gates mint site

By GARY GERHARDT
News Staff

The U.S. Treasury Department's "courtesy" exclusive option for purchase of a vacant Littleton tire plant as a Denver Mint site has expired — and the property is being offered to several other prospective buyers.

One firm seriously looking at the site is the Michelin Tire Co.

J.H. Gillies, executive vice president of Michelin in Lake Success, N.Y., told the News Friday his company was negotiating with the Doug Morrison Co., exclusive real estate broker for the Gates Rubber Co. property at S. Broadway and County Line Road.

"We usually don't talk about such negotiations," Gillies said, "but considering the national interest in this property, I will say we consider our negotiations for that property as serious.

"No final decision has been made on the purchase of the property and to say anything more would be premature."

Doug Morrison, owner of the Doug Morrison Co., said Friday the courtesy option extended to the government was sent in the form of a letter taken to Washington by Denver Mint officials just prior to the Feb. 27 opening of the Senate Banking Committee hearings headed by Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis.

"The letter we sent with the Mint officials said if results of the Proxmire hearing were such we felt it (the land deal) could be closed in a short amount of time, we were willing to continue the option," Morrison said.

"We gave the letter to them stating the property wouldn't be available on the common market until March 10.

"That deadline has passed and we're actively looking for other companies that might have $8.5 million to buy the Gates plant.

"The U.S. government is just one of three or four prospective buyers.

"I'm not at liberty to say who the others are, but you have found out that Michelin is one of them."

Morrison said he still was waiting for officials from the General Accounting Office to come to Denver because that office had been asked to check money figures supplied by Denver officials.

"They haven't come yet, and I don't know when they'll show up," Morrison said.

Morrison also denied a rumor that he had

(Continued on page 37)

U.S. 'courtesy' option on Gates is up

(Continued from page 1)

talked directly to Proxmire or any of the Colorado delegation which either favors the Littleton site or a site in Park Hill which also is being considered.

"I saw Rep. Bill Armstrong (R-Colo.) at a social function one night, but we didn't discuss the property," Morrison said.

Other companies have shown interest in the Gates plant in the past.

In 1973, Japan's largest tire producer, Bridgestone Tire Ltd. of Tokyo, had placed a large amount of money down on the property, then backed out in final negotiations.

Morrison said since his agency took over as exclusive realtor, more than 2,000 firms were contacted as possible buyers and of that number, about a half-dozen were interested.

"Now we're down to about three or four that are sincerely counting their money," Morrison said.

"Frankly, the Colorado location of this plant is against us. There are distribution problems in Colorado and it's isolated from the large population centers of the U.S.

"But despite this, this is a great building. It could be used for a college center or any number of businesses and, since it was built as a tire manufacturing plant, it would be an excellent site for such a company as Michelin."

Morrison said, however, negotiations with all interested in the site were still in the "talking" stage, that no one has put down any money and that its eventual buyer still is debatable.

THE DENVER POST Fri., March 19, 1976 21

Let Mint Serve as Model For Federal Core-City Policy

To The Denver Post:

THE COLORADO Social Legislation Committee opposes the Littleton location for the U.S. Mint and favors the original plan to locate the Mint on land now used for Denver's Park Hill Golf Course. This opposition is based on social as well as the fiscal consequences involved.

For several decades the U.S. government subsidized the exodus of upper and middle-income Anglo families to the suburbs via low-interest FHA and VA loans. It was one of the factors creating a demographic and socio-economic imbalance in Denver, as in other cities throughout the country.

As an example of the imbalance created by federal, state and private policies, median income of households in 1975 in Arapahoe County (where under a recent proposal the new Denver Mint would be located) was $15,428 vs. $10,494 in Denver.

Recognizing that Denver's vitality is of importance to the whole state, the Regional Office of HUD, the Denver Chamber of Commerce and various other private and public groups recommended in 1974 that a new U.S. Mint be in the city of Denver, following historical precedent.

Apparently there were other sound reasons for this decision:

1) Tourism: The proposed Denver Mint site would be near established tourism centers: Stapleton Airport, the Denver Zoo, City Park, Museum of Natural History, Park Hill and City Park golf courses. In Littleton in Arapahoe County the Mint would not be near any established tourist attraction.

2) Employes: The Denver Mint has one of the best records of any U.S. agency in equal employment. About 40 per cent of its employes are members of minority groups. There is housing (both home and rental) available in a variety of price levels near the Denver site—whereas Littleton has little low-income housing and would require long, costly commuting to and from work.

3) Transportation and Ecology: The Denver site can be reached by established bus lines, convenient for employes and tourists, making possible the prevention of pollution resulting from long car or bus trips.

In the opinion of members of the Colorado Social Legislation Committee, however, there are even more important considerations. This committee, consisting of people and representatives of organizations of widely different background, has long had a concern with the economic health of areas where the poor are concentrated: sparsely populated rural areas and core cities.

The committee is concerned that moving the Mint now to an affluent suburban area like Littleton and Arapahoe County may be interpreted as one more U.S. governmental anti-core city, anti-integration move.

Though there may be temporary, short-term savings in the Littleton site, the long-term costs in continuing policies detrimental to a core city may be far greater. We have seen what such policies can cost in such cities as New York, Detroit and others. The ultimate cost will be borne by all taxpayers, including business and affluent suburbanites.

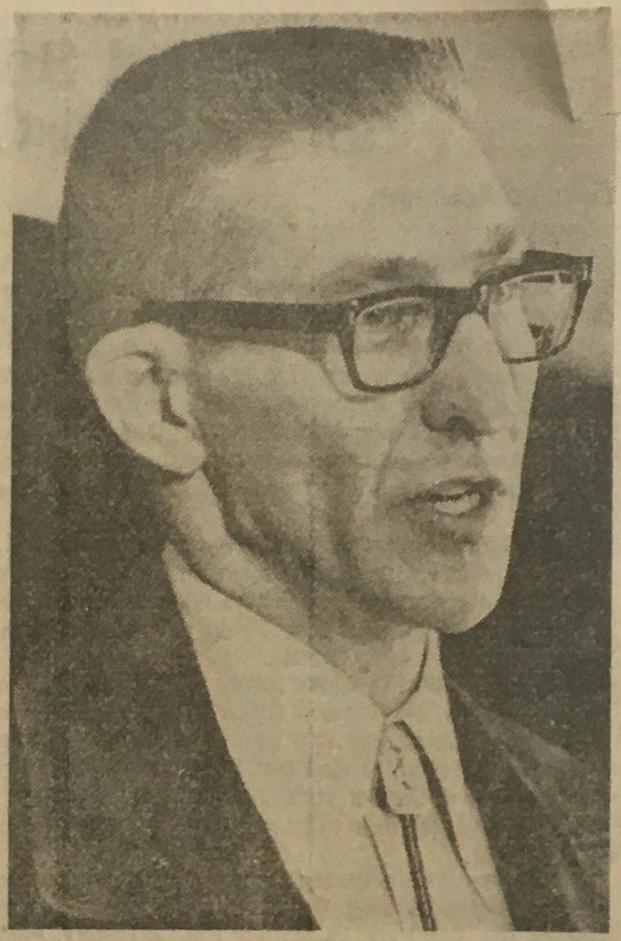
Even more important, in this Bicentennial year, it appears to us the U.S. government would welcome an opportunity to locate a major facility in a multi-racial, stable, attractive, integrated area of the city. It can be a national demonstration to tourists that the U.S. government still believes in the American tradition of people of different economic and racial backgrounds working and living together in a hospitable neighborhood.

The commiteee urges readers to write to Sen. William Proxmire, chairman of the U.S. Senate committee which will decide the future fate of the Denver Mint. His address is:

The Hon. William Proxmire, Chairman
Senate House Banking, Urban Affairs Committee
5300 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510.

BEATRICE S. BRANSCOMBE
Colorado Social Legislation Committee
Denver

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Denver Post Photo by Bill Peters

HARRY KRAUSMAN ADDRESSES KIWANIS CLUB

He warmed to subject after initial nervousness.

Accountant Tells Of Tax Problems

By JOHN TOOHEY
Denver Post Staff Writer

The first few minutes before the 50 or so Kiwanians assembled for their weekly luncheon Thursday at the Albany Hotel were rough for Harry Krausman, an Englewood certified public accountant.

He was visibly nervous as he read from notes on small index cards on the lectern. He had to explain why he pleaded guilty in January in U.S. District Court here to two counts of failing to pay employe withholding taxes to the federal government.

U.S. Dist. Judge Richard Matsch placed Krausman on probation on condition he give speeches to three groups,

Politicians Can Use Mint as Starting Point Toward Fiscal Responsibility

DENVER POST - 3/12/76

To The Denver Post:

WHETHER THE MINT is located at the Park Hill site or in Littleton is not the true underlying issue of the proposed move. The Treasury Department bureaucrats are using the ploy that there is an acute shortage of coins to justify their decision to build a new and larger facility. Pure hogwash is the name of that game! According to the General Accounting Office, the Denver Mint is the most efficiently operated facility of the three now producing coins. But the Philadelphia Mint, newly built only six years ago at a cost of $40 million to the taxpayers, is operating at only 40 per cent efficiency — again, the findings of the GAO. If there is a shortage of coins, you can rest assured that it is artificially created; just like all other "shortages" — gasoline, for example.

The proposed move is purely political and nothing else. Out of one side of the mouths of the politicians, who purport to bring the skyrocketing federal spending under control, the other side of their collective mouths advocate and approve the staggering and mindless waste of taxpayer money. As a matter of fact, the liberals can't think up spending projects fast enough! To name a few: foreign aid, the welfare mess, the appalling waste of the Army Corps of Engineers' projects, the National Science Foundation's "studies" (why a child falls off a tri-cycle, the body odors of the aborigine, the sex life of the Chilean squid, and a myriad other essential bits of information such as these — all costing into the hundreds of millions of dollars). The list of bureaucratic waste could go on for several pages and into the billions of dollars.

The bureaucrats have never been known to save the taxpayers anything and you can rest assured that they aren't about to start now! Should the Littleton site be chosen, you can also rest assured that, one way or another, the final cost of the construction will be far in excess of the "saving" of $25 million.

On the outside chance that there might be a shortage of coins, then the answer would be to improve the operation at Philadelphia and leave the Denver Mint at its present location where it has always been. This would be more than adequate to take care of the coin needs for the foreseeable future.

No, there is far more behind the proposed move than a mere shortage of coins. Perhaps a few questions should be raised: 1. Who stands to gain politically from the move? 2. Who stands to gain financially from the move? 3. Is there the old political trick of back-scratching for future favors involved? 4. Is there some sort of juicy plum to be picked in the Littleton area? 5. If the saving of taxpayer money is such a big issue, why then wasn't the Lakewood site at the Federal Center on already-owned government land given more careful consideration than it was? (It was quickly rejected, if you will recall.)

In addition to the above questions, two more come to mind: 1. Why the low-key "fight" by the Denver Chamber of Commerce to retain the Mint if it is such a great tourist attraction? and, 2. Why are the city administrators keeping their collective heads down? About all one hears from them is a proposed court battle which will only result in a great cost to the taxpayer and a net loss in the long run — a sort of locking the barn after the horse has been stolen!

Leave the Denver Mint where it is and always has been if a saving of taxpayer money is the real objective. In these times of excessive pressures on the already over-burdened taxpayer, it is time to stop catering to the whims of the plush-minded bureaucrats and their pork barrel wastes along with their "public-be-damned" attitude. The Mint issue is as good a place as any to start towards governmental fiscal responsibility.

SPENCER E. GEDNEY

Denver

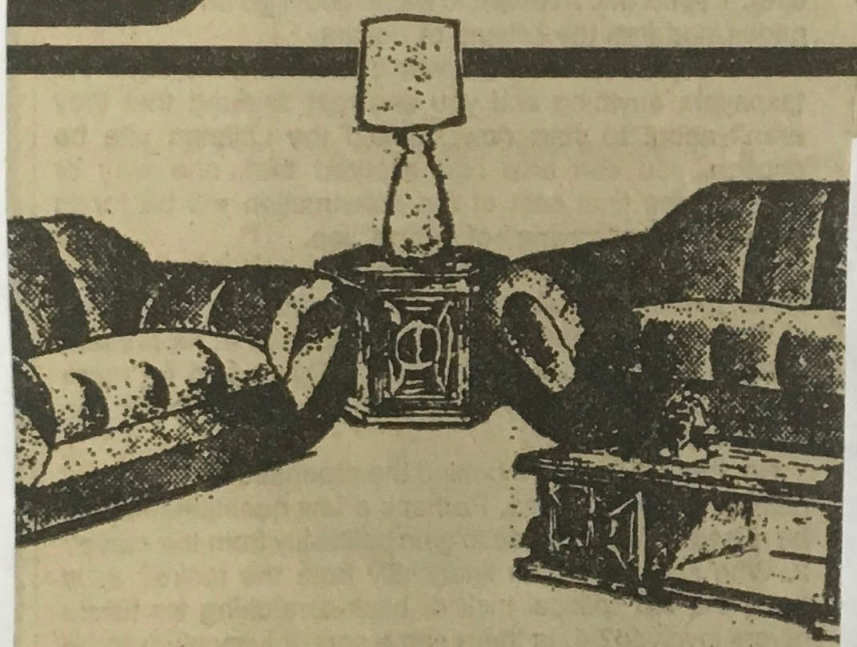
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Comfort, durability and style are all yours in this warm, brown vinyl accent chair. Back and arms are diamond tufted. At this price, you can afford two!



★THE DENVER POST Fri., Mar. 12, 1976

McNichols Details Mint Site Qualities

By CAROL GREEN
Denver Post Staff Writer

It would cost only $2.8 million more to build a new U.S. Mint in Denver than to buy and renovate a tire-manufacturing facility in Littleton for mint operations, Denver Mayor Bill McNichols contends.

The mayor answered questions about comparative costs at the two proposed locations for the Mint in a letter to Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., chairman of the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs.

MORE DATA ASKED

Proxmire had asked McNichols for additional information during the mayor's testimony before the senator's committee in Washington a week ago.

If the same building as the Littleton plant were duplicated at Denver's Park Hill site, the cost would be $32 a square foot, compared with $56.46 a square foot to buy and convert the Littleton building, the mayor wrote.

However, a new building the same size as the tire plant in Park Hill would cost $63 a square foot, he said.

'OVER THE YEARS'

The difference would be $2.8 million more for the Park Hill location, but the building designed specifically for Mint use would be "of greatly superior quality, resulting in reduced maintenance costs over the years," McNichols wrote.

The Park Hill location also would have a great many other "desirable features and amenities that could not possibly be incorporated into converting the existing (Littleton) building," he continued.

In addition, Denver already has spent $2.5 million in planning for the Mint — including $105,000 on a proposed site near the South Platte River before that plan was abandoned, the mayor said.

SUITS PENDING

Added to the $2.5 million cost is another $1 million in pending lawsuits against the city, the mayor said.

Of the $2.5 million, $1.5 million for purchase of the Park Hill land has been reimbursed by the federal government, he said.

In addition, the Littleton school district will have to spend an extra $93,000, and Littleton would lose industrial property taxes when the suburban site became federal tax-exempt property, McNichols said.

PERCENTAGE GIVEN

McNichols told Proxmire that about 25 per cent — or 120 of the 480 Mint employes now ride Regional Transportation District (RTD) facilities to the downtown Mint.

If the Mint were in Littleton, the nearest bus stop is one mile from the proposed site, so it is "unlikely that a fourth of the work force would continue to ride the bus," he wrote.

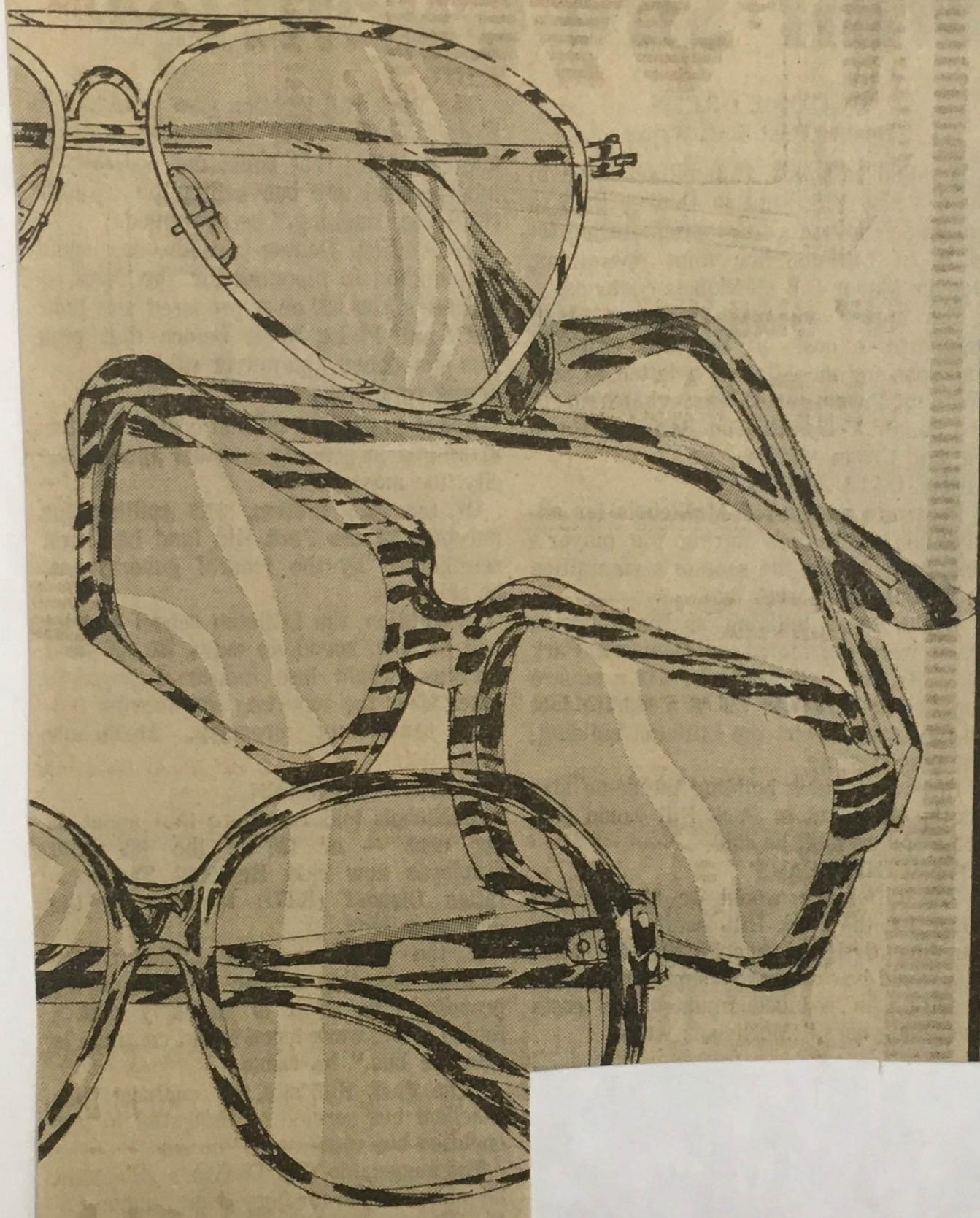
"The Park Hill site, by contrast, has excellent bus service as indicated by the enclosed bus route map," he said.

The suggestion that Denver's new Mint be placed in the former Gates Rubber Co. tire plant in Littleton — instead of Park Hill, as had been planned — was raised by Rep. Bill Armstrong, R-Colo., who represents the south-suburban area. Armstrong and Rep. Pat Schroeder, D-Colo., who represents Denver, have been battling since the suggestion was offered by Armstrong.

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*THE DENVER POST Fri., Mar. 12, 1976

Schroeder to Bring Document to Denver

By ANN SCHMIDT
Denver Post Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — A new dimension to her job as congresswoman will be added Saturday when Rep. Pat Schroeder, D-Colo., acts as a courier of historic documents.

Shades of Agent 007, Mrs. Schroeder will be carrying to Denver in a special briefcase the original Louisiana Purchase Treaty signed in 1803 by Napoleon Bonaparte and his foreign minister Talleyrand, as well as a 30-foot petition from residents of the Colorado Territory requesting the construction in 1862 of a branch mint.

The documents will be on display at the Denver Public Library as part of the Centennial-Bicentennial celebration. An armed guard from the library will meet Mrs. Schroeder at the plane Saturday.

EXAMINED TREATY

Before a brief ceremony at at the National Archives Friday, Mrs. Schroeder and Sen. Gary Hart, D-Colo., examined the velvet-covered treaty and the crudely taped-together roll that makes up the petition.

A reading of the petition elicited an "oopes" from both Hart and Mrs. Schroeder, for it asked that a mint be established in the "Territory of Colorado," not specifically in Denver.

Had those early petitioners the foresight to specify Denver, it would have given Mrs. Schroeder a historic precedent in her battle to keep the construction of a new mint in the Denver city limits and prevent it from being moved to an idle tire factory in suburban Littleton, which recently has been suggested.

Scanning the long list of signatures for familiar names, Hart and Mrs. Schroeder were amused at the reasons given for the need of a mint.

The coin of the realm at that time was gold dust, the petition notes, which "causes great loss, inconvenience and uncertainty in all business transactions."

The actual number of signatures is unknown since no one has bothered to count them, but the estimate is about 40 signatures per foot which comes to close to 1,200 signatures.

The Louisiana Purchase Treaty to be on display in Denver is actually one of three treaties exchanged with France in 1803 during the historic transaction that doubled the acreage of the fledgling United States at a cost of $15 million. Written on parchment in beautiful French calligraphy, the document harks back to a more gracious and leisurely time. Covered in worn blue velvet, its cover is framed with elaborate gold embroidery with twining serpents at each corner.

With the treaty is an accompanying "skippet," a brass box ethced with the official seal that contains an impression of the seal inside.

Mrs. Schroeder speculated about a problem not current when the skippet box was created. It may cause problems at the airport clearing the security measures, she noted.

The copy of the treaty Mrs. Schroeder is taking to Denver covers the cession of land in the Purchase from France to the United States.

The second of the companion treaties concerned the United States' agreement to accept the debt owed by the French to American shippers for losses incurred during the maritime war. The third treaty specified the actual purchase price.

A SPECIAL INTEREST

Among the archivists who witnesses the exchange of signatures between Mrs. Schroeder and James B. Rhoads, archivist of the United States, as the documents were assigned to her care, was Philip Brooks. He had a special interest in being present since his grandfather was a two-term congressman-at-large in Colorado in the early 1900s.

The National Archives is the repository for all official documents of the United States. It long has had a policy of loaning some of its treasures to other institutions throughout the country on request. Brooks said that function has greatly accelerated this year.

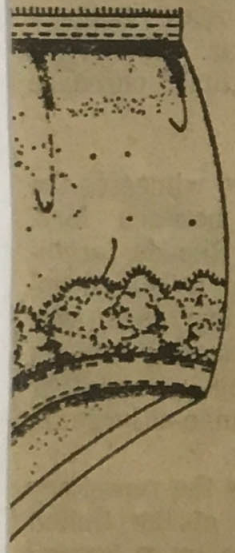
The borrowing institution is required to take out insurance against theft or damage of the documents it wants to display. It would be impossible to assign a value to the original Louisiana Purchase Treaty, however, Brooks admitted. Mrs. Schroeder said she will breathe a sigh of relief when her 007 assignment is completed.

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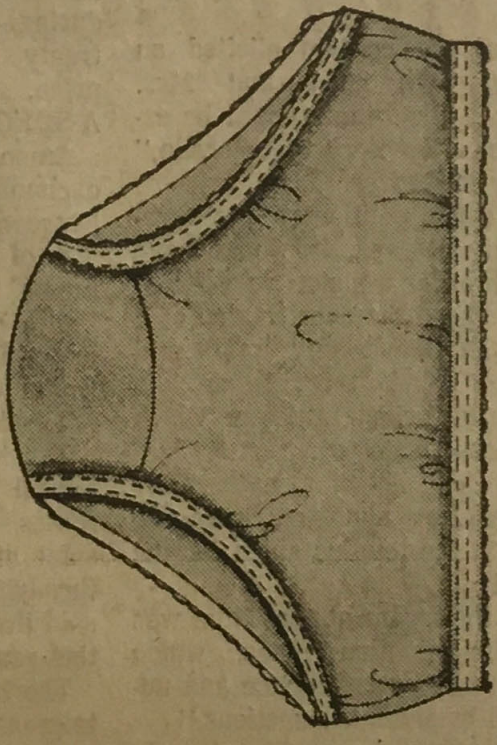
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whether this is not all a bit of election-year political chicanery aimed at Congressman Bill Armstrong, whose initial mistake was in offering an alternative which would save the taxpayers millions of dollars. A grave error indeed, which placed him in a minority in this free-spending Congress. We need more Bill Armstrongs!

However, I must raise a question: In this time of inflation, unemployment, and faced with a federal deficit which defeats the imagination in its magnitude, would someone please explain the dire need for a new building for the Denver mint? I do not recall, in all this wrangling, having read or heard anything clarifying that need. Or was this point lost in the desire for another new building and further federal expenditure?

Perhaps, instead of bickering over which congressional district will get its share of those debt-ridden millions, we taxpayers had better start questioning whether there is in fact a valid *need* for this added federal spending.

DOLORES J. MITCHELL
Limon

Why a new mint?

Editor: We do grow weary of the "Battle of the Denver Mint," which has become such a political circus. The "logic" of the various arguments sounds much like the bickering of small children waging battle over favored toys: "No, you can't have it; it's mine!"

I have even begun to wonder

Editor's note: For several years the Treasury Department has maintained the present mint will be too small to meet projected coinage demands, even with the recently enlarged capacity of the Philadelphia mint. The current controversy over relocating the Denver mint has brought that initial premise under the scrutiny of the congressional General Accounting Office, whose report is forthcoming.

Rocky Mtn. 3/12/6

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★THE DENVER POST Thurs., Mar. 11, 1976

Denver Mint Store Of Gold Dwindling

The amount of gold stored at the Denver Mint has dwindled considerably in 15 years and may be eliminated if a new mint is built.

Mint officials say the total troy ounces of pure (fine) gold at the facility now is 40,524,844.

On the world market, at $133 per ounce, this supply is valued at $5.43 billion. Based on the Treasury Department's value of $42.22 per ounce, the supply is worth $1.71 billion.

About 15 years ago, the Mint contained gold valued at more than $6 billion, based on a price of $35 an ounce. The supply included coin gold, which is 90 per cent gold acquired from gold coins which citizens were required to turn in to the government. The supply also included shipments during World War II from the San Francisco Mint.

The gold isn't used at the Denver Mint. It could be moved to Ft. Knox, Ky., or some other storage area if a new mint is built in the Denver area, a spokesman said.

Ft. Knox has 147,353,701 troy ounces, a Treasury Department spokesman said. Other storage areas include the assay office in New York, 74.9 million ounces; the San Francisco assay office, 3.3 million ounces, and the Philadelphia Mint, 849 ounces.

901
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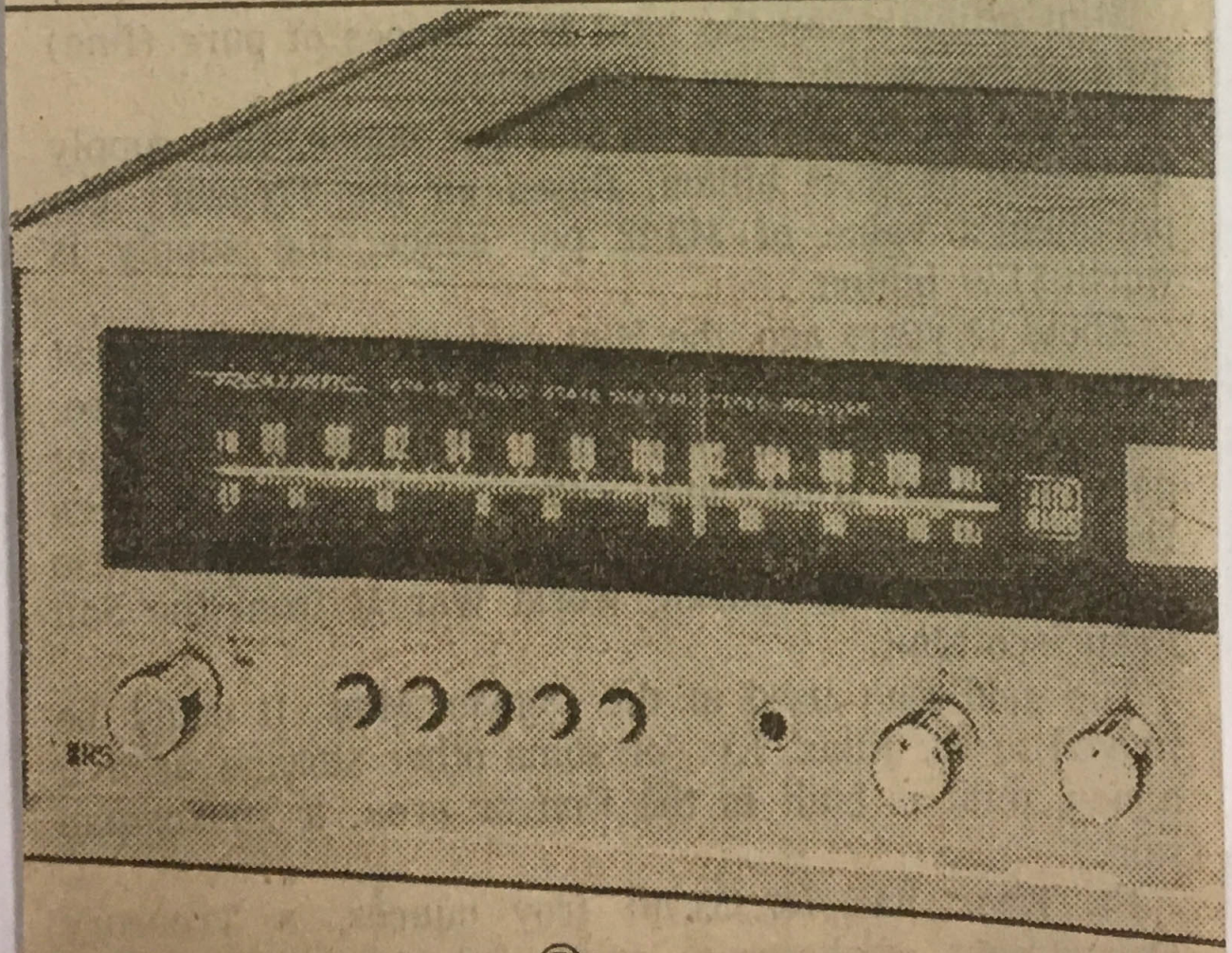


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Rocky Mtn. News 3/10/

Schroeder: U.S. Mint junks policy

Rep. Pat Schroeder, D-Colo., has charged that U.S. Bureau of the Mint officials are "junking major, established government policy" by advocating Littleton as the site for a new mint.

Her comments Monday were in response to a letter sent to her by Acting Mint Director Frank MacDonald in which he claimed another federal agency "overstated" the case for keeping the mint in Denver.

He was referring to a U.S. Housing and Urban Development statement in 1974 that locating the mint outside Denver — in that case at the Federal Center in Lakewood — would "run counter to the continuing efforts of federal agencies to stimulate and renew the core city."

At that time, the choice was between the Lakewood site and one on the Park Hill Golf Course in Denver. Now mint officials claim by locating a new mint in a vacant tire factory owned by the Gates Rubber Co. in Littleton, taxpayers will save about $25.3 million.

In his letter, MacDonald said his disagreement with the Housing Department position has to do with the cost savings. He said the difference between Lakewood and Park Hill was the cost of land, or about $1.5 million.

"For $25 million, this is a different matter," he wrote.

He said tourist business at the Littleton site would drop to half its present level, but would pick up again because the mint "could put on a better 'show' " in the new building.

Mrs. Schroeder lashed out at MacDonald in a press release, saying, "I doubt if the White House, HUD (Housing and Urban Development) or other involved agencies are too pleased to see the bureau (mint) rewriting the federal government's policies."

In his letter, MacDonald also said the estimated increase in travel costs for mint employes if they had to go to work in Littleton "is in the order of $200,000."

"That's more than $400 per employe. It's a heavy burden for anyone," Mrs. Schroeder said.



UPI PHOTO

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Plumbing. He retired a num-

★THE DENVER POST Friday, March 5, 1976

GAO Raises Doubt On New Mint Need

The General Accounting Office (GAO) suggests it may not be necessary to build a new mint in Denver, Rep. Pat Schroeder, D-Colo., revealed Friday.

Expansion of the Mint at Philadelphia and continued use of the existing Mint in Denver may be sufficient to supply the nation's needs for coins, according to the GAO, Mrs. Schroeder said. Two years ago plans were made for a new mint in Denver based on a forecast of a coin shortage.

Mrs. Schroeder said at a press conference at Stapleton International Airport that the GAO should "make a full study" of the situation.

A new mint has been scheduled to be built in the Park Hill area, in Mrs. Schroeder's 1st Congressional District.

The Treasury Department, however, has endorsed a proposal to locate the facility in an empty building owned by the Gates Rubber Co. in Littleton. The area is in the 5th Congressional District, represented by Bill Armstrong, R-Colo.

Mrs. Schroeder said she had been informed by the Treasury Department that location of the Mint in Littleton would increase travel by employes by 10,864 miles a day and increase their transportation costs by thousands of dollars annually.

This information, she said, was in answer to one of her 77 questions to the department concerning the proposed Littleton site.

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*THE DENVER POST Sat., March 6, 1976

Schroeder Doubts New-Mint Need

The present status of the proposed new Denver Mint is "incredibly confused," Rep. Pat Schroeder, D-Colo., told a Stapleton International Airport press conference Friday.

She indicated that not only is the Denver vs. Littleton controversy still boiling, it now appears possible the Treasury Department might not need a new mint anywhere — at least for the time being.

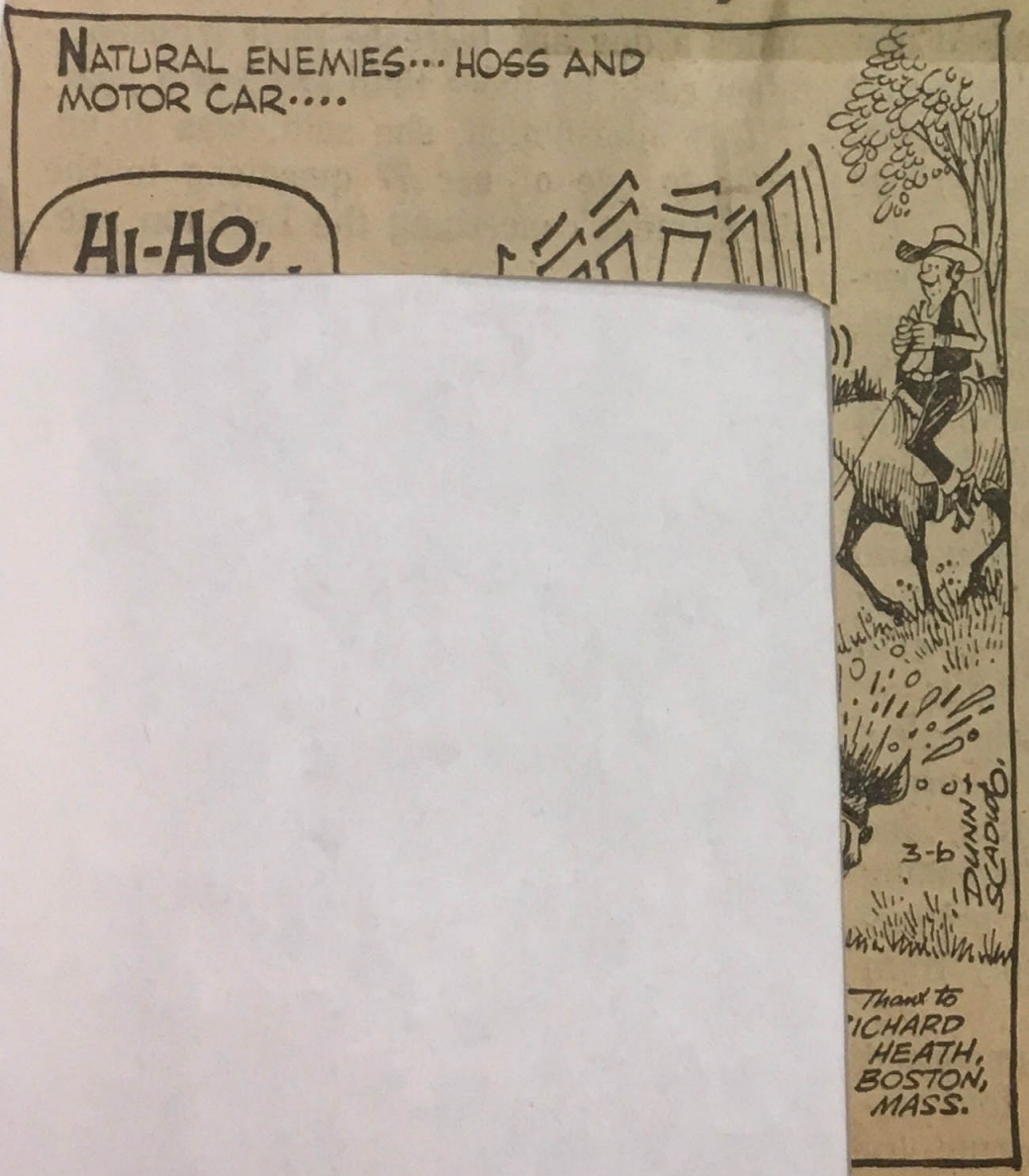
The need for a new coin-stamping facility first was proposed more than two years ago when the General Accounting Office (GAO) said it could foresee a coin shortage if a new mint weren't built.

Now, according to Mrs. Schroeder, there is some doubt about the accuracy of the GAO coin-supply projection. She said demand might be met by cranking the Philadelphia Mint to higher production and supplementing the supply from the present Denver facility.

On the site controversy, she announced Treasury Department figures that indicated the Littleton location would increase travel by Mint employes by 10,864 miles a day and increase their transportation costs by more than $200,000 a year.

This information, she said, was in answer to one of her 77 questions to the department concerning the Littleton site.

They'll Do It Every Time

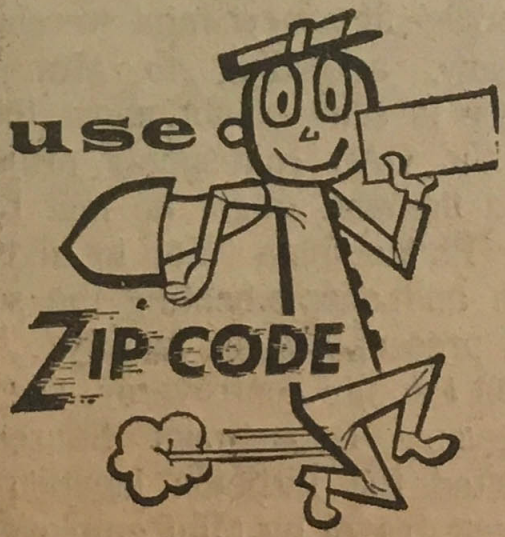


Richmond	CY	84	62	..
St. Louis	C	53	28	..
St. Petersburg	PC	86	68	1.19
Salt Lake City	C	34	18	..
San Antonio	CY	72	47	..
San Diego	C	61	47	..
San Francisco	C	58	47	..
St. Ste. Marie	PC	35	4	.07
Seattle	C	47	30	..
Shreveport	CY	68	43	1.04
Sioux Falls	PC	17	7	..
Spokane	C	31	22	..
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Washington	PC	83	55	..

CANADA
(Highs Thursday, Lows Friday)

Calgary	PC	21	0	..
Edmonton	PC	12	0	..
Montreal	F	34	32	.47
Ottawa	CY	32	30	.50
Regina	C	0	-26	..
Toronto	R	34	30	.25
Vancouver	C	37	25	..
Winnipeg	C	3	-27	..

J. SCHULTZ, U.S. Forecaster



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THE STRAIGHT CREEK JOURNAL

MEDILL McC. BARNES, Publisher

RONALD E. WOLF, Editor

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Where's Bill?

Speaking of Hizzoner, what has Bill McNichols been doing about the possible relocation of the Denver Mint to Littleton? As far as we can tell, his activity to date consisted of one trip to Washington to provide testimony on the adverse effects on the city of moving the Mint. His city attorney has also done some sabre rattling.

Otherwise, the battle has been fought almost exclusively by Pat Schroeder and her staff.

The mayor should be the one organizing the citizen support in Park Hill and the rest of the city for retention of the Mint, but Schroeder had to do it. McNichols' good friends at the Denver Chamber of Commerce have been distinctly cool in their support for the Park Hill site. The mayor has at his disposal the enormously powerful tool of Denver water to provide a little emphasis to the city's case, but we don't see that Hizzoner has been trying to point out the advantages of cooperation on this Mint matter to our suburban friends.

In short, McNichols has been performing in this instance like he has on almost everything else of vital concern to the city: he's barely functioning. Little did the voters realize it, but when they elected Schroeder in 1972, they selected a *de facto* mayor for the city. Bill McNichols sure isn't taking care of us. ■

Backers of Littleton Mint have questionable motives

BY RON WOLF

One big mystery surrounding the Mint flap is where the pressure for the relocation of the facility to Littleton is originating. It's not an adequate explanation to say that the Republican Administration simply wants to move the thing to a Republican district in an election year. There are few additional votes to be gained for the Republicans in Arapahoe County.

In addition, the general political rule for incumbent administrations is: "Don't get caught in a purely local scrap at election time; there's no way to come out ahead in a local dispute." There are volumes of political cliches available for sidestepping an emotional issue ("My staff will call you in the morning").

Generally, the impetus for relocation seems to be in a correspondence of interests among a number of people with highly suspect motives.

One theory is that Republican Congressman William Armstrong was the instigator of the Littleton plan. He certainly gave the proposal his blessing at an early stage. However, numerous key Republican leaders are claiming privately that Armstrong's involvement is [illegible] stupidity than deviousness, and that considering the political ramifications.

As for Gates, he has a very real financial problem: an idle $8-million plant he has been trying to unload for two years. Gates is supposed to be one of those conservative Republicans who believe strongly in the free-enterprise system. No government interference and all that crap.

The Gates family, however, is not unaccustomed to having the government bail out its imprudent business ventures. For example, Financial Programs, Inc., a subsidiary 98-percent owned by Gates Rubber Co., got itself in a bad financial jam a few years ago — an especially ironic development since Financial Programs was supposed to be providing portfolio-management services to a group of mutual funds.

Financial Programs had a lavishly overdesigned headquarters building at 9th and Grant. The thing supposedly cost $55 per square foot to construct — a price far in excess of general costs for office space. When the crunch came, the Gates subsidiary unloaded its burdensome building on the Denver School Board for $3.25 million. The School Board got the building for substantially less than the original cost but Gates out another of its financial flops, regardless of the consequences to the city of Denver.

Why does Frank H. MacDonald, the acting director of the Mint, tolerate this nonsense? MacDonald has strong reasons of a different sort for not wanting a new Mint built in Park Hill. The Mint was involved in serious cost overruns in the replacement of its Philadelphia facility a couple of years ago as a result of poor engineering and construction problems — overruns which doubled the cost of the Philadelphia plant. When the director of Pat Schroeder's Washington office, Dan Buck, learned that MacDonald was basing his cost projections for a new Park Hill Mint on the Philadelphia figures, he collected all the records he could on the Philadelphia fiasco.

The records show that the consulting engineer on the disastrous project, then in private practice, was none other than Frank H. MacDonald. At the moment, the director of the Mint, Mary Brooks, has been in the hospital for about three months — about as long as the Littleton plan has been circulating. There may soon be a vacancy for a new director. Acting director Frank H. MacDonald would not look very good for her job if a Park Hill facility were built for about half the cost of

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One theory is that Republican Congressman William Armstrong was the instigator of the Littleton plan. He certainly gave the proposal his blessing at an early stage. However, numerous key Republican leaders are claiming privately that Armstrong's involvement is more the result of stupidity than deviousness, and that Armstrong is now trying to separate himself from the plan to move the Mint out of Denver.

The Republican kingmakers have been grooming Armstrong to run for the Senate against Floyd Haskell in 1978. In order to stand a chance of winning statewide, Armstrong will have to get a decent split out of heavily Democratic Denver. He won't have to win the city, but he will have to avoid losing badly.

In that light, Armstrong's support for the Littleton site — or worse, his active involvement in the plan — are almost suicidal. The Republican bigwigs are displeased with Armstrong for getting the Littleton idea from Charles Gates and running with it before considering the political ramifications.

As for Gates, he has a very real financial problem: an idle $8-million plant he has been trying to unload for two years. Gates is supposed to be one of those conservative Republicans who believe strongly in the free-enterprise system. No government interference and all that crap.

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As a result of that generous transaction by the civic-minded Gates family, the expensive building was removed from the tax rolls of the city.

Then there was the time a couple of years ago when Charles Gates' sister, Mrs. Brown Cannon, started a helicopter flight school, Cannon Aviation, in Cheyenne with the help of a sizeable loan from the Small Business Administration. When the flight school didn't work out, the SBA swallowed the loss.

Now this family of concerned citizens is busy relocating the Denver Mint to Littleton in order to bail out another of its financial flops, regardless of the consequences to the city of Denver.

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The records show that the consulting engineer on the disastrous project, then in private practice, was none other than Frank H. MacDonald. At the moment, the director of the Mint, Mary Brooks, has been in the hospital for about three months — about as long as the Littleton plan has been circulating. There may soon be a vacancy for a new director. Acting director Frank H. MacDonald would not look very good for her job if a Park Hill facility were built for about half the cost of the Philadelphia plant.

Then there's Frank Rhea, the mint facilities project manager in Denver, and the man who claims credit for first suggesting the Littleton site. Rhea is the guy in charge of getting a new Mint in operation here by 1980. He is currently about two years behind schedule as a result of the previous flap over Mint location and is desperate for a solution to his particular difficulty.

Rhea is also reportedly out to embarrass Schroeder as a result of her successful interference with the earlier plan to move the Mint from Denver to the Federal Center in Lakewood. ■

★THE DENVER POST Tues., Mar. 9, 1976

LETTER TO SCHROEDER

HUD, Mint Officials At Odds Over Site

By CAROL GREEN
Denver Post Staff Writer

Two federal agencies are at odds over whether removal of the U.S. Mint from Denver would harm the core city, Rep. Pat Schroeder said Monday.

The Bureau of the Mint — in a letter to Mrs. Schroeder — said it believed the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) had "overstated the case for keeping the new mint in the City and County of Denver."

In a report for an environmental impact study on whether the mint should be in Lakewood or Denver's Park Hill, Robert Rosenheim, regional administrator for HUD, had written in 1974 that removal of the mint from Denver would "run counter" to federal efforts to stimulate and renew the core city.

Mrs. Schroeder issued a statement Monday afternoon after receiving a letter from Frank MacDonald, acting director of the mint, responding to nine questions she had submitted.

"For the case of Park Hill versus the possible Federal Center site (in Lakewood), where the only savings using the Federal Center would have been the cost to the federal government of the land ($1.5 million), we did not disagree substantively with HUD," he wrote.

"For $25 million, this is a different matter.

'NO GREAT EFFECT'

"The City of Denver would not be affected greatly by placing the mint in Littleton. Many employes would continue to reside in Denver and those who lived in the suburbs would continue to spend a sizable portion of their earnings in the city.

"Tourist expenditures would change very little, in our opinion."

Mrs. Schroeder's Monday news release said the bureau, in its "latest policy reversal," is "junking major, established government policy about the location of federal installations.

"I doubt if the White House, HUD or other involved agencies are too pleased to see the bureau rewriting the federal government's policies."

She said the bureau estimated 10,864 additional daily miles would be traveled if the mint were moved to Littleton.

"The average worst case estimate of an increase in transportation costs for mint employes with the mint at Littleton is in the order of $200,000 per year," the MacDonald letter said.

A HEAVY BURDEN

"That's more than $400 per employe," Mrs. Schroeder responded. "It's a heavy burden for anyone."

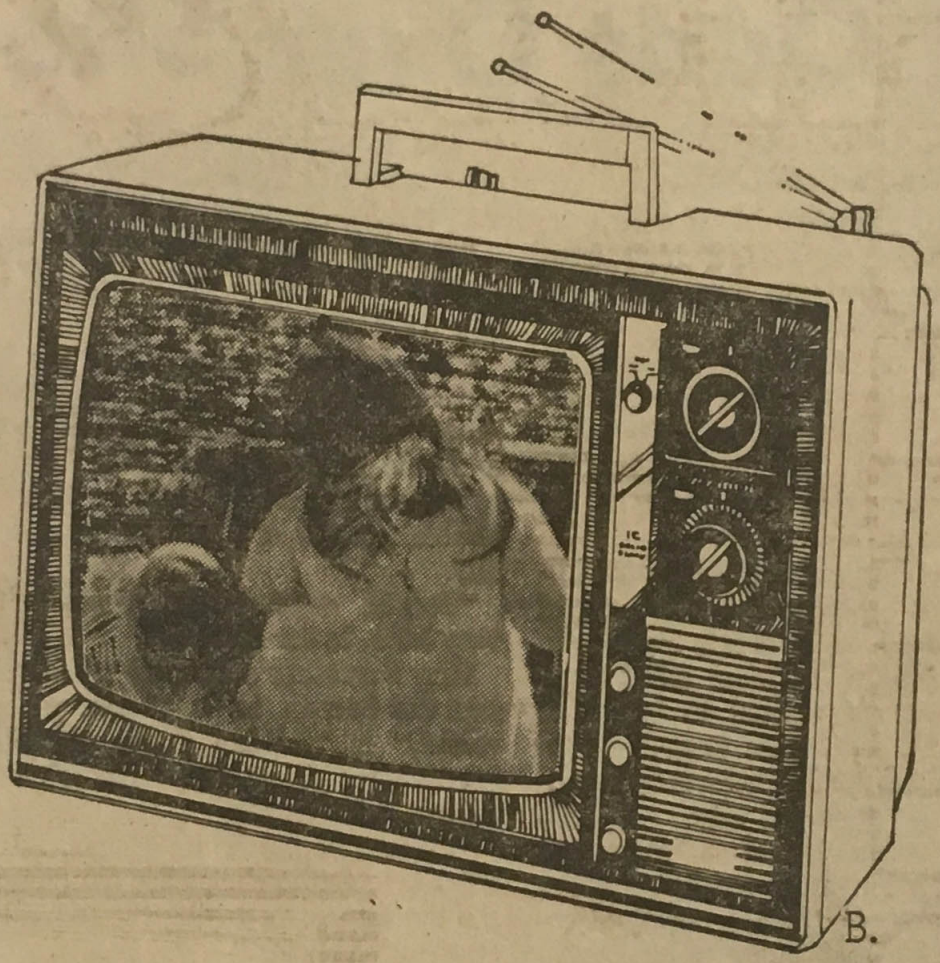
In addition, she said, the drop in tourists visiting the mint might be as much as half the 1975 visitor figure of 280,000.

"Interestingly, the bureau does not estimate the loss in mint sales revenue that would be caused by their projection of a 140,000 annual drop-off in tourists," Mrs. Schroeder noted. "But more important, none of these costs has been included in any of the bureau's testimony, cost comparisons or studies."

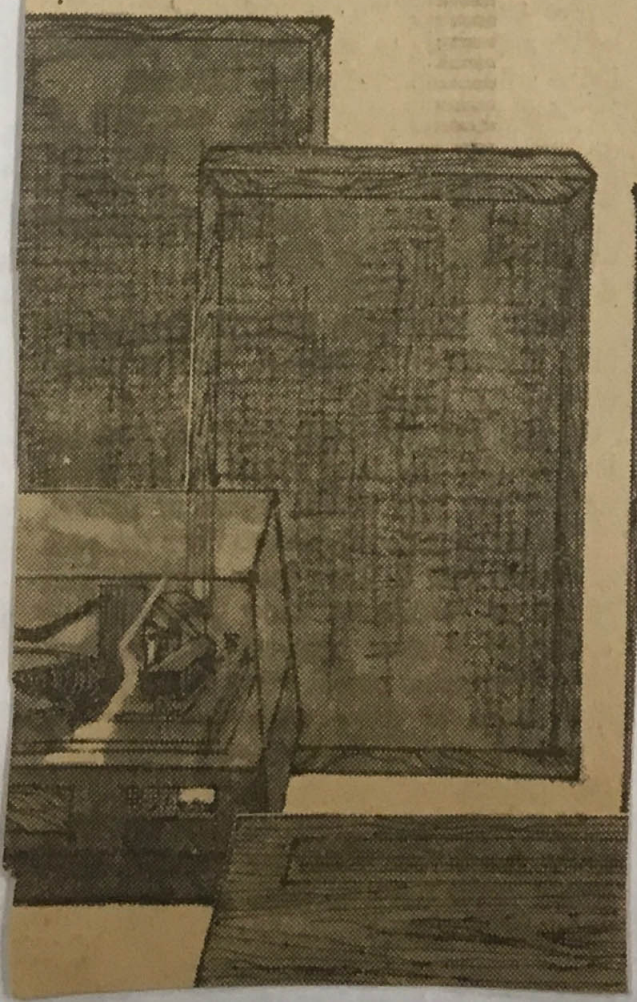
Mrs. Schroeder failed to note MacDonald's prediction that the tourist visits would grow back to near the 1975 level "in a short time."

Southeast 758-1514 ..... Northwest 244-6835
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B.



Transmitted via telecopier, 3/4/76, @ 8:30 a.m. (jm)

Views Given on Mint Location

To The Denver Post:

I HAVE FOLLOWED with great interest the latest controversy on locating the new U.S. Mint. News coverage has been excellent and has presented both sides fairly.

Even though the Gates Littleton site, at first glance appears attractive, we would be wise to consider the potential loss to the central city. There are over 500 jobs involved and an annual payroll exceeding $5 million. Also, most mint workers would be located far from their place of employment necessitating long commuter travel distance and more air pollution as a result.

The mint is Denver's largest tourist attraction, generating nearly 300,000 visitors a year, and they bring outside money into the city which stimulates the economy.

Other core cities have lost their attractiveness by the all-too-common flight to the suburbs. If the federal government can start the exodus to the suburbs then other business can follow using the government as an example. Some, like New York, have even faced financial disaster.

It's not too late to arrest the trend in Denver, still a nice place to live. Keep the new mint in Park Hill, and help keep Denver alive!

A. ROBERT MACKEY

Denver

To The Denver Post:

POLITICS! What could be more political than Dick and Pat (Lamm and Schroeder, Democrats yet) screaming to high heaven — at least she is — about the moving of the mint. They are willing to spend an extra $25 million-plus to keep the mint in Denver where the parking would be bad for the visitors.

Surely still being in the Denver area, plus the fact there are not that many thousand employes, would not take too much income away from the economy of Denver.

I said $25 million-plus and I meant it. With building costs escalating all the time no one knows just now how much the end cost would be for a total new plant.

Also, isn't Governor Lamm for re-cycling and environmental protection? Using an already established plant means recycling of the building with no more destruction of the other site.

W. B. SMITH

Colorado Springs

THE DENVER POST Wed., March 3, 1976

To The Denver Post:

IN THE CONTINUOUS quest for the riches and sophistication of big city life our congressman and other special interest groups of Arapahoe County have evolved an imaginative proposal; they wish to bring the U.S. Mint to Littleton. After all, why should anyone oppose this progressive step? The implications of moving the Denver Mint to Littleton are staggering.

The Mint would almost certainly lead to Interstate 470 following the County Line Road route. And why should the southern edge of this great metropolitan area be any different from the northern edge? Why shouldn't we, in Arapahoe County, also be encircled by a ribbon of gleaming highway, filled with belching buses and cars? Why should we be any different from other big important cities, with our very own smog, crowds, the hustle, the bustle and the noise of progress? Why should we continue to waste land by allowing open-space where trees might grow?

If we are denied Interstate 470, South Broadway is a good route. And why should Broadway, south of Belleview, be any different from Broadway north? It can be widened; there are still a few trees near the Highline Canal that can be cut down. We too can have neon lights, billboards and flashing signs all the way to County Line Road, and who knows where all this progress will end; maybe the lights of Broadway can extend even into Douglas County.

Ah progress, ah the sound of silver, ah political advantage; what sins are committed in thy name.

ANNE MOORE

Littleton

Dollars and Sense On Mint Issue

To The Denver Post:

CONCERNING the Mint location controversy: I hope the people of Denver have noted the lack of economic responsibility certain individuals have shown. It is little wonder that our nation is so indebted. I personally do not care where the Denver Mint is located, but when someone mentions that the difference in cost between two proposed sites is between $28 or 29 million, I get interested.

Some would say it is sound policy to spend the extra millions. If it comes from their own donations, fine, but they are talking about, and only too willing to spend, my money. I do not hear Representative Schroeder suggesting saving that money so it could be applied to some of her other spending projects!

I'm tired of the government's hand reaching deeper and deeper into my wallet, home, school and church.

This is an opportune year for concerned Americans to change the profile of Congress; removing from office those who wish to spend our money on monuments and services we do not want, need, or have the money to finance.

Why not place the Mint where maximum service can be obtained with minimum expenditures?.

RALPH D. ROLAND, M.D.

Aurora

Making Money

To The Denver Post:

THE MINT Is a Mint Is a Mint.

Does anyone other than selfishly motivated politicians really care where the mint is located?

It seems to me that it should be put at the cheapest place that can be found. For, after all, the more it costs, the less will be the value of the money it manufactures.

W. B. FETTERMAN

Denver

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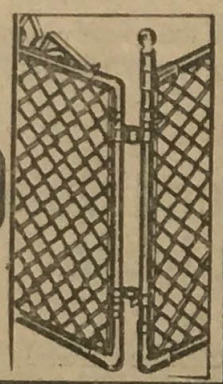
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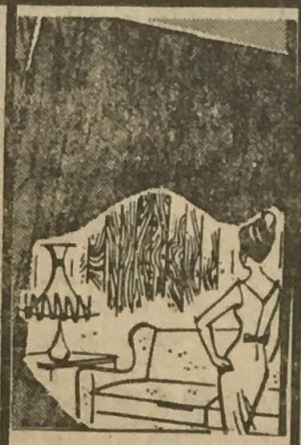
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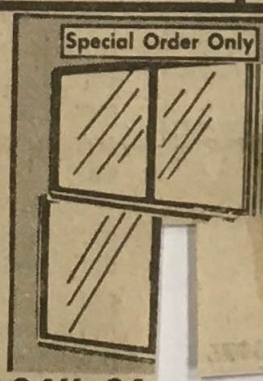
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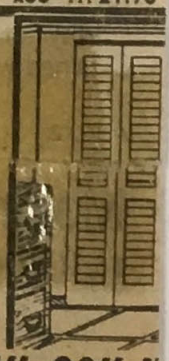
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Thomas F. Noonan
President

Dick Hilker
Executive Editor



"Congratulations! You said the secret woid!"

years, takes pride in the fact that, despite little formal publicity, the symphony's following in the community remains unshaken.

"We pride ourselves in doing unique things not usually done by a community orchestra," he said. "We spend very much time in programming and we're always looking for new and interesting things. But we never want to slight the beauty of the past."

Parks, who founded the symphony 20 years ago while he was orchestra director at Englewood High School, has seen it grow into what he considers one of the best community orchestras in the nation. He credits that, in part, to a "vital" board of directors who have contributed untold hours of fund-raising and planning because of "a common interest in and a feeling for the culture of the area."

The fund raising aspect of the symphony has become even more important as the increasing costs of printing programs and renting halls, instruments and music takes its budgetary toll.

WHAT IS IT about the Community Arts Symphony that draws its members away from their workaday worlds for a minimum of three hours every week?

For many, it's simply the thrill of playing with a really good orchestra.

"I just love it," said viola player Mrs. arol Card, a vocal music teacher at Kaiser ementary School, 4500 So. Quitman St. "I 't know what I'd do if I couldn't play with orchestra."



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THE STRAIGHT CREEK JOURNAL

MEDILL McC. BARNES, Publisher

RONALD E. WOLF, Editor

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Where's Bill?

Speaking of Hizzoner, what has Bill McNichols been doing about the possible relocation of the Denver Mint to Littleton? As far as we can tell, his activity to date consisted of one trip to Washington to provide testimony on the adverse effects on the city of moving the Mint. His city attorney has also done some sabre rattling.

Otherwise, the battle has been fought almost exclusively by Pat Schroeder and her staff.

The mayor should be the one organizing the citizen support in Park Hill and the rest of the city for retention of the Mint, but Schroeder had to do it. McNichols' good friends at the Denver Chamber of Commerce have been distinctly cool in their support for the Park Hill site. The mayor has at his disposal the enormously powerful tool of Denver water to provide a little emphasis to the city's case, but we don't see that Hizzoner has been trying to point out the advantages of cooperation on this Mint matter to our suburban friends.

In short, McNichols has been performing in this instance like he has on almost everything else of vital concern to the city; he's barely functioning. Little did the voters realize it, but when they elected Schroeder in 1972, they selected a *de facto* mayor for the city. Bill McNichols sure isn't taking care of us. ■

Backers of Littleton Mint have questionable motives

BY RON WOLF

One big mystery surrounding the Mint flap is where the pressure for the relocation of the facility to Littleton is originating. It's not an adequate explanation to say that the Republican Administration simply wants to move the thing to a Republican district in an election year. There are few additional votes to be gained for the Republicans in Arapahoe County.

In addition, the general political rule for incumbent administrations is: "Don't get caught in a purely local scrap at election time; there's no way to come out ahead in a local dispute." There are volumes of political cliches available for sidestepping an emotional issue ("My staff will call you in the morning").

Generally, the impetus for relocation seems to be in a correspondence of interests among a number of people with highly suspect motives.

One theory is that Republican Congressman William Armstrong was the instigator of the Littleton plan. He certainly gave the proposal his blessing at an early stage. However, numerous key Republican leaders are claiming privately that Armstrong's involvement is more the result of stupidity than deviousness, and that Armstrong is now trying to separate himself from the plan to move the Mint out of Denver.

The Republican kingmakers have been grooming Armstrong to run for the Senate against Floyd Haskell in 1978. In order to stand a chance of winning statewide, Armstrong will have to get a decent split out of heavily Democratic Denver. He won't have to win the city, but he will have to avoid losing badly.

In that light, Armstrong's support for the Littleton site — or worse, his active involvement in the plan — are almost suicidal. The Republican bigwigs are displeased with Armstrong for getting the Littleton idea from Charles Gates and running with it before considering the political ramifications.

As for Gates, he has a very real financial problem: an idle $8-million plant he has been trying to unload for two years. Gates is supposed to be one of those conservative Republicans who believe strongly in the free-enterprise system. No government interference and all that crap.

The Gates family, however, is not unaccustomed to having the government bail out its imprudent business ventures. For example, Financial Programs, Inc., a subsidiary 98-percent owned by Gates Rubber Co., got itself in a bad financial jam a few years ago — an especially ironic development since Financial Programs was supposed to be providing portfolio-management services to a group of mutual funds.

Financial Programs had a lavishly overdesigned headquarters building at 9th and Grant. The thing supposedly cost $55 per square foot to construct — a price far in excess of general costs for office space. When the crunch came, the Gates subsidiary unloaded its burdensome building on the Denver School Board for $3.25 million. The School Board got the building for substantially less than the original cost but Gates probably received more from the School Board than it would have received from a private buyer.

As a result of that generous transaction by the civic-minded Gates family, the expensive building was removed from the tax rolls of the city.

Then there was the time a couple of years ago when Charles Gates' sister, Mrs. Brown Cannon, started a helicopter flight school, Cannon Aviation, in Cheyenne with the help of a sizeable loan from the Small Business Administration. When the flight school didn't work out, the SBA swallowed the loss.

Now this family of concerned citizens is busy relocating the Denver Mint to Littleton in order to bail out another of its financial flops, regardless of the consequences to the city of Denver.

Why does Frank H. MacDonald, the acting director of the Mint, tolerate this nonsense? MacDonald has strong reasons of a different sort for not wanting a new Mint built in Park Hill. The Mint was involved in serious cost overruns in the replacement of its Philadelphia facility a couple of years ago as a result of poor engineering and construction problems — overruns which doubled the cost of the Philadelphia plant. When the director of Pat Schroeder's Washington office, Dan Buck, learned that MacDonald was basing his cost projections for a new Park Hill Mint on the Philadelphia figures, he collected all the records he could on the Philadelphia fiasco.

The records show that the consulting engineer on the disastrous project, then in private practice, was none other than Frank H. MacDonald. At the moment, the director of the Mint, Mary Brooks, has been in the hospital for about three months — about as long as the Littleton plan has been circulating. There may soon be a vacancy for a new director. Acting director Frank H. MacDonald would not look very good for her job if a Park Hill facility were built for about half the cost of the Philadelphia plant.

Then there's Frank Rhea, the mint facilities project manager in Denver, and the man who claims credit for first suggesting the Littleton site. Rhea is the guy in charge of getting a new Mint in operation here by 1980. He is currently about two years behind schedule as a result of the previous flap over Mint location and is desperate for a solution to his particular difficulty.

Rhea is also reportedly out to embarrass Schroeder as a result of her successful interference with the earlier plan to move the Mint from Denver to the Federal Center in Lakewood. ■

you down and put you back together."

What est tears down is belief systems. What est puts back is a head full of estisms. The trainer affects the transformation through what is called "est-process."

Erhard used one such process in his talk at the Hilton — his direct meditation which he says is to help people "learn to create their own experience."

The Hilton audience, all 2000 of them, eyes shut and in total silence, created their own experience of responsibility, while Erhard droned on the stage: "Recall a time in which you were responsible. Recall a time when you were blamed for which you were responsible. Recall a time when you were merely responsible and at fault. Recall a time when you saw another responsible and at fault."

Over and over again, he called out these seemingly scattered images, growing more and more rapid in his delivery, until the audience was inundated. Then he brought them to a realization that responsibility was not fault by using a series of quick-flash estisms. End of process.

Processes such as this one are critical to the est experience. They are shared in training by all 270 trainees, who, concentrating on pain or misery in their lives, sob and cry, and groan until they are convinced they are "getting it."

Another process involves a group meditation in which a reading of "The Poem" takes place. No copies of this poem are available, even to the graduates. It is a

Erhard was born in Pennsylvania 40 years ago. His name then was Jack Rosenberg and he graduated from high school in 1952. That was the extent of his formal education.

After high school he worked a variety of jobs. In 1960 he headed West with a woman named Ellen, leaving behind a wife and four children.

He changed his name to Werner Hans Erhard. Ellen became his second wife. He has had a number of sales jobs, from cars to encyclopedias. He took courses in hypnotism, scientology, and in the late 60's became an instructor for Mind Dynamics. In 1971 he left Mind Dynamics to start est. Erhard's unimpressive background and the financial success of est do not bother est graduates. "The experience" is all that is important. Those who have experienced est are elated.

Joe went through the initial est training and one graduate course. Est offers, for a $25 fee, graduate courses in "Where it's at," "What's so," and "Sex" among others.

could succeed in my center." Phil is a sales manager, and although she has not analysed her job efficiency, she did say she seemed to be getting more done with less energy.

One woman, in response to questions about the seemingly high cost of the training, said that she had spent much more for her "shrink." Now that she has experienced est, she no longer goes to one.

It is difficult to get concrete statements from graduates. It is not that they don't want to talk about "the experience," but many times they cannot relate it, and resort to estisms to put their murky points across.

But, again, "est cannot be explained. It is an experience."

Erhard said at the Hilton, "I am going to talk to you about what cannot be talked about."

The graduates understand this "non-talk" clearly, and as they go through their life on "the experience" happily affirm, "est changed my life."

Save $250

Repeat these estisms five times as quickly as you can (no giving up before you finish):

I come from my experience.

I am — that's it.

I am here. *Now* is where it's at. That's it.

I am perfect exactly the way I am.

Allow it to be.

Happiness is the experience that things are exactly like they are.

Happiness is the biggest con-game there is. Get it?

Est is no con. The rest is a con. When you are in your space, there is no con. The rest is a con. Est is no con.

I am free to be me.

To be in est is to be.

I give space for you to be you.

Responsibility is the willingness to acknowledge myself as cause in the matter. I am the one that causes what I do.

Things are just the way they are.

Experience is just like it is. Get it?

You do processes sitting down because you are sitting down when you do processes. Get it?

Don't wanna know and there won't be any mystery.

Anything I am not is an illusion.

Anything that I can become is a con.

I love me exactly the way I am.

Nothing I believe, no attitude has anything to do with the quality of my life.

Get off it. Get it?

Get on it. Get it?

Get it?

Get off it.

Proposed bill is result of KDEN labor troubles

Ongoing labor problems at Denver radio station KDEN resulted in two significant developments last week: a strike vote among employees at the station and, more importantly, approval by a legislative committee of a proposed law that would simplify union organizing efforts throughout the state.

For more than a year, a constant stream of employees at the station have complained of sex discrimination, wage-and-hour violations, and reprisal against union activities by KDEN owner Douglas Stephens. Numerous complaints based on such charges have been filed with the National Labor Relations Board and are in the process of adjudication.

About a dozen employees have left KDEN for other stations in the Denver area. Some of the former reporters at the all-news station claim that they were forced out because of their union activities while others admit that they moved on volunatrily in search of better working conditions.

Last Thursday, the current KDEN staff who are members of the American Federation of Television and Radio Artists took the relatively unusual step of authorizing a strike. State and federal labor officials have now been given the required 30-day notice of intent to strike so the walk-out will begin by the end of the month. In conjunction with the strike, the employees are planning to contact KDEN advertisers to urge them to withhold their advertising from the station until the labor problems are settled.

Largely as a result of the alleged reprisals against AFTRA members at KDEN, the union began a drive several months ago for state legislation to protect employees involved in union activities. Federal law currently prohibits reprisals, but the charge is "extremely difficult to prove" according to AFTRA business agent Charles Thomas, and also involves lengthy proceedings. Nevertheless, Thomas feels AFTRA in Denver has had "a very good record" in eventually winning the union-activity cases. The union recently suffered its first loss in such an action — a case involving the firing by KLZ of disk jockey Bill Saul. That case is currently being appealed.

House Bill 1195 introduced by Rep. Chuck DeMoulin (D-Denver) contains provisions requested by AFTRA to deal with the problem. The measure which was approved by DeMoulin's Business Affairs and Labor Committee last Thursday is a general act "concerning the protection of civil rights in connection with employment." One of those rights is protection for an employee against discharge "without good cause" once a union files a request for recognition by an employer.

Melanie Morgan, a board member of AFTRA and employee at KDEN says, "What the bill does is shift the burden of proof. Instead of employees having to go to court and prove they were fired for union activities, management would have to go to court and prove that he fired someone for a legitimate reason, and not just union organizing."

The real problem now, of course, is whether the legislation has a chance of getting through either house of the legislature. Morgan says, "We really think we're going to get a fair hearing in the House. What the Republicans [who dominate the Senate] are going to do to it is another matter."

Realistically, the Republicans are likely to rot in hell before they go for such a measure. And, even in the House, it's not going to go through without strong floor debate. ■

ect hopes bes

Present thinking is that $850,000 for the coming fiscal year to start construction is the right amount for the Bureau of Reclamation to handle this time, Herrick said. But, he added, whether it is $850,000 or $2.4 million this time isn't to important as the fact that it is appropriated and construction of the project is actually authorized and funded.

He expressed gratitude that the Colorado Congressmen and Senators and their staffs were up-to-date, well-informed about and willing to help on the Dolores Project. Sen. Floyd Haskell, Rep. Frank Evans, all their staff members, as well as people in the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Bureau of Reclamation, the staff members of the committees of Interior and Insular Affairs of both the Senate and House, and numerous others, "had done their homework" on the project and were willing to do what they could, he said. In fact, he said, people had already inquired into the facts about the appropriations possibilities and were working on them.

This is important, he added, because the questioning begins when hearings start on various requests such as that of the Dolores Project.

Herrick said that they are even getting a line to the White House where the BIA is arranging a meeting between them and the President's advisor on Indian Affairs.

Tentatively, the Montelores officials will return to Washington, D.C., to give testimony on March 29 before the appropriations committee.

The DWCD officials urged that local people cooperate in the work to be done here, primarily the negotiating of the repayment contract, one phase of which is going on now with the Montezuma Valley Irrigation Co. Other contracts will include communities and the individual irrigators.

And, an election will have

SENTINEL

onday March 1, 1976 Ten Pages NUMBER 49



Accountant will join hospital staff


STATE OF THE UNION
HERE'S A NEW LITTLETON MINT HALF DOLLAR!
OH, LET ME SEE!
YOU'LL NEVER GUESS WHO'S ON IT.
I'LL BET IT'S THE ASTRONAUTS ON THE MOON.
ANDY JACKSON AT NEW ORLEANS?
NO.
HARRY TRUMAN AT POTSDAM?
NO.
WARREN HARDING AT TEAPOT DOME?
NO.
CHESTER A. ARTHUR ASLEEP.
NO.
O.K. I GIVE UP.
TEDDY ROOSEVELT AT SAN JUAN HILL?
NO.
LIBERTY
IN VULCANIZING WE TRUST
1776
GEE, THE EDGE EVEN HAS A SNOW TIRE PATTERN!
AND THE BACK HAS CONGRESSMAN ARMSTRONG FLIPPING THE BIRD TO CONGRESSWOMAN SCHROEDER.

Rocky Mtn.News - 3/2/76

Candidate decries Littleton mint site

A Littleton Democrat who is seeking the Fifth District Congressional seat now held by Rep. William Armstrong, R-Colo., said Monday her city isn't suited to become the new home of the Denver Mint.

"Many Littleton citizens — including myself — feel honored to have our city named as a possible location for an institution of the Mint's stature," said Dorothy Hores in a letter to U.S. Sen. Floyd Haskell, D-Colo.

"But the blessing is so mixed in its implications that we cannot blindly accept it, ignoring its negative aspects."

Mrs. Hores said it was questionable whether Littleton could provide the housing, transportation or tourist facilities needed to accommodate the mint, its employes and thousands of annual tourists.

In addition, conversion of the vacant Gates Rubber plant into the mint would mean an annual tax loss to the Littleton School District of at least $93,000 while enrollment in the schools increased, she said.

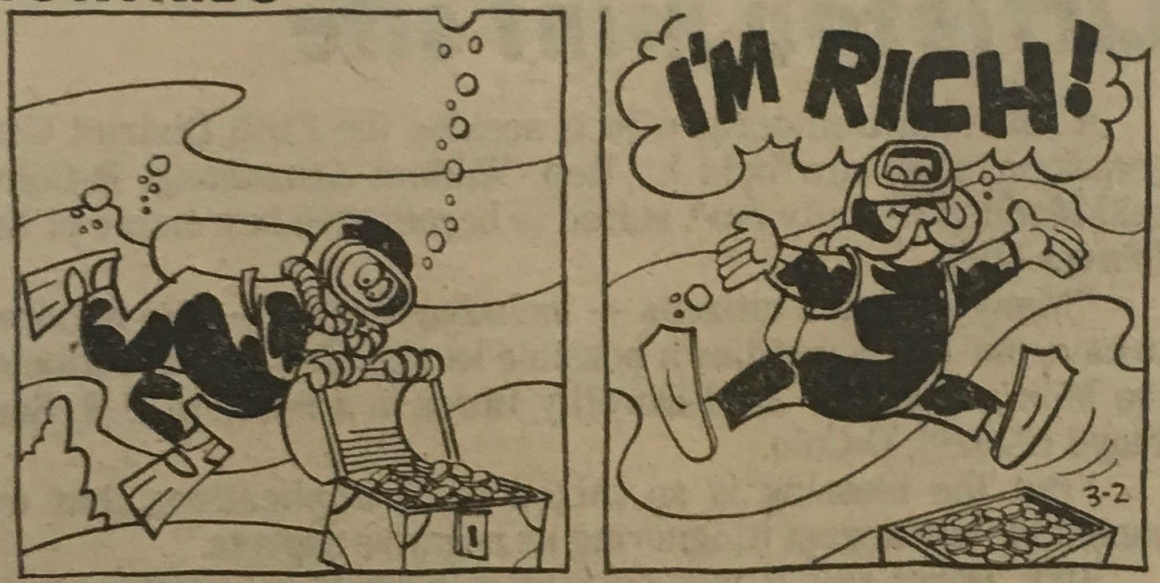
Mrs. Hores said moving the mint to Littleton would have an immeasurable impact on Denver in terms of losses of funds invested, jobs, morale and core city economy.

"After carefully reviewing the limited information available, I believe the best resolution for the community is for Gates to remain on the tax rolls and be sold to private industry rather than the federal government," Mrs. Hores said.

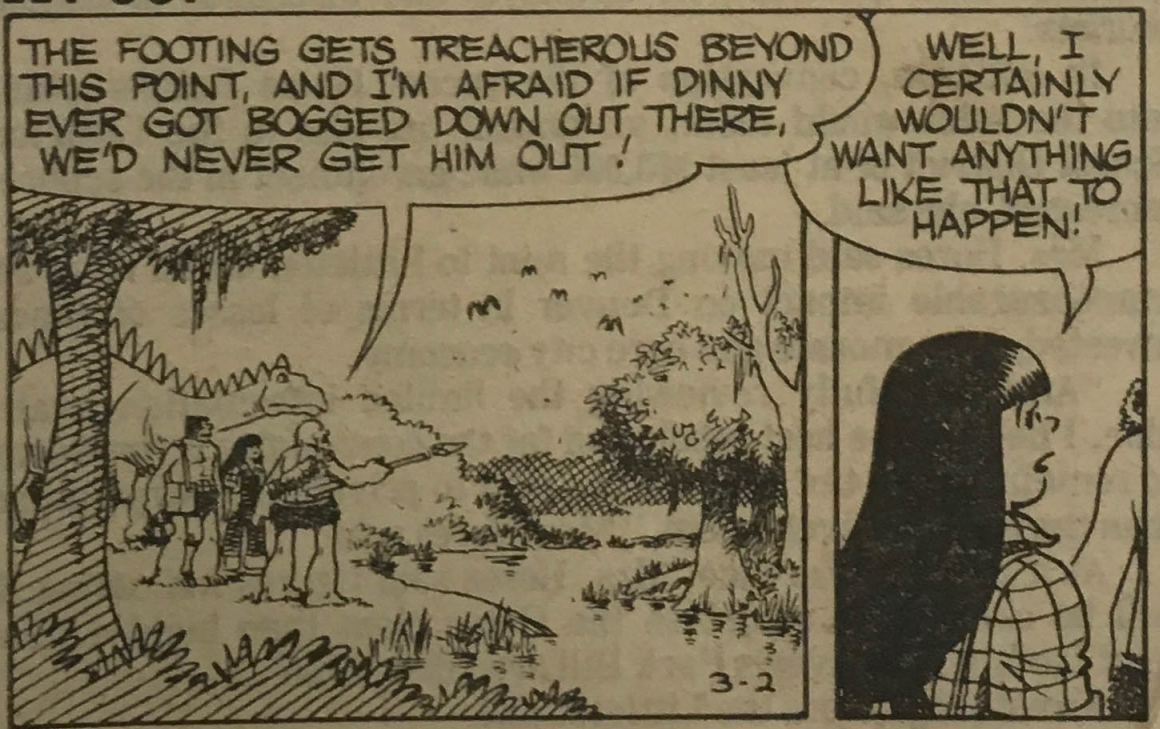
At a press conference, Mrs. Hores said figures indicating it will be cheaper to refurbish the Gates plant than build a new mint facility in Denver's Park Hill are "disputable."

Armstrong favors the Littleton site.

HORTRIBS



LLEY OOP



DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE

Hores Favors Core-City Mint

By TODD PHIPERS
Denver Post Political Writer

A Democratic candidate for Congress said Monday she favors keeping the Denver Mint in the core city rather than moving it into the district she seeks to represent.

Dorothy Hores, a candidate for the 5th District seat now held by U.S. Rep. Bill Armstrong, R-Colo., said at a press conference she believes the short-term cost advantages of moving the mint to Littleton would be negated by long-term costs to both Denver and Arapahoe County.

Mrs. Hores said she realizes she is in an "unorthodox position," urging that the Mint not be relocated in her district. But she said it is her impression that the same view is held by many other 5th District residents.

The suburban areas encompassed by the district "are aware that they can't survive unless the core city of Denver survives," Mrs. Hores said. Most of the persons with whom she has discussed the subject believe it is in the "common interest" of Denver and the suburbs to keep the Mint in the core city, she added.

The Democratic candidate, who lives in Littleton, said she believes estimated savings by refurbishing an unused Gates Rubber Co. plant in Littleton as opposed to building a new Mint facility in Denver's Park Hill are "very disputable."

And even if those savings projections—$25 million to $29 million, according to federal officials—are accurate they must be compared with the costs to both Denver and the suburbs in the future if the Mint is moved to Littleton.

In a letter to U.S. Sen. Floyd Haskell, D-Colo., last week, which she asked to be read into the record, Mrs. Hores said that "no industry other than the Mint would involve the possible daily influx of 4,000 tourists (into Littleton) over already crowded arteries and thus have comparable environmental, social and economic impact.

"It is questionable whether Littleton can provide the housing, tourist and transportation facilities that ought to be available in conjunction with the Mint, and a considerable tax base for the Littleton School District ($93,000 in 1976) would be lost while enrollment increased."

She stated that although Littleton and the 5th District are honored to be mentioned as a possible Mint site, "the blessing is so mixed in its implications that we cannot blindly accept it, ignoring its negative aspects."

POLITICAL OVERTONES

Mrs. Hores said Monday she doesn't think the controversy is a partisan issue, although it may have started to take on political overtones "when it appeared that (U.S. Rep.) Pat Schroeder was standing alone" in seeking to keep the Mint in Denver.

Support for keeping the facility in the core city since has come from Republican candidates seeking Mrs. Schroeder's 1st District seat, proving battle lines aren't being drawn on partisan lines, Mrs. Hores said.

She said she would like to have received an invitation from Treasury Department officials to attend a hearing on the issue in Washington Friday, as did the three GOP candidates seeking Mrs. Schroeder's seat. But she said she believes that the "greatest sense of urgency" about the Mint is in the 1st District.



Denver Post Photo

DOROTHY HORES
Cites "common interest."

CAR REPAIR, MEDICAL COSTS UP

State Farm to Increase Rates April 1

In a continuing spiral of car insurance rates in Colorado, State Farm Insurance Co., the state's largest auto insurer, has announced it will raise its rate in Colorado an average of 9.1 per cent effective April 1.

Customers in Denver will see an average increase of 13.1 per cent, and Denver suburban customers will see an average increase of 6 per cent in their rates.

The exact increases will vary depending upon the kind of car driven and how much it is used.

State Farm handles about 24 per cent of the auto insurance business in Colorado.

In October, Farmers Insurance, which carries about 19.5 per cent of the private passenger vehicle business in the state, raised its premiums by 12.5 per cent. In December Allstate, which handles about 11.5 per cent of Colorado private passenger auto insurance, announced a 12.5 per cent increase.

A State Farm spokesman attributed the increase to rising costs of auto repair and medical care "combined with an end to the decline in frequency of accidents."

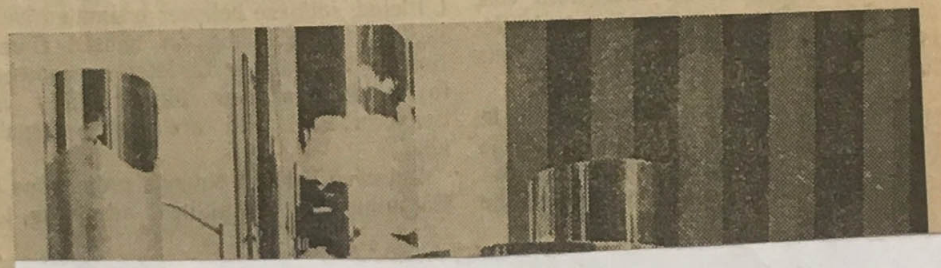
He said the company had a 1.6 per cent underwriting profit in Colorado in 1974, but a yearend underwriting loss of $90 million in 1975.

He said the cost of automotive parts most often replaced after accidents has jumped 113 per cent since 1970, and rates for two-bed hospital rooms have risen about 70 per cent.

State Farm increased its rates an average of 4.6 per cent July 15. Before that the company hadn't raised its Colorado rates since 1970. The company cut its rates once in the period, and returned $3.8 million in dividends to its policyholders, he said.

With the proposed increase, the average adult driver in the state will pay $5.50 more per six-month period. The premium for the average adult driver in Denver will go up $16.72 per six-month period, to $110.44, and the premium for the average adult driver in the Denver suburban area will go up $9.02 to $99.44.

The "average adult driver" is one who drives a medium-size 1976 car more than 7,500 miles a year, but less than 30 miles to work each week, and carries insurance coverage of $25,000 per person, $50,000 bodily injury, $10,000 property damage, $25,000 personal injury, comprehensive coverage and $50 deductible collision insurance.



23-Acre Annexation r Upheld

not have jurisdiction to invalidate the annexation accomplished" through the second ordinance, the high court said.

In other action Monday, the Supreme Court:

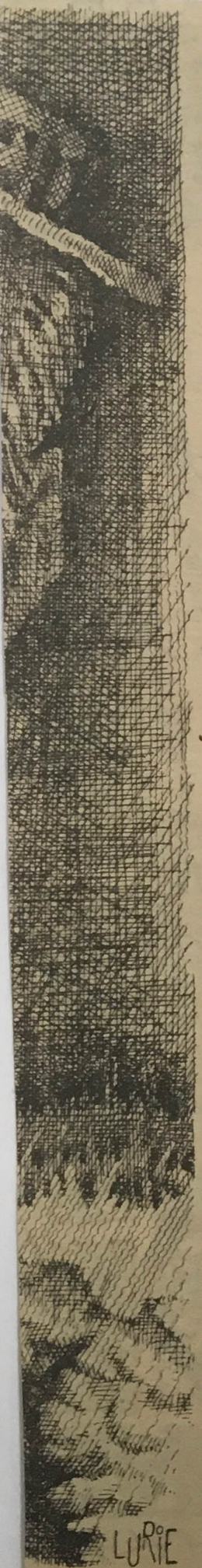
—Affirmed the Colorado Court of Appeals denial of a new trial for West-Fir Studs, Inc., and Craig (Colo.) Lumber Co. against Anlauf Lumber Co. in a damage claim. The trial judge and the appeals court both ruled out a new trial because the lawyer for the petitioners had failed to submit a memorandum of law with his motion. The high court said that wasn't a necessary legal requirement, but was within the discretion of the trial judge.

—Affirmed the arson conviction of Juaquin Lefebre in Pueblo District Court. Error was shown in the trial, but it was ruled "harmless" by the high court.

—Reversed an Arapahoe County dismissal of a state-law charge (driving with a suspended license) against Lloyd Dalton Pinyan, who had pleaded guilty and paid a fine for an illegal turn in Englewood, a municipal ordinance violation. Both charges arose from the same police contact, and Pinyan call the two charges double jeopardy. The Supreme Court ruled otherwise.

Trio to Face


BICENTENNIAL COMMEMORATIVE
DENVER MINT
IN G.O.P.
WE TRUST
LITTLETON
DENVER
GREAT MOMENTS IN ECONOMY



The Arizona Republican says that when the President attacks Reagan as being too conservative he's "taking a crack at about 85 per cent of the Republican party."

When I asked Goldwater if he would be passing the word to the President to cease his campaign to label Mr. Reagan a right-wing extremist, he replied: "I don't have to pass the word, it's already gone."

Sen. Goldwater is not the only Republican, however, who's both puzzled and upset by the President's assaults on Reagan's philosophy. Clarke Reed, the influential chairman of the Mississippi Republican party, says Mr. Ford's attacks on Reagan are "irresponsible," "divisive" and "damaging to the party."

In an interview, Reed told me: "This kind of stuff is kamikaze. I was very disappointed to see the President join with people like Rockefeller and Scranton who have made careers out of attacking conservatives who make up a majority of the Republican party."

Reed observed:

"WHEN PRESIDENT FORD says Ronald Reagan is an extremist, he's calling me one, too. And this turns me off bad. If the President really thinks Reagan is too far right to be elected, then why has he been moving so rapidly in Reagan's direction recently?"

A long-time, senior Republican strategist, now advising President Ford, says of Mr. Ford's attacks on Reagan: "I was surprised. I don't think the President should be attacking because it looks like you're behind and desperate." This source, who requested anonymity, says the President's charges show "a lack of political sophistication." This individual disagrees that Reagan is too conservative to be elected president.

A high official at the Republican National Committee (RNC), who also asked that his name not be used, says he was "dumbfounded" by President Ford's attacks on Reagan's conservatism.

"It's a silly position for Ford to take," says this person. "It makes no sense. I do not understand what the President thinks he can win with this argument. It has no credibility."

Richard Obenshain, the former co-chairman of the RNC and the ex-chairman of the Virginia Republican party, also disagrees with President Ford's statements about Reagan. Obenshain, who is neutral, says "absolutely not," he doesn't think the former California governor is too conservative to be elected President, adding: "Both Mr. Ford and Mr. Reagan are in the mainstream of Republican politics; both are electable."



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SCRIPPS - HOWARD

"Give light and the people will find their own way."

Littleton mint site: Penny-wise and pound-foolish

WHEN THE controversial proposal first surfaced publicly last month, we said that to move the new U.S. Mint out of Denver to suburban Littleton made little sense, but deserved study because of a possible $29 million savings to taxpayers.

After sifting through a small mountain of reports and documents — including testimony presented Friday before the Senate Banking Committee — we remain unconvinced the mint should be located anywhere but on a site near Denver's Park Hill Golf Course.

A Denver newspaper is naturally open to charges of kneejerk parochialism on such an issue. But we can find no evidence that any potential gain to Littleton will be great enough to offset the loss Denver will suffer from losing the mint.

Mint officials, Treasury Secretary William Simon and Rep. William Armstrong, R-Colo., believe the dollar savings in transfering mint operations to the vacant Gates Rubber Co. plant in Littleton outweigh such social factors as an unfavorable effect on Denver's core city area.

As we said before, a potential savings of many millions of dollars shouldn't be cavalierly dismissed. But neither can long-term social impacts be ignored simply because a price tag is not easily placed on them.

Greater Park Hill Community Inc., isn't a disinterested observer in the controversy, but is quite correct in asking:

"IF DENVER LOSES this important source of revenue, how much of it will have to later be repaid in welfare, income supplement and other federal aid? It is not just a question of how many dollars and cents, but what human costs will have to be paid in the upcoming years."

Also correct, in our view, were the U.S. Office of Economic Opportunity, Department of Housing and Urban Development and Mrs. Mary Brooks, director of the Bureau of the Mint, when in 1974 they argued that moving the mint to the suburbs would be counterproductive to the federal government's continuing effort to stimulate and renew core cities.

The Littleton Independent, while recognizing the mint would be a welcome asset to Littleton, nevertheless has urged that the mint remain in Denver. In doing so, the newspaper put the entire issue into what we consider is its proper focus:

"By its decision on locating the new mint, the federal government will say a great deal on how it feels about Denver and other U.S. metropolitan centers. Moving the mint to this lovely, peaceful suburb will be one more indication that the government really does not care about what happens to the core cities. Building the mint in Park Hill will be a statement of concern for the health of the central city."

We think such a federal commitment and a vital core city is worth more than a $29 million short-term savings. Therefore, it isn't necessary to become immersed in the squabble over cost comparisons between building a new mint and remodeling the Gates plant.

WE WOULD ONLY note that the proposed savings advanced by mint officials began at $29 million and are now down to between $22 million and $25.3 million. And since the cost estimates for the new Park Hill mint were based on the cost of building the richly ornamental Philadelphia Mint, we suspect the actual "savings" will be even lower.

Whatever the eventual outcome, we don't think the performances of any of the principals involved in the controversy deserve high marks.

Treasury Department and Bureau of the Mint officials have issued a number of confusing and often contradictory statements. And certainly Denver city officials — who have already spent several hundred thousand dollars in preparing the Park Hill site — have every right to be miffed at the casual disregard of longstanding agreements with the city.

Denver Democratic Rep. Pat Schroeder and her staff deserve credit for organizing opposition to the Littleton proposal and for challenging erroneous information from mint officials. But this effort has been tainted by a sometimes shrill, accusatory posture which does little to promote a calm, reasoned solution.

And finally, Armstrong can take credit for bringing the entire matter to the public's attention. But the Fifth District congressman has so far presented less than a convincing argument for moving the mint to his district.

IN ADDITION TO the predicted money savings, Armstrong says coin production at the remodeled plant could begin two years ahead of a new plant in Park Hill. But this ignores the delay caused by lawsuits which almost certainly will be filed if the Littleton site is chosen — one by the City of Denver and another by environmental groups challenging the inadequacy of an environmental impact statement.

Armstrong offers no evidence for his claim the mint would be "only of marginal community value" to Park Hill. He says if Congress wants to save the core city it should adopt programs specifically designed for that purpose. Yet he has consistently voted against such programs, while not hesitating to support nearly every multi-million-dollar Pentagon program which comes along.

We hope the Senate soon resolves the issue by recognizing the obvious importance of keeping the mint in Denver. Then Mrs. Schroeder and Armstrong can get back to applying their considerable talents to more substantive issues.

and Editorials

oward Hughes, or his double?



ON

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agents have
joined in the guessing game. Was this the real Howard Hughes, or an imposter who showed himself briefly to outsiders? Is the world's richest recluse dead or alive?

The mystery mogul, a master of the dark arts of making money, became rich beyond comprehension in his early life. He also won fame as a test pilot and a movie producer. He was tall, lean, dark and heavy lidded in those days, widely suspected of intimacies with women of rare beauty and loose reputation.

But he was always a bit quirky and reclusive, with an aura of personal mystery and privacy. I got to know him in the late 1940s. Of all the prominent figures I have known, only John F. Kennedy equalled Hughes in his quick and incisive grasp.

BUT HUGHES was a distracting person, alternately brooding and fidgeting. He had dark eyes, I remember, sharp but cold eyes that seemed to lack the faintest sparkle of frivolity.

After he shut the door behind him, I received two or three messages from h m through third parties. Then silence. His dramatic departure from Las Vegas in late 1970 again aroused my interest. I made a few inquiries and reported on Dec. 9, 1970:

"One member of his inner circle, who claims to have seen Hughes within the past two months, described him as an emaciated invalid with white hair down to his shoulders, shaggy eyebrows, a straggly beard and grotesquely long fingernails and toenails."

He was reported thereafter to be lodged in a series of penthouses in Nassau, Managua, Vancouver, London and now Acapulco. From behind guarded doors, he supposedly has been guiding his vast, $2 billion empire which ranges from gambling palaces to secret spy ships.

HUGHES' ARRIVAL in Nassau has been described by Lou Crosson, who was then the U.S. consul. "When the time came for Hughes to leave the aircraft," states a confidential memo giving Crosson's recollections, "(everyone) had to walk about 50 feet away and turn their

showed up a few days later to investigate suspicions that Hughes may have been kidnapped from Las Vegas. Although they never saw Hughes, they spoke to his associate and "left satisfied there was nothing to the charges."

Hughes departed the Bahamas in the early morning of Feb. 17, 1972, in an 83-foot, converted Coast Guard cutter. The skipper, Bob Rehak, said the recluse was brought to the boat on a stretcher-like wheelchair. According to Rehak, Hughes had hair down to his shoulders, a stringy beard and yellowed, curling toenails about two inches long.


Anderson

Not until March 1972, did anyone outside his tight personal circle meet with him face to face. He had stayed in the pyramid-like Intercontinental Hotel in Managua where he demanded his own auxiliary generator and a private communications hook-up. The latter alone cost Hughes $10,200 a month.

Before Hughes flew off to Vancouver, he invited President Anastasio Somoza and U.S. Ambassador Turner Shelton to meet him aboard his Gulfstream executive jet parked on a runway at Managua's airport. Both men accepted the strange invitation, but afterward gave the press almost no details about the meeting.

BUT I HAVE SEEN a confidential government document, with Shelton's detailed account of the 90-minute visit. "Hughes walked to the door (of the plane) and shook hands firmly," Shelton reported. "Hughes was about six feet, three inches tall, very thin, weighing from 140-150 pounds, graying hair and neatly trimmed Van Dyke-type beard."

Throughout their talk, Hughes wore beat up slippers and an old robe. Shelton suggested that the entire outfit "would have gone at a bargain basement for about 80 cents."

HUGHES, WHO HAD become hard of hearing during his early fascination with airplanes, complained that he had tried 40 or 50 different types of hearing aids but had "found none to be completely satisfactory." He asked an aide to bring him an older device, which the billionaire him-

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with outsiders. "Don't rush off," he told his guests. "This plane isn't going anywhere until I tell it to."

The mystery man then continued on a wide-ranging discourse on aviation, his round-the-world flight in the 1930s, flying in the Bahamas, and communications satellites.

At one point, he explained why he had become a recluse. "Years ago, when he had been actively engaged in designing and inventing," Shelton recounted, "Hughes had gotten sick and tired of all the time he lost every day taking telephone calls and meeting all the people who wanted to see him. He just decided to make himself inaccessible so that he could enjoy the solitude required to work on his inventions."

SHELTON REPORTED that Hughes felt his retreat from the world "was a mistake, but he so enjoyed the freedom from interruption . . . (that) he found it extremely difficult to change."

Hughes was next reported holed up in the towering Bayshore Inn in Vancouver, B.C., but no one saw him. "We didn't have any reported sightings," the former hotel manager, Warren Anderson, told my associate, Bob Owen.

The story was the same at London's posh Inn at the Park hotel. For almost a year the eccentric billionaire remained closeted in his suite overlooking picturesque Hyde Park. He used a private communications network, and closed-circuit TV cameras monitored all entrances and exits.

HE REPORTEDLY LEFT the hotel several times to travel around London in a limousine with drawn curtains, supposedly slipping in and out of the hotel by private elevator.

He had two visitors from Nevada on St. Patrick's eve, 1973 — Gov. Mike O'Callaghan, and Gaming Board Chairman Phil Hanniflin. The governor recalled he had a gray beard and also reported: "He had a firm handshake. His eyes were bright. His questions were intelligent and relevant."

Two New Yorkers, stockbroker Julie Sedlmayr and attorney I. Courtney Ivey, had a business meeting with Hughes in September 1972, but they refused to comment on his appearance.

Despite these brief encounters with the outside world, many government agents are still skeptical. They can't help wondering whether the outsiders sat down with Hughes, or with a double.

ssue in 1976

toward a candidate who does not satisfy an ideological purity test. I have deliberately estimated each group a little high, to point out that — even if this estimate is roughly accurate — only 60 per cent of the people feel intensely about abortion, one way or another.

Only 60 per cent? Isn't that the majority? Yes. A majority may wish to raise and debate

2/29/76

Pascoe raps Armstrong's stand on mint

Monte Pascoe, the state Democratic chairman, accused Rep. William Armstrong, R-Colo., Saturday of relying on a "hurriedly prepared" and inaccurate report on the Denver Mint.

Pascoe backed the position of Rep. Pat Schroeder, D-Colo.

He said Armstrong had endorsed a proposal to relocate the mint in Littleton, rather than Denver, on the basis of "little more than scribbles on several sheets of paper."

"It is hard to imagine a more inadequate analysis on which to base an important judgment," Pascoe said.

"A person cannot quarrel with Gates Rubber Co. wanting to get rid of a white elephant, but a person can and should quarrel with Secretary Simon wanting to buy it on the basis of such a shallow and shoddy study . . ."

PASCOE REFERRED to a Bureau of the Mint study and to a recommendation of Treasury Secretary William Simon that mint operations be transferred from the present downtown Denver site to an empty factory building near Littleton. The nearly new building had been used for manufacturing tires.

The Littleton site, in Armstrong's district, is an alternative to building a new mint in Park Hill, in Rep. Schroeder's district. Mint officials have estimated a saving of $15 million by moving to Littleton.

One of the three Republican candidates to oppose Mrs. Schroeder in November, John Gonce, again criticized the congresswoman Saturday for her absence from a Treasury Department hearing on the mint site in Washington Thursday.

She boycotted the hearing because, she said, it was meaningless. Gonce said her absence was inexcusable.

GONCE FLEW to Washington to attend that meeting and a Senate Banking Committee session on the mint Friday.

Mrs. Schroeder attended the Friday meeting.

Gonce said he sent her a telegram Saturday notifying her he would attempt to represent the district at any future meeting she fails to attend.

Unlike Armstrong, who favors the Littleton site, Gonce is supporting the Park Hill site. Like Mrs. Schroeder, he questions cost estimates of adapting the Littleton factory building for mint purposes and projections of the cost of a comparable new building.

For Many Reasons, Mint Belongs in Denver

This newspaper strongly affirms its position that a new U.S. Mint should be built on the Park Hill Golf Course in northeast Denver.

The arguments presented at Treasury and congressional hearings last week on behalf of a proposal to relocate the mint at a vacant Gates Rubber Co. plant in Littleton strike us as insufficient to warrant a change in the original plans for the Park Hill site.

The main point — and the sole point —in favor of the Littleton location is economic. Treasury officials contend that it would cost $25.3 million less to renovate the Gates plant for use as a mint than to build a new facility in Park Hill. These projected savings are, at best, a rough estimate. The $46.7 million figure used for the projected Park Hill facility is based on the 1969 cost, with inflation worked in, of the Philadelphia Mint, which is considered to be a more opulent facility than the one planned for Denver.

At the hearings, cost considerations by the Treasury Department completely eclipsed socio-economic factors that loomed so large when Park Hill was selected for the mint site two years ago.

If anything, the socio-economic factors —considering all the mounting problems facing the nation's core cities — ought to be even more important now than they were then.

In our view, the compelling reasons for going ahead with the Park Hill site are these:

- Whatever savings the federal treasury would realize in the short term at the Littleton location would be at the long-term expense of one of Denver's model integrated neighborhoods.
- About 40 per cent of the Denver Mint's employes are members of minority groups. The area around the Park Hill site has a variety of low-income housing. Littleton lacks such housing, and thus would necessitate long commuting trips for many mint employes.
- The Park Hill site is on established RTD bus routes that would generally be more accessible even for mint workers not living in the area.
- Tourists would find the Park Hill location convenient for travel to other tourist attractions nearby, including City Park, the Denver Zoo and the Museum of Natural History. And they would even be closer to the present mint if that should be maintained as a sales outlet for souvenir sets of coins.
- The federal government has already paid Denver $1.5 million for the Park Hill site, and Denver has spent more than this amount in preparing the site for the mint and relocating sections of the Park Hill Golf Course. Hard-pressed as it is during the current period of economic uncertainty, Denver cannot afford such expenditures on the basis of empty federal promises.

Before the investigation into the Gates plant site was made, federal wheels were moving to build the new mint in Park Hill. That course was right then. It is still right.

The Treasury Department has a commitment to the City of Denver to go ahead with construction of the mint as an essential vote of confidence in the viability of the core city.

Over the lang haul, the Treasury will be saving more than money if it invests in the future health of Denver by building the mint in Park Hill.

participation to local investors or imposing onerous taxation and punitive regulation on foreign investors — sometimes retroactively.

Whatever their impetus, such governmental actions stem the flow of transnational corporate investment, and must inevitably hamper progress on the world stage.

While they may win temporary advantages for a particular nation, these acts ultimately provoke retaliation and dry up resources for development. Poor countries, especially, are denied the capital, technology and managerial skills they desperately need.

It is, then, in the long-run interest of all nations to arrest conditions that not only encourage payments to foreign intermediaries but also bring about restrictions on foreign investment.

THE SUREST and quickest way to do so is for the United Nations to adopt an international investment code to be followed by all participants. To be meaningful, such a code should be specific in its terms, and should impose penalties on violators.

The code should require certain behavior by companies conducting international trade, such as:

- Responding affirmatively to the social and economic plans of the host country.
- Making no payments to any official of the host country or to any political candidate for public office, except as required by law.
- Staffing host-country operations, including management, with local personnel as far as possible.
- Permitting host-country nationals to acquire ownership interests in the foreign affiliate of the company, or in the parent firm.

The investment code should also require actions by the governments of most countries, such as:

perties are nationalized or expropriated.

- Prohibiting local, as well as foreign-based, companies from financing political candidates and election campaigns.

Administration of an international investment code might well be undertaken by a new U.N. Corporation Authority, which would have power to investigate infractions and to impose penalties on violators.

Guilty companies could be fined, or have their rights to do business in certain nations suspended. National governments that violate the code could be denied access to the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank or regional development banks.

A tough and specific code of international investment offers the world a way to treat not only this particularly odious symptom, but also the ailing international business climate that makes it possible.

mmunity Corrections

By LAURA CRITES and ROGER LAUEN

violent offenders is an inhumane practice that should be ended.

Several states already have moved away from this practice, and there appears to be a trend in Colorado toward community-based correctional programs as an alternative to incarceration.

It is unfortunate, however, that there is a lack of agreement on what [illegible] begins to implement Senate Bill 55, a community corrections law passed in 1974.

Much planning and research is required before the state can move into a comprehensive program. Criminal justice personnel need to arrive at a consensus on the nature of community corrections.

This opinion article is by a Denver criminologist and free lance writer (Crites) and a Denver sociologist professionally involved in several Colorado correctional programs (Lauen). Crites is former director of the American Bar Association's

Rocky Mtn.News - 2/28/76

GAO study of Littleton mint cost asked

By BOB DUKE
News Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — The Senate Banking Committee moved Friday to end the Denver Mint debate by asking the General Accounting Office to review a federal cost study used by the Treasury Department to endorse Littleton as a new site for mint operations.

Committee Chairman William Proxmire, D-Wis., requested the re-appraisal to determine if the government actually would save $25.3 million by purchasing and renovating a vacant Gates Rubber Co. plant in Littleton instead of building a new mint at the Park Hill Golf Course in northeast Denver.

The GAO review, expected to be completed in three weeks, is needed because of questions raised by Rep. Pat Schroeder, D-Colo., Denver city officials and others on the cost study of the Gates plant prepared by the Bureau of the Mint and the General Services Administration (GSA), he said.

Emphasizing that he was acting without prejudice, Proxmire called for the review following a three-hour committee hearing on a House-passed mint authorization bill. He said results of the GAO review would guide committee members in designating a new location for mint operations.

Assistant Treasury Secretary David MacDonald, who stated his agency's case for the Littleton site, endorsed the GAO review, but urged that it be completed as quickly as possible because of rising construction costs.

The review also drew support from Rep. William Armstrong, R-Colo., and Sen. Gary Hart, D-Colo.

Armstrong, who represents Littleton, initially proposed consideration of the Gates plant, which the Bureau of the Mint and GSA say can

(Continued on page 24)

sons spotted Friday taking advantage of the long lines as thousands waited up to two hours to beat the 5 p.m. deadline for purchasing tags.

The doors at the main office actually remained open until 6 p.m. to accommodate the throng of procrastinators.

"I spent two-and-a-half hours in line myself yesterday," Miles said. "I know there

using the crowd to advantage.

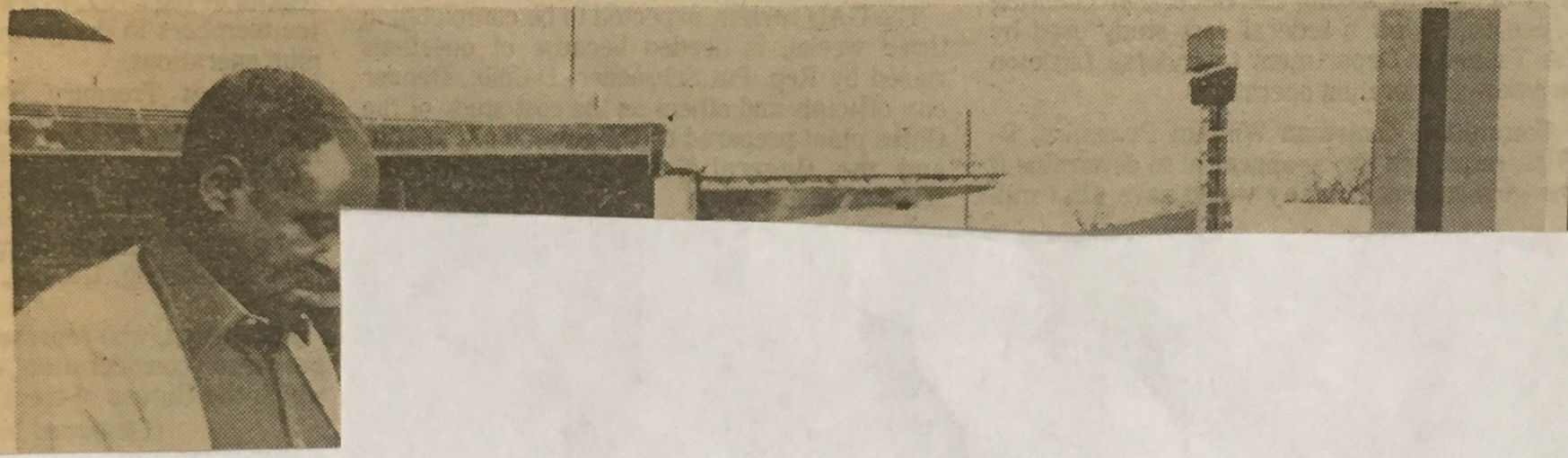
It was a good day for Marty Cooper, who had collected more than 350 signatures on behalf of the Ad Hoc Committee Against Pornographic Pollution.

The petitions will be presented to area state legislators in an effort to obtain stiffer laws and better enforcement against distribution of pornographic materials, Cooper said.

"I do this every year, and every year I say to myself I'll never do it again," said Jackie Price. "I should know better by now."

Scott Walmsley of Lakewood, however, had what might be considered an acceptable excuse.

"It's not for me, it's for my mother," he said. "What am I supposed to do — tell her no?"



Roland Miles counts his money as persons waiting in line to buy

GAO study of Littleton mint costs is requested

(Continued from page 5)

be bought, renovated and modified for $21.1 million compared with $46.5 million for a new mint at Park Hill.

During testimony before the committee Friday, Armstrong unconditionally endorsed the Littleton site for the first time, saying he was convinced the government would save a substantial amount by transferring mint operations there.

He emphasized that his decision was based on the estimated $25.3 million savings.

"For the record, I would like the committee to know that my interest in the alternative site is not motivated by that (political) consideration," Armstrong said. "My chief concern . . . is to acquire a new mint at the lowest cost to the nation's taxpayers while properly considering the non-financial factors."

Mrs. Schroeder, who represents Park Hill, expressing confidence the GAO review would support her argument that the Bureau of the Mint and GSA had exaggerated the cost for a Park Hill mint.

Hart, who helped question witnesses at the committee hearing, indicated he would remain uncommitted in the site dispute pending the outcome of the GAO review.

"Even after today's hearing, the facts are not yet clear, and reliable cross comparisons are not available," Hart said. "The social and economic effects on the community also have not been adequately considered."

In another development, Rep. Timothy Wirth, D-Colo., endorsed the Park Hill location, maintaining that moving the mint outside Denver would hurt efforts to revitalize the city's core area. The site decision should be predicated on realistic factors, not on false economies, he said.

The Banking Committee hearing was primarily a replay of a meeting held at the Treasury Department Thursday night to acquaint Colorado congressmen and Denver city officials with the department's reasons for supporting the Littleton location.

Proponents of the Park Hill site used the same arguments against the Gates proposal, charging that the move would damage Denver's urban renewal efforts and tourism program, and be detrimental to the mint's minority employes, who comprise about 40 per cent of the work force.

MacDonald and a team of Mint and GSA officials contended the savings involved far outweighed any unfavorable social effect.

Speaking in favor of the Park Hill location, in addition to Mrs. Schroeder, were Denver Mayor Bill McNichols and City Councilman Bill Roberts.

McNichols said the mint authorization bill specifically mandates that the new mint be in Denver. Indeed, keeping it in the city is rooted in the historical fabric of the Mile High City, he said.

McNichols said Congress should not take lightly the damage moving the mint outside Denver would do to the city and mint employes.

He characterized the Littleton proposal as an "ill-conceived albatross," and urged the Banking Committee to refrain from stripping the city of one of its "few remaining jewels."

Roberts, who represents the Park Hill area, described it as an area in which blacks, whites and Chicanos live together in harmony. Placing the mint there would curb a continuing deterioration of the neighborhood, he said.

"Park Hill desperately needs its fair share of the job opportunities if we are to survive," he said.

Mint employes favor Park Hill site over Littleton

Rocky Mtn. News 2/27/76

By STEVE LANG
News Staff

The blue-collar employes of the Denver Mint want the new coining facility located in Park Hill, not in Littleton, according to an informal poll.

The poll, conducted by officials of Local 695 of the American Federation of Government Employes, showed the Park Hill site is favored 56 to 35 per cent. About 200 of the 300 union employes were polled.

A member of the union said 8 per cent of those asked had no opinion and 1 per cent of the answers weren't counted.

The results of the survey were sent to Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., head of the Senate Banking Committee, which is to hold a hearing on the issue Friday.

U.S. Treasury officials have endorsed a proposal to relocate the mint in a renovated vacant tire factory owned by the Gates Rubber Co. in Littleton.

An original plan, endorsed by Mint officials in July 1974, called for a new building to be constructed on part of the Park Hill Golf Course in Denver.

Mint officials claim the government could save taxpayers more than $25 million if the existing Littleton building is used.

The savings claims are disputed by Rep. Pat Schroeder, D-Colo., and several others.

Meanwhile, more groups endorsed the Park Hill site Thursday and even the Littleton Independent joined them.

In an editorial, the weekly paper said, while putting the mint in Littleton would benefit the city, Denver stands to lose more than Littleton does to gain.

Denver, faced with serious air pollution, housing and crime problems, needs federal government support, the editorial said.

A decision to locate at Park Hill would say a

Related story on Page 133

lot about the federal government's support for the nation's cities, said the paper.

And the Park Hill neighborhood, for years an interracial area, would be strengthened if the mint were put there, the editorial said.

Those issues are compelling even in the face of the financial savings the mint officials claim for the Littleton site, according to the paper.

A coalition of groups announced support for the Park Hill site in a Thursday press conference at the Denver Mint in the 300 block of W. Colfax Avenue.

The groups sent a letter to Proxmire in which they claim the secondary costs of putting the mint in Littleton would outweigh the initial savings. Those costs include increased air pollution, fewer tourist dollars for Denver and a loss of tax base for Denver, the letter said.

The letter was signed by representatives of the Colorado chapter of Friends of the Earth, PLAN Metro Denver, the Colorado Open Space Council, the Globeville Neighborhood Development Corp., Environmental Action of Colorado, the Eastside Action Movement, PLAN Jeffco, the Platte Area Reclamation Committee, For Alternative Community Transportation Systems, Greater Park Hill Community Inc., Highland Neighborhood Planning Group and the Enos Mills Group of the Sierra Club.

Three other groups endorsing the letter were People United to Save Humanity, the conservation committee of the Denver Audubon Society and Capitol Hill United Neighborhoods.

Ted Bryant, who's seeking the Republican congressional nomination to oppose Mrs. Schroeder, also endorsed the Park Hill site Thursday.

Public meeting set on crime prevention

Crime prevention techniques, law enforcement measures and the criminal justice system will be explained at a free public meeting for Park Hill residents at 7 p.m. Tuesday in Park Hill Congregational Church, 2600 Leyden St.

Speakers will range from City Councilman Bill Roberts and police Capt. L.W. Pennel to officials from the Public Service Co. and the Regional Transportation District.



NEWS PHOTO BY DICK DAVIS

lub building damaged by fire

kitchen of the one-story structure and spread to the beamed dining room and ballroom before it was extinguished by the Castlewood Fire Department. The fire was reported by a passing motorist about 90 minutes after a security guard had checked the closed building shortly after 3:30 a.m.

testifies before grand jury probing corruption

were hopeful he could provide information on the activities of other present and former county officials. Special prosecutor James A. Clark Thursday declined to comment on McKnight's appearance.

Clark said he will make no recommendation to Litwiller on what sentence McKnight should receive. The treasurer, who has been suspended without pay since the conviction pending resolution of his appeals, faces a maximum penalty of 10 years in prison and a $30,000 fine on each count. He has applied for probation.

Edward Towey, McKnight's attorney, said the request for a new trial is based primarily on the ground that the judge refused to instruct the trial jury that the prosecution was required to prove McKnight had fraudulent intent when he took the money. The treasurer on five occasions took a total of $10,700 in county money and left undated personal checks in the treasurer's cashbox.

McKnight's trial was moved from Brighton to Glenwood Springs because of pre-trial news coverage.

cruising about 11 p.m. Wednesday [illegible] notified by a passerby that "something suspicious" was occurring at a field at 30th and Iris Streets in Boulder.

Libby said he discovered eight men and two women loading cases of Coors beer from two small trucks into two tractor-trailer rigs bearing out-of-state license plates.

"We're having a party," one of the group said, according to Libby.

Libby said he was also told that "the boss" wasn't there but would be arriving shortly.

Soon, Libby said, Ronald B. Marron of Boulder appeared, claiming that he had bills of lading and the shipment was legitimate.

Barry arrived in response to Libby's call for someone familiar with federal and state liquors laws to review the situation.

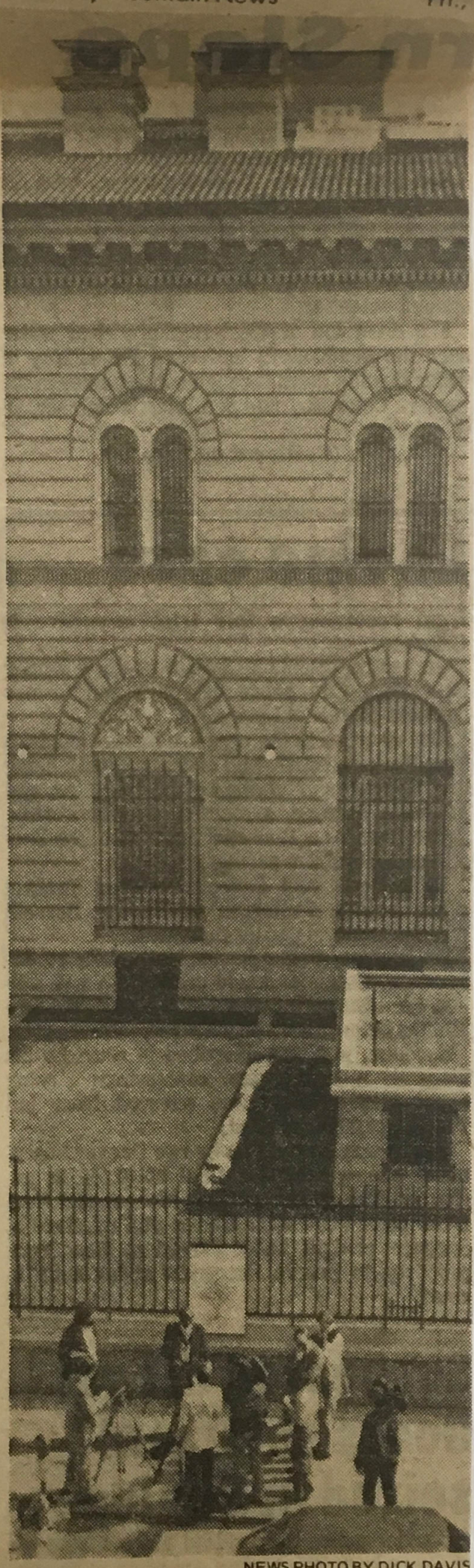
The trucks and their contents were impounded by Barry under authority of the liquor enforcement division.

No one was arrested, and no charges have been filed. Authorities said they are deciding whether to file charges of selling liquor without a license.

Police said the beer was apparently purchased at various retailers — including one in the Boulder area alleged to have sold 432 cases of the shipment.

According to Libby, this may be a violation of federal law limiting the amount of beer that can legally be sold by a retailer to one customer.

The beer, costing about $21,000 here, would have brought about $100,000 in Washington, home of the House of Wines, one of the suspected buyers, according to police.



NEWS PHOTO BY DICK DAVIS

In a press conference at the Denver Mint Thursday, several groups endorsed the Park Hill site for a new mint.

rn Slope

Johnson told the committee that "it's easy to put your head in the sand right now," but "it will be too late when a crisis hits."

But two Western Slope legislators who are members of the committee said that the same measure which would strengthen metropolitan Denver's ability to meet future population demands would cripple the Western Slope's development potential.

The diversion of Western Slope river water near the headwaters increases the salinity of water flowing down through communities in the western Colorado, said Sen. Martin Hatcher, D-Gunnison.

(Continued on page 13)

Levine case

from receiving a fair trial anywhere in Colorado.

Gerash represents Michael Borrelli, a former New York City police detective and former business partner of Levine.

Also charged in the case are Robert Davis, a New York detective who is charged with being the "trigger man" in the Levine execution, and Annunzio Saccone, a reputed organized crime figure from New Rochelle, N.Y., who like Borrelli was a business partner of Levine.

Both Davis and Saccone entered innocent pleas before Fullerton Thursday. Borrelli pleaded innocent earlier this week.

Authorities allege Levine was slain so his business associates would profit from a $5 million life insurance policy he had taken out five months before his death.

Saccone, who was described in court by his niece as a luncheonette counterman earning about $125 a week, was released from jail Thursday on $75,000 bond.

The money was put up by two Denver bondsmen, who will earn a total of $7,500 in exchange. The bondsmen, Joe Moreno and Noel Dion, posted bail after friends and relatives of Saccone pledged about $75,000 in New York property to ensure Saccone's appearance in court.

Suspected illegal Coors shipment seized in Boulder

Boulder police have seized about 4,200 cases of Coors beer which were allegedly to be shipped illegally to the East Coast.

The seizure was the largest ever in the state, according to James Barry, a state liquor enforcement division officer.

Boulder police Sgt. Jeffrey Libby said he was

Proxmire to Order New Mint-Site Study

By LEONARD LARSEN
Chief, Denver Post Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Saying that federal figures "don't seem to add up," Sen. William Proxmire said Friday he will order a General Accounting Office (GAO) study of the dispute over selection of a site for the proposed new Denver Mint.

Proxmire, chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, made his announcement after reviewing testimony given during a hearing by his committee Friday.

The committee was given cost comparisons of building a new mint facility in Denver or remodeling and using an idle manufacturing plant in suburban Littleton.

The Wisconsin Democrat reacted curtly after the presentation of the figures: "Just on the basis of common sense, this doesn't seem to add up."

The figures were offered by spokesmen for the Treasury Department, the Bureau of the Mint and the General Services Administration (GSA).

The federal officials told Proxmire's committee that by building the cheapest "rock bottom" mint facility on a site in Denver's Park Hill district, the cost still would be $25 million more than the $21.2 million they estimated it would cost to acquire and remodel the plant in Littleton.

The building in Littleton is a relatively new facility owned by the Gates Rubber Co. It was designed as a tire-manufacturing plant but isn't being used and is for sale.

Proxmire, whose committee is considering a bill to authorize funds for a new mint, Friday pressed the federal officials on "who will be the beneficiary" of a mint installation in the planned industrial park area where the Littleton plant is located.

Noting that the Gates company would retain ownership of 550 acres around the proposed Mint there, and citing a list of other industrial landowners in the area, Proxmire asked whether "any of these people" actively encouraged the Treasury Department to recommend the Littleton site.

David Macdonald, an assistant secretary of the Treasury, and Frank Rhea, the Denver Mint project director who initially proposed the "alternate" Littleton site, both denied they knew of any such encouragement.

"Are any big political contributors going to make a killing on this?" Proxmire asked.

"Not to my knowledge, "Macdonald replied.

Sen. Gary Hart, D-Colo., although not a member of Proxmire's committee, sat on the panel to question the federal officials, and he — like Proxmire — questioned the Treasury estimates that a mint on the Denver site would cost $46.5 million.

David Gess, a GSA consultant for the Bureau of the Mint, said the $46.5 million estimate was produced on the basis of the cost of building the Philadelphia Mint, which was completed in 1969 with a cost overrun estimated at 100 per cent.

"My recollection of the Philadelphia Mint," Hart said, "is that it looks a lot more like the Taj Mahal than it does the Gates plant."

Hart noted that the officials were estimating that at $46.5 million the square-foot cost of building the new Denver Mint in Park Hill would be three times the cost of the Philadelphia Mint.

"Now if you can explain that, I'll eat my hat," Hart said.

Earlier Friday, proponents of the Park Hill site testified before the committee. They included Rep. Pat Schroeder, D-

Continued on page 16.
'Social considerations' eclipsed, Treasury says. Page 29, section C.

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idle industrial building in Littleton.

U.S. Rep. Pat Schroeder and Sen. Floyd

William Simon, part of a Republican administration, favors the Littleton location.

urged both sides to stop "firing bullets at each other."

'RES DON'T SEEM TO ADD UP'

Proxmire to Order GAO Study of Mint-Site Selection

FROM PAGE 1

Colo., Denver Mayor Bill McNichols and Denver City Councilman Bill Roberts.

Testifying in favor of the Littleton site was Rep. Bill Armstrong, R-Colo., who last month first publicized the "alternate site" proposal.

The Denver site in Mrs. Schroeder's congressional district; the Littleton site is in Armstrong's district.

Others who testified in favor of the Littleton site were Macdonald of the Treasury Department and Frank H. MacDonald, acting director of the Mint.

Treasury Secretary William Simon announced his support of the Littleton site earlier this week.

Mrs. Schroeder, as she has in the past, accused Treasury and Mint officials of producing the estimated savings by "comparing the Philadelphia Mint with a used tire factory in Littleton."

Mayor McNichols said the federal government—specifically, the secretary of the Treasury—was in the process of breaking long-standing agreements with Denver.

"Denver shouldn't be subject to this unwarranted leg-pulling by the secretary of the Treasury," the mayor said.

Councilman Roberts pictured the integrated Park Hill community as feeling the effects of economic deterioration, and he said the movement of the Mint site from Park Hill to Littleton would deal Park Hill and the Denver core city a significant blow.

"The Mint, unquestionably, could reverse the economic slump in which Park Hill badly finds itself," he said. 'I is a community, a one-of-a-kind commuity worth saving. I call upon your conmitment to assisting urban areas to urvive the drain the suburbs have inflted on our city,"

Armstrong, who has maintained a neutral attitude since he released the "alternate site" proposal, for the first time Friday gave his full endorsement to the Littleton site.

He said his position was influenced not only by the predicted money savings but also by Mint estimates that coin production could begin at the remodeled plant in Littleton two years ahead of a new plant in Park Hill.

'OF MARGINAL VALUE'

In answer to Robert's remarks about the Mint's value to the Park Hill and Denver core city economic situation, Armstrong said construction o fthe plant in Park Hill would be "only of marginal community value."

If Congress is concerned about saving the core city, it should adopt programs specifically designed for that purpose, he said.

"Clearly," Armstrong aded, "construction of a mint is not."

Lamm Assumes Mint-Peacemaker Role

Gov. Dick Lamm assumed the role of peacemaker Friday in the battle over site selection for a new Denver Mint.

"Absolutely we are running the risk of losing that Mint," Lamm told a news conference. "Colorado really ought to get its house in order."

The governor favors keeping the Mint in Denver rather than moving it to an idle industrial building in Littleton.

U.S. Rep. Pat Schroeder and Sen. Floyd Haskell, who like Lamm, are Democrats also support the Denver Park Hill site, which is located in Mrs. Schroeder's district.

U.S. Rep. Bill Armstrong, a Republican, has advanced the Littleton site, which is in his district.

Moreover, U.S. Treasury Secretary William Simon, part of a Republican administration, favors the Littleton location.

Lamm said the political lineup "looks dreadfully partisan" and federal officials may bypass Colorado entirely if the state isn't careful.

He said he has contacted Colorado's congressional delegation "to see if there's any way we can get a unified position on this."

Up to now, he's been unsuccessful but urged both sides to stop "firing bullets at each other."

Savings Loom Large in Final Mint Decision

SEE STORY PAGE 1

By LEONARD LARSEN
Chief, Denver Post Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — A top Treasury Department official said Thursday that "social considerations" in approving the location of the new Denver Mint on the Park Hill site have been eclipsed by anticipated savings of $25.3 million at the Littleton site.

David McDonald, assistant secretary of the Treasury, said that while there was "no doubt" Treasury and Mint officials could recommend a more expensive Mint project, "for us to ignore a $25 million saving and say it was overborne by social considerations would leave us highly exposed to criticism."

The emphatic statements from McDonald and other officials in favor of locating the Mint in an idle Gates Rubber Co. plant in Littleton were offered at a Treasury Department "open hearing," only 17 hours before a scheduled legislative hearing Friday before the Senate Banking Committee.

Although McDonald told a sparse crowd at the hearing that its purpose was to hear critics of the proposed Mint site shift, Treasury Secretary William Simon had announced Monday that officials would recommend the Littleton site at the Friday Senate committee session.

Simon himself was absent on an overseas trip from both the Thursday and Friday sessions, but McDonald said Thursday that "if we've missed something, we would not hesitate to scrap our proposed testimony (at the Friday Senate hearing) and start over again."

DIMMED FURTHER

Neither McDonald nor any of the other Treasury or Mint officials present at the Thursday hearing suggested any change would be made and the prospect was further dimmed with the final authority — Simon — out of the country.

The hearing did produce a Washington appearance by John Gonce, one of three Denver Republicans seeking nominations to oppose the re-election of Rep. Pat Schroeder, D-Colo.

Mrs. Schroeder, the foremost congressional critic of the proposal to change the Mint site, denounced the "open hearing affair" as window dressing and announced earlier she could not attend.

Gonce offered an elaborate "apology for the necessity of being here," explaining it was because of Mrs. Schroeder's refusal, and then put a series of questions to the federal officials, most of which had been asked earlier by Mrs. Schroeder in written queries to Treasury and Mint officials.

HOUSING QUESTIONED

Gonce, a real estate broker, disagreed with both McDonald and Frank Rhea, the Denver Mint facilities project director, on their suggestion that Mint employes, whose salaries average about $13,500 a year, could find adequate housing in the suburban Littleton area.

MADE VIEWS KNOWN

Ted Bryant, another GOP candidate for Mrs. Schroeder's seat, made his views known to Treasury officials in a telegram. Bryant, along with fellow candidates Gonce and State Rep. Don Friedman, R-Denver, were invited to the hearing Wednesday in a telegram from McDonald.

Bryant called keeping the mint in Denver "critical," adding that any other action "would be (a) betrayal of commitments as well as (a) failure to understand the plight of American core cities in today's economy."

He took the opportunity to chastise Mrs. Schroeder for "ignoring" the Mint issue "until it became critical."

Denver Mayor Bill McNichols wasn't invited to testify at the hearing, but one top Denver official was there to represent the city.

CORE CITY

Alan Canter, the Denver planning director, suggested that core city maintenance and employe accommodations "should be considered in the location of public buildings.

"Otherwise," Canter said, "you do an injustice to the problem."

David Gess, project director for the General Services Administration in Denver, and Rhea explained that the $46.7 million Park Hill construction estimate was based on the $39 million cost of the Philadelphia Mint in 1969, with inflation factors cranked in.

Although there were no actual plans on paper for the proposed Park Hill construction, Rhea explained, engineers were able to arrive at the $46.7 million figure by estimating the building at 450,000 square feet and interpolating known costs of the Philadelphia Mint into the Park Hill estimate.

"You can estimate before you have a design," Rhea said. "It's a reasonable estimate."

While the federal officials are estimating $8 million to acquire the Gates plant and another $12.7 to modify it, they said it would cost an estimated $28 million to build an identical plant on the Park Hill site and another $12.7 million to accomplish the same modifications.

Rep. William Armstrong, R-Colo., who made the first public disclosure of the Littleton site last month, was present at the Treasury Department hearing but took no part in it. Mrs. Schroeder and other members of the Colorado Congressional delegation weren't there.

Littleton Mint-Site Proposal Assailed

A coalition of 15 environmental and community groups Thursday assailed the proposed U.S. Mint site in Littleton as a politically inspired, environmentally damaging, boondoggle.

The coalition, led by the Colorado Open Space Council, Friends of the Earth and PLAN Metro Denver, said Treasury Department cost comparisons between the Park Hill and Littleton sites are "vacuous."

In a letter to the U.S. Senate Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs Committee, the group said the estimates "compare a low-priced building which may ultimately prove unsuitable with an overblown cost estimate for a facility which has not yet been the subject of preliminary engineering studies."

The proposed relocation would "increase commuting time and mileage for employees and tourists," the group said. Adequate transportation, including public transporation, isn't available in the area, the coalition said.

Thus, such a relocation "would almost certainly require construction" of the controversial Interstate-470 freeway, they said.

"Because of these and other significant impacts, an environment impact statement is required. However, none was submitted with the Treasury's proposal for a Littleton mint site. This is a violation of the Environmental Policy Act," the group said.

Other organizations in the coalition include: Globeville Neighborhood Development Corporation; Sierra Club Enos Mills Group; Operation PUSH: Environmental Action of Colorado; the Eastside Action Movement; Plan Jeffco; For Alternative Community Transportation Systems; Greater Park Hill Community and Platte Area Reclamation Committee.

Also endorsing the statement were the Denver Audubon Society Conservation Committee; Highland Neighborhood Planning Group; and Capital Hill United Neighborhoods.

CHANGE DOUBTFUL

Mint Site 'Hearing' Called by Treasury

By LEONARD LARSEN
and CAROL GREEN
Denver Post Staff Writers

U.S. Treasury officials plan an "open hearing" on site selection for the new Denver Mint, but suggest that it would have no effect on their earlier decision to recommend Littleton as the site.

The action, which Denver's congresswoman said was an "affront" to Coloradans, enraged several local officials who said they would boycott the Thursday afternoon hearing.

Denver Mayor Bill McNichols, who was to fly to Washington Thursday to prepare testimony for a meeting Friday of the Senate Banking Committee, wasn't even notified of the Thursday open hearing.

McNichols and a top aide have armed themselves with legal data and a strong plea for the needs of the core city. They intend to join a Denver city councilman Friday in asking the Senate committee to authorize funds to build the new Mint in Denver.

The Friday session of the banking committee, set to begin at 8 a.m. Denver time, has been scheduled for several weeks.

Treasury officials announced their unexpected 3 p.m. Thursday hearing (5 p.m. Washington time) on Wednesday afternoon.

The Treasury Department's maneuver prompted the latest round in the controversial debate regarding selection of a site for the new Mint.

Until about a month ago, the new Mint was to be built on a site in Denver's Park Hill section, which is in the congressional district of U.S. Rep. Pat Schroeder, a Democrat.

But those plans were turned topsy by a proposal to locate the Mint in an abandoned industrial building in suburban Littleton. That proposal was advanced by U.S. Rep. Bill Armstrong, a Republican whose congressional district includes Littleton.

About $2 million already had been spent by the federal government and by Denver for preparation of the Park Hill site before Armstrong proposed using the idle Littleton plant for the Mint.

He said that if the abandoned Gates Rubber Co. manufacturing plant were used as a mint, as an alternative to building a new facility, about $29 million could be saved.

Since then, Mrs. Schroeder and others have attacked Armstrong's fiscal figures, the suitability of the Littleton site, the potential economic loss to Denver and

Continued on page 3.

Two groups voice concern in mint dispute. Page 26, section C.

Treasury Calls 'Hearing' on Mint; Change Doubtful

FROM PAGE 1

Armstrong's political motives.

The "open hearing" scheduled Thursday afternoon by Treasury officials will come only 17 hours before Treasury spokesmen plan to testify before the Senate committee in support of the Littleton site.

Jim Parker, a spokesman, said the hearing was ordered by Treasury Secretary William Simon in response to complaints of Denver officials and groups against the site-shift proposal.

'AIR VIEWS'

The hearing, Parker said, is intended by Simon to give the Littleton site opponents "a chance to air their views."

Simon, who laid out his official recommendation in favor of the Gates site at a meeting of a House Appropriations subcommittee Monday, won't attend either the Thursday hearing at the Treasury Department or the Friday session of the banking committee.

Parker said the Treasury secretary was leaving Washington on an overseas trip, "to the Middle East, I believe."

Members of the Colorado congressional delegation were informed by telegram of the Thursday hearing at the Treasury Department, but apparently only Armstrong will attend.

Armstrong said he intended to go to the Thursday hearing "and listen. I don't know if I'll say anything or not."

Mrs. Schroeder denounced the open-hearing procedure as "absolutely unbelievable . . . an affront to the whole state and everybody who had asked to have some input before the decision was made."

The Denver congresswoman, who said she was refused in several requests to talk with Simon before he made his Monday statement formally endorsing the Littleton site, said she wouldn't attend the hearing Thursday.

"Whoever heard of a five o'clock open hearing in the afternoon before the 10 o'clock meeting the next morning, when they'll make their recommendation?" Mrs. Schroeder asked.

WITH McNICHOLS

Flying to Washington Thursday with Mayor McNichols was Alan Canter, the city's planning director. They were to meet Councilman Bill Roberts there. Roberts represents the Park Hill district of Denver.

It appeared early Thursday that all the Denver officials would boycott the Treasury hearing.

Ben Bezoff, executive officer for the Denver mayor, said McNichols planned to make a "short declaration" at Friday's hearing.

McNichols will discuss the city's stand that it has a binding contract with the federal government for construction of the mint in the city and will suggest that if a lawsuit is deemed necessary, the city will file one, Bezoff said.

CORE-CITY NEEDS

In addition, Canter plans to offer arguments on core-city needs—including the necessity for a better employment ratio.

"Pulling employment from the city after a considerable expenditure of money is a regressive approach to central-city problems," Canter told The Denver Post Wednesday. "Further deterioration of the employment stock of the city will harm the city—and the surrounding area."

Canter's remarks are reminiscent of planning-office reactions two years ago when the federal government was trying to decide whether the new Mint should be in Park Hill or at the Denver Federal Center in Lakewood.

'HEAD-TAX LOSS'

In an environmental-impact statement prepared by the Mint Bureau, the Denver planning staff reacted against the Lakewood site for several reasons—including the "considerable economic loss (that) would be experienced by Denver."

"The loss of 800 jobs represents a head-tax loss, the city service industries would be losers, and the loss of these stable and middle-income working people is unacceptable to the people of Denver," the staff wrote in 1974.

In addition, a letter reacting to the impact statement—written at the direction of Robert Rosenheim, regional director for the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)—said removal of the mint from Denver would "run counter" to federal efforts to "stimulate and renew the core city."

HUD INVESTMENT

Rosenheim's letter said HUD in 1974 already had invested $80 million in Denver under the Community Development Act to arrest blight, stabilize neighborhoods and provide a decent living environment.

"We are most concerned that other federal agencies take actions which protect and enhance this substantial investment," he wrote.

Rosenheim said the unemployment level near Park Hill was higher than the city average and that increased job opportunities there because of the mint could ease the problem.

Also, Maurice Mitchell, then a member of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, warned mint officials that a federal establishment couldn't be moved from an inner city to a suburb without permission of the General Accounting Office.

'RACIST ACTION'

And, Mitchell wrote, such a move could be viewed as a "racist or discriminatory action" because it would force members of the underprivileged community to buy cars to hold jobs.

In addition to Armstrong, other spokesmen in favor of the Littleton site Friday are expected to be David McDonald, an assistant secretary of the Treasury; Frank MacDonald, the acting Mint director, and spokesmen for the General Services Administration (GSA).

Engineers from the GSA and the Bureau of the Mint participated in a six-day task-force study of the empty Gates Rubber Co. plant, and last week the task force reported that the Littleton plant would be an "ideal" site for the Denver Mint.

Despite protests, vacant Gates plant still urged for mint

By BOB DUKE
News Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Despite probing questions from a protesting Denver area delegation, the Treasury Department Thursday refused to budge from its support of the vacant Gates Rubber Co. plant in Littleton as the site for a new Denver Mint.

During a meeting at the department, Assistant Treasury Secretary David MacDonald and a team of federal officials held firmly to the contention that the government would save an estimated $25.3 million by moving mint operations to the Gates plant instead of building a new facility on the Park Hill Golf Course in northeast Denver.

The department's rationale in picking the Littleton location was challenged repeatedly by Denver city planner Alan Canter, Commerce City mayor pro tem Harold Kite and First District Republican congressional candidate John Gonce, who feel the Bureau of the Mint should proceed with its original plan for a new mint at Park Hill.

MacDonald and his team countered questions by quoting portions of a bureau-General Services Administration reappraisal report that it would cost $21.2 million to buy, renovate and modify the Gates structure compared with $46.5 million for a new facility at Park Hill.

THE MEETING, called by MacDonald to advise the Colorado congressional delegation and Denver officials of the department's reasons for backing the Gates plant, was a prelude to Friday's Senate Banking Committee hearing on a House-passed mint authorization bill. At the hearing, Treasury and Bureau of the Mint officials will recommend that Congress designate Littleton as the new location for mint operations.

Ironically perhaps, Gonce proclaimed himself the official representative of Denver residents in the First Congressional District. He felt compelled to attend the meeting, he said, because Rep. Pat Schroeder, D-Colo., the incumbent, refused to attend because of her anger at Treasury Secretary William Simon for endorsing the Littleton site.

In his remarks, MacDonald said he intended to ask the Senate Banking Committee to pinpoint the Gates plant as the location for the mint. That committee action would neutralize any lawsuit initiated by the Denver city government to prevent mint operations from being transferred to Littleton, he said.

Rep. William Armstrong, R-Colo., who represents Littleton, was the only Colorado congressman present at the briefing session. He described himself as an interested spectator and did not testify. Sen. Gary Hart, D-Colo., boycotted the meeting, and Sen. Floyd Haskell, D-Colo., was ill and could not attend.

CANTER, KITE and Gonce raised a number of questions at the session, including the potentially damaging effects transferring the mint to Littleton would have on the Denver core area and minority mint employes.

Canter also asked if it were possible to build a new mint at Park Hill comparable with the cost of purchasing, renovating and modifying the Gates plant.

David Gess, GSA project director for the Denver Mint, said it would cost more than $43 million to construct a Gates-type facility at Park Hill. To justify his estimate, he mentioned $28.8 million for the structure, $12.7 million for remodeling and $1.4 million for contingencies.

According to his figures, the government still would save about $22 million by using the Littleton plant instead of constructing a similar facility at Park Hill.

MacDonald discounted mint employe housing and transportation problems if the mint is shifted to Littleton.

Present Littleton housing prices range from $15,000 for a two-bedroom home to $35,000 for a four-bedroom unit — all within the range of mint employes, whose salaries average more than $13,000 a year, he said.

As for transportation, Frank Rhea, project manager for the Denver Mint, expressed doubt that most mint workers would be living at their present residences 10 years from now. The majority likely would move to suburban areas, he said.

HE SAID the Regional transportation District would provide additional bus service if the need arose.

Rhea made the comments in response to a query from Gonce, who estimated travel cost at $4 million for the nearly 500 mint employes during the next 20 years.

MacDonald, in reply to a question by Canter, said the Treasury Department decided the savings involved in transferring mint operations to Littleton outweighed such social factors as unfavorable effects on the Denver core area and the mint's minority employes.

He argued that the question of social factors should be decided by Congress, not by the Treasury Department. If Congress ruled social factors are of paramount importance, then it could designate Park Hill as the new mint location, he said.

MacDonald admitted there are serious social factors involved, as evidenced by a study completed in 1973 by the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

The HUD report, used by Bureau of the Mint Director Mary Brooks in recommending the Park Hill site in 1974, warned that moving the mint outside Denver would hinder federal efforts to revitalize the city's core area. It also said such a move would be detrimental to the mint's minority workers, who comprise 40 per cent of the work force.

MacDonald emphasized that social factors were not the only criteria used by Mrs. Brooks in picking the Park Hill location.

Compared with availability of land and attractiveness of the site, they were of secondary importance in Mrs. Brooks' decision, he said.

At one point MacDonald told Canter the government would reimburse Denver for the more than $223,000 it spent on the 35-acre Park Hill site. The Bureau of the Mint already has repaid the city the $1.5 million it spent in acquiring the property.

MacDonald, an attorney, denied Canter's arguments that there are serious legal questions involved in any attempt to move the mint outside Denver.

Ethnic groups back Park Hill mint site

The Denver Central Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and the Urban League of Colorado have endorsed construction of a new mint on the Park Hill Golf Course in northeast Denver.

In a letter to Sen. William Proxmire, chairman of the Senate Banking Committee considering the mint move, Urban League Chairman Joseph Barrow Jr. said:

"Selection of the Littleton site would deprive the people of Denver of an historic economic institution, rob the Park Hill area and the city of 400 potential new jobs . . . and continue the loss to Denver of needed employers and economic benefits" due to their flight to the suburbs.

In supporting the Denver Mint for Denver, W. Gene Howell, president of the Denver Central Branch and a member of the national NAACP board, noted the trend of the federal government to contribute to the "current deteriorating status of core cities throughout the country.

"From subsidizing construction of residential housing for middle and upper income Anglo families in the suburbs to luring major corporations out of the core cities with promises of lower taxes, our government has indicated it believes core cities have outlived their usefulness," Howell said.

Howell said the federal government has an opportunity, by honoring its commitment to build the mint in Denver, "to give a sign of faith to the life of a city."

He added the NAACP was concerned about the impact on the 40 per cent minority work force of the mint if it were moved to Littleton.

U.S. Rep. William Armstrong, R-Colo., and mint officials have cited a potential savings of $25.3 million in making the move to Littleton.

"We believe this figure is misleading and inadequate," said Barrow, "since it does not take into account the loss of business and personal income revenue to Denver" and contributes further to Denver's deterioration and "suburban developmental sprawl."

2 GROUPS CITE CORE-CITY EFFECT

Mint-Loss Concern Aired

Two Denver organizations have expressed concern over the possibility that Denver might lose the U. S. Mint to Littleton.

The Greater Park Hill Community, Inc., and the Denver Central Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) issued pleas for federal action to enhance the vitality of Denver's core city.

"Though it cannot be converted into a dollars-and-cents figure, the importance of the mint to Denver cannot be stressed enough," the Park Hill group said.

"If the Mint takes a white flight from the core city, all of Denver will suffer and the business community—in particular—will encounter substantial losses."

"If Denver loses this important source of revenue, how much of it will have to be repaid later in welfare, income supplement and other federal aid?" the Park Hill group asked.

The NAACP said that for many decades federal activities have contributed to the "current deteriorating status of core cities throughout the country."

"From subsidizing construction of residential housing for middle- and upper-income Anglo families in the suburbs to luring major corporations out of core cities with promises of lower taxes, our government has indicated it believes core cities have outlived their usefulness," the organization said.

"The federal government has an opportunity, by honoring its commitment to build the new Denver (Mint), to give a sign of faith to the life of a city," it said.

The NAACP expressed "deep" concern about the impact of the proposed relocation on the 40 per cent minority work force of the Mint.

Also, it was learned Wednesday that several companies in addition to the Bureau of the Mint had been considered potential buyers for the Littleton site, an idle tire plant owned by Gates Rubber Co.

But none of them appears to be in serious contention with Mint officials. Representatives of the Michelin Tire Co. visited the area a few weeks ago but never approached the Gates real estate agent, Gates officials said.

Build the new mint in Denver

Anyone who has read our earlier editorials about the mint knows that we've danced all around the final question: Do we believe the mint should be moved to Littleton?

We've slowly been making up our minds. We've talked to a lot of people in this community and in the government in the last month. We've read everything available on the merits of the two sites — a stack of material now nearly two inches thick.

Our conclusion: The new mint should be built in Denver on the Park Hill site, rather than in our suburban community.

WE RECOGNIZE that the mint would be an asset to Littleton, in spite of the loss in property tax base. It would assure that the Gates plant would once again be a lively place, with constructive activity and a healthy payroll. It would give our community an environmentally sound industry which might help attract others interested in a prestige location.

It would attract tourists, though probably not as many as the Park Hill site; and this would probably bring some new motels and restaurants to the Littleton area. It would stimulate interest in the south suburban area as a tourist and recreation area, along with Littleton's Platte river natural park, Cherry Creek reservoir, the Chatfield recreation area, and Roxborough park.

The people of Littleton would be pleased and proud to have the mint in this community.

We also recognize that a $25 million saving to U.S. taxpayers is nothing to be sneezed at. We believe the cost study by mint and General Services Administration officials clearly documents the reality of the potential savings in Littleton, based on present estimates of the cost of the Park Hill construction.

The cost saving argument is a short-term argument, but it will be persuasive to many, particularly in these difficult economic times.

Rep. Pat Schroeder has raised a few important questions. But if the mint is built at Park Hill instead of Littleton, it will be in spite of, not because of, her nearly hysterical ravings.

Her undocumented charges of politics, rude and waspish letters to mint officials, constant flinging of red herrings to confuse the issue, and misstatements of facts may have boosted her reputation with partisans of the Park Hill site. But they have helped very little in a rational search for the best mint location.

NEVERTHELESS, we believe the Park Hill location is the best site for all the people of the Denver metropolitan area, including those of us who are so proud of Littleton.

There are two overriding arguments, neither of which has much to do with saving money in construction costs.

First, Denver, like most other major American cities, is literally battling for its life. Air pollution, traffic congestion, inadequate housing, increasing welfare burdens, a declining industrial and commercial tax base, rising crime — all in all, a pervasive economic and psychological malaise is choking the Queen City of the Plains. The suburbs cannot live if the core city cannot live. Insulated and isolated as we suburbanites may try to be, the problems of Park Hill, Santa Fe dr., Five Points and 16th st. are our problems as well.

By its decision on locating the new mint, the federal government will say a great deal on how it feels about Denver and other U.S. metropolitan centers. Moving the mint to this lovely, peaceful suburb will be one more indication that the government really does not care about what happens to the core cities. Building the mint in Park Hill will be a statement of concern for the health of the central city.

Second, there should be concern for the Park Hill area itself. When thousands of other white Denverites were fleeing to Littleton, Arapahoe county, southeast Denver, and South Jeffco, the dedicated — and probably sometimes frightened — residents of Park Hill were saying, "We're not going to run. We have something good here; together, black and white, we will make it better."

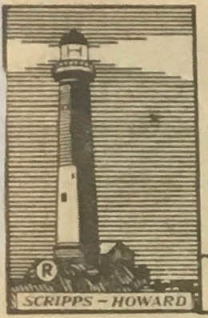
They have kept that spirit alive, though it has not been easy. The people worked hard to attract the new mint to Park Hill — a logical site, relatively close to downtown, on the way to the airport, with adequate room, good public transportation, and an attractive setting. They realized that the prestigious mint — even without marble columns and other monumental overtones — would be an economic anchor for the area and a symbol of the solid community which the people of Park Hill have built.

By building the mint at Park Hill, the federal government will strengthen an inter-racial community which needs that sort of tangible boost.

THERE ARE OTHER reasons which could be considered — the greater value to Littleton if a taxpaying industry can be found instead, lack of adequate public transportation, and the virtual non-existence of new low and moderate income housing here.

But the health of the core city and the value of the Park Hill community are the important factors.

As Littletonites, we would welcome the mint here and would try to help solve the housing and transportation problems. But in this controversy, local civic pride should give way to the more important goal of a healthy metropolitan area.



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128 PAGES

Denver businessmen favor in-city mint

By DON LYLE
News Staff

Denver business leaders strongly prefer the Park Hill mint site over the alternate suburban proposal, a Rocky Mountain News survey indicates.

Most businessmen polled Wednesday said they opposed moving the mint to a vacant Gates Rubber Co. plant in Littleton because a suburban location would contribute to deterioration of the core city and reduce the facility's value as a tourist attraction.

The Senate Banking Committee will hold a hearing on the relocation question in Washington Friday. Treasury Secretary William Simon said earlier this week he supports the Littleton site.

The most outspoken Denver businessman interviewed Wednesday was Bill Pierce, general manager of BNL Development Corp., a subsidiary of Burlington Northern Railroad.

The proposed site near Park Hill Golf Course in northeast Denver is ideal and

Related story on page 5.

meets specifications of the U.S. General Services Administration and the Treasury Department, Pierce said.

Besides, he added, a vacant tire factory would be a "second rate" location because the mint is regarded as part of the nation's foundation.

The Park Hill site also has superior access to rail facilities, according to Pierce. It is served by a Union Pacific Railroad spur line with a reciprocal switching arrangement that isn't available at Littleton, which is serviced only by Santa Fe Railroad, Pierce said.

He explained that Union Pacific would allow any other railroad to deliver or pick up shipments at the Park Hill site, but shipments to and from the Littleton location would have to be transferred to a Santa Fe train.

"It adds a little to the costs, but it's probably not a real big deal," Pierce said, noting that the mint is a heavy user of the rails.

Ironically, Burlington Northern's property in lower downtown's South Platte River valley was considered a likely site for the new mint several years ago. But the Bureau of the Mint shifted the location to Park Hill in 1974 after Burlington Northern refused to change its plan for relocation of a main rail line.

The Littleton site surfaced as a possibility last month when a bureau report claimed the government could save $25.3 million by moving operations to the Gates plant instead of building a new facility in Park Hill.

Malcolm E. "Bud" Collier, president of First Federal Savings and Loan Association, cited the savings estimate in disagreeing Wednesday with the majority of his business world colleagues.

(Continued on page 22)

Denver businessmen back Park Hill site for mint

(Continued from page 1)

"Our feeling is that if they can save the kind of money they say they can . . . I think they should put it out in Littleton," Collier said.

Eugene Adams, board chairman of First National Bank of Denver, said that while he'd prefer for the mint to remain in Denver, the Littleton site "should be given consideration" if the savings figures are accurate.

Rep. Pat Schroeder, D-Colo., who is fighting to keep the mint in her Denver district, has argued that the figures are "grossly inflated and exaggerated."

Aside from the savings question, businessmen polled Wednesday cited two other reasons when justifying their choice of location — the mint's value as a tourist attraction and its value in preserving the core city.

Only a few of the 15 business leaders polled expressed indifference. They said the mint's location wouldn't affect their businesses because they had stores or offices both in Denver and the suburbs.

Pierce expressed skepticism that a Littleton mint would generate as much tourist traffic as a Denver mint. "It's the same as Buffalo Bill's grave on Lookout Mountain — kind of out of the way," he said.

Lily Halpern, public relations director at the downtown Denver Hilton , said the mint's current location at W. Colfax Avenue and Delaware Street would be her first choice. But her second pick was Park Hill because of its easy access to downtown by bus.

But Lee Ambrose, president of Ambrose & Co., Realtors, said a Littleton location would make the mint no less popular as a tourist attraction. And, he added, a Littleton site might prompt extension of Regional Transportation District bus service to County Line Road and S. Santa Fe Drive.

Movement of the mint out of Denver could accelerate deterioration of the core city and divisiveness between Denver and the suburbs, warned Bill Johnson, president of Colorado Federal Savings.

Philip Milstein, executive director of Downtown Denver Inc., echoed Johnson's concern. He said moving the mint to Littleton would help set "an unfortunate trend" which would sap the vitality of the central city.

Downtown Denver Inc. has written to Simon reminding him of the federal government's commitment to the core city and of the large number of minority persons employed at the mint.

But neither Collier nor Ambrose saw movement of the mint outside Denver as a major contributing factor to deterioration of the core city.

The Denver Chamber of Commerce has reaffirmed its earlier support of the Park Hill site, which it hailed as an opportunity "to stabilize a model racially integrated community, to reverse the trends of urban sprawl and flight from the central city and obtain an excellent site for (mint) operations."

Finally, Karl Mehlmann, manager of the Brown Palace, cited tradition as his reason for keeping the mint in Denver. "It's been a Denver institution all these years," he said.

Rhodesian premier maintains hard line on black rule

SALISBURY, Rhodesia (AP) — Prime Minister Ian Smith told Parliament Wednesday he had no intention of granting immediate black majority rule in Rhodesia and had no plan to resign.

Smith's remarks came in reply to a question by an African member of Parliament, John Maposa, who asked Smith if he would resign "so that his place may be taken by a more flexible negotiator."

Maposa was referring to current deadlocked constitutional negotiations between Smith and black nationalist leader Joshua Nkomo, who is seeking black government in this nation of 5.7 million Africans ruled by 274,000 whites.

SCHROEDER, ARMSTRONG TOSS COIN 2/25/76

Mint Issue Carrying Partisan Stamp?

By CAROL GREEN
and SHARON SHERMAN
Denver Post Staff Writers

The Denver Mint controversy: Is it real or is it politics?

If the view in the camp of Democrat Pat Schroeder is to be believed, it's phony — a well-orchestrated Republican symphony to oust her from her Denver congressional seat.

Or, if one adopts the reasoning of Republican Congressman Bill Armstrong, it is an attempt to get the Mint into full production two years sooner than planned and save $29 million. Moving the Mint to Littleton also would lure tourist traffic and the $6.5 million annual payroll to his district.

The Mint issue is a manufactured one, some officials in Denver City Hall speculate.

When the flare of controversy is over, the Mint will nestle securely on the 35-acre site in Denver's Park Hill for which it was intended — but Mrs. Schroeder may have faced a strenuous battle to retain her congressional seat, they believe.

The Mint debate, the city officials say, may be a plan concocted by Republicans in Washington, to rid themselves of the sometimes strident "gadfly" who speaks her point too strongly on matters such as the use — or misuse — of the nation's military bureaucracy and power.

SUPPORTING EVIDENCE

An examination of circumstantial evidence may lend some support to that theory.

Mrs. Schroeder faces three Republican opponents.

She has been a strong and effective critic of the military establishment — to the point that Armstrong resigned some time ago from the House Armed Services Committee, of which she is a member, to "lead the opposition" from the outside.

There have been rumbles from military officials at several major facilities in Denver that her criticisms led them to believe she is antimilitary — and perhaps not a gracious host to their military money in her community.

After Armstrong announced that a considerable savings could be had by moving the proposed new mint from Denver to Littleton, he flew to Denver to explain his reasoning in a news conference — and to issue veiled warnings about antimilitary sentiments which he attributed in part to Mrs. Schroeder.

A recent report by a committee of the Denver Chamber of Commerce predicted that Colorado may lose Lowry Air Force Base and other key military installations — at a possible cost to the state of $684 million a year.

That report was criticized by Mrs. Schroeder as having been written by a military official. Armstrong defended its concerns as "well-founded."

Mrs. Schroeder points out that Armstrong has been a strong supporter of President Ford in Congress and says she believes he would be a natural person to lead a national effort to lessen Democratic influence in Colorado.

ARMSTRONG POINTS

But neither can the points raised by Armstrong be ignored.

The issue of a $29 million savings of taxpayers' money by placing the Mint in the existing Gates Rubber Co. tire plant in Littleton is significant.

And, it wouldn't have been raised if he hadn't done so, Armstrong said.

Mint officials have been subjected to "character assassination" by Mrs. Schroeder, he said.

"I wish she would grow up and stop being paranoid," he said Wednesday. "I'm aggravated."

Armstrong said he believed one of Mrs. Schroeder's Republican opponents should win the election this fall. "I don't believe she's representing the people of Denver well," he said.

"I have never raised any political issues. My interest and that of the Mint officials is not political — it is the saving of money."

not even in the ball game," especially regarding placement of unemployed workers in jobs.

The reorganization involves an extensive shifting of responsibilities and titles It also would create the post of one deputy director.

the Colorado Association of Public Employes Tuesday night.

Lay's two weeks as labor trouble-shooter have confirmed many of his fears about the agency. Employers describe the employment service as "abominable or nonexistent," and employe groups con-

a federal report that criticized the department and threatened the cutback of federal money for 76 job slots.

Shortly after Lay took over Feb. 10, Employment Division Director John Hurley, who often clashed with Roth, moved to a job with the U.S. Labor Department.

Denver, Colo.—Cli

Wednesday, February 25, 1976

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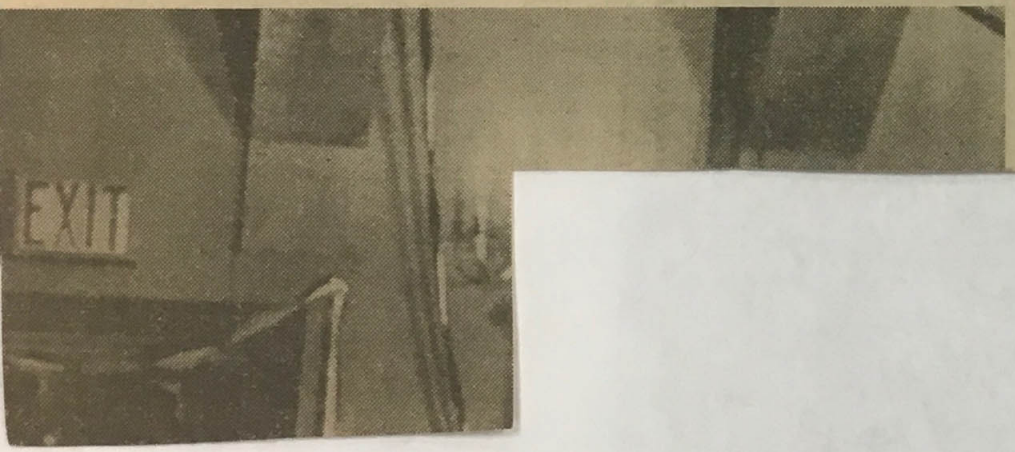
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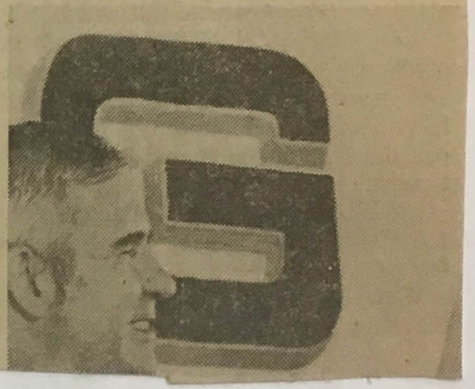
CONCORD, N.H.—(AP)—President Ford edged out Ronald Reagan in New Hampshire's leadoff primary, and Jimmy Carter strengthened his claim to frontrunner status with a comfortable victory in the crowded Democratic field.

With only partial returns from one precinct missing in what had been a nightlong seesaw race, Ford had 54,786, or 51 per cent; Reagan 53,544, or 49 per cent.

Former Georgia Gov. Carter defeated four major candidates on Tuesday's Democratic ballot, gaining 29 per cent of the vote. Arizona Rep. Morris K. Udall was second with 24 per cent, and Indiana Sen. Birch Bayh was third with 16 per cent.

Next came former Oklahoma Sen. Fred Harris, with 11 per cent, and R. Sargent Shriver, 1972 Democratic vice presidential nominee, with 9 per cent. Write-in votes gave Minnesota Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey 6 per cent and Alabama Gov. George Wallace 2 per cent.





Mint meeting boycott planned by legislators

By BOB DUKE
News Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Two members of the Colorado congressional delegation plan to boycott a Thursday meeting called by the Treasury Department to explain its support of Littleton as the site for a new Denver Mint.

Sen. Gary Hart and Rep. Pat Schroeder said since the department already had made its decision, the meeting would be a waste of time. Consequently, they will not attend, they said.

The Colorado congressional delegation and Denver city officials were invited to attend the meeting in Deputy Treasury Secretary David MacDonald's office at 5 p.m. Thursday. According to a department spokesman, MacDonald wanted to give opponents of the Littleton proposal an opportunity to present their views prior to Friday's Senate Banking Committee hearings on a House-passed mint authorization bill.

ARMSTRONG TO ATTEND

As it looks now, Rep. William Armstrong, R-Colo., who represents Littleton, is the only Colorado lawmaker planning to attend the meeting. Sen. Floyd Haskell, D-Colo., intends to send a representative, but the other five Colorado lawmakers apparently will not be represented.

Also not attending will be Colorado Lt. Gov. George Brown, who had requested a meeting prior to the Treasury endorsement of the Littleton site. Brown labelled his invitation to the Thursday meeting as "too little and too late."

MacDonald will outline reasons why Treasury Secretary William Simon favors shifting mint operations to a vacant Gates Rubber Co. plant in Littleton instead of constructing a new facility on the Park Hill Golf Course in northeast Denver.

The deputy secretary will emphasize an estimated $25.3 million savings that would result if the government used the Gates plant.

Mrs. Schroeder, who represents Denver, questions the accuracy of a report used by Simon as a basis for his selection of the Littleton site.

The report, prepared by the Bureau of the Mint and the General Services Administration (GSA), says the Gates plant can be bought, renovated and modified for $21.2 million, compared with an expenditure of $46.5 million for a new facility at Park Hill.

SIMON ACCUSED

In refusing to participate in the meeting, Mrs. Schroeder accused Simon of exhibiting unparalleled arrogance in calling the session after he had endorsed the Littleton location.

"The Denver City Council and I sent several telegrams to the Treasury secretary last week begging him to meet with us before he made a decision on the mint," she said. "Now that he's made his decision, he has agreed to let an underling meet with us."

Mrs. Schroeder said Simon will be absent from Washington Thursday.

Mrs. Schroeder said Hart advised her Wednesday morning that he had decided to endorse the Park Hill site, which also has Haskell's blessing.

Mrs. Schroeder and Hart will testify at Friday morning's Senate Banking Committee hearing, as will Denver Mayor Bill McNichols, Councilman Bill Roberts, MacDonald and other Bureau of the Mint officials.

Mrs. Miller's Finesse Could be Useful

State Rep. Laura Miller, R-Littleton, played an interesting card in the legislative game involving location of the new U.S. Mint.

A site in northeast Denver—Park Hill—is in contention. So is Littleton, which is Mrs. Miller's home district.

That was the problem she faced when the House State Affairs Committee endorsed a resolution, 9-2, asking the federal government to build on the Park Hill Site. (The state lawmakers, of course, cannot pick the site but their resolution could influence the federal decision-making process.)

Surprisingly, perhaps, Representative Miller voted against Littleton and for Denver. But she told committee members she hopes they will note her stand and offer some reciprocity.

As she explained it, assembly members might consider returning the favor by supporting construction of the Interstate 470 Highway, which is of major importance to Littleton.

Not a bad idea. If Representative Miller gets enough takers she might engineer the compromise of the decade. With the Park Hill site tucked safely in their wallets Denverites might feel a little more charitable toward Littleton. It's only a theory, of course, but it's an interesting one.

Denver Population Drops During 1975

Denver's population decreased in 1975 in the general slowdown of growth in the eight-county metropolitan area, according to a report just issued by the Denver Regional Council of Governments (COG).

The core city's loss last year was 3,400 persons, giving it a total population of 523,700 on Jan. 1, according to the COG estimates.

Growth in the other seven counties, although slow, totaled 28,500 last year, boosting the total population for the metropolitan area to 1,526,100.

"The current growth rate is within the range of the rate that is required to encourage a year 2000 population of below 2,350,000," the report said.

Jefferson County in 1975 regained its position as the fastest growing county in the region, replacing Arapahoe County which was the leader in 1974.

Jefferson County showed a population gain of 15,000. Arapahoe County was second with an increase of 7,100. Boulder County gained 4,700 and Adams County was up 3,000.

The population of Douglas County increased 1,200, Clear Creek's went up 600 and Gilpin County gained 300.

In-migration, the report said, continued to be the major growth factor, except for Denver which showed a slight loss due to net out-migration.

USED FOUR METHODS

The COG staff utilized four component methods in determining the estimated 1975 population growth—school enrollment, births versus deaths, auto registrations, new building permits and new utility connections.

Following are the estimated populations for the individual counties as of last Jan. 1:

Adams County, 233,700; Arapahoe County, 230,500; Boulder County, 174,600; Clear Creek County, 6,500; Denver, 523,700; Douglas County, 17,200; Gilpin County, 2,200; Jefferson County, 337,700.

Minorities Program Begun

Colorado has been chosen to implement a program to start new businesses for minorities, it was announced Wednesday. The $337,000 program, funded by the Office of Minority Business Enterprise (OMBE), will place special emphasis on rural communities.

Arapahoe Herald
Independent

Littleton—home of Arapahoe Community College

Vol. 73 — No. 43 Littleton, Colo. Ph. 794-6363 Tuesday, February 24, 1976 15c

Park Hill mint couldn't be built for Gates cost, survey indicates

By Garrett Ray

Some of those who want to keep the U.S. Mint in Denver have suggested cutting the cost of the proposed Park Hill mint so it would be no more expensive than remodeling the Gates plant in Littleton.

But the study of the Gates plant by government architects and engineers indicates that this would be impossible.

One report characterized the vacant Gates tire plant as a "steal" at its offered price of $8.5 million.

H. Frost Jr., assayer, and Leon G. Wittner, quality assurance specialist, were part of the government team. Their task was to look at the suitability of the Gates plant for a mint.

"The plant, as is, comes very close to a plant design that would be produced by any competent engineering/architectural firm," they stated. "It should be noted that $8.5 million for 425,000 square feet of useful space would be $20 per square foot.

$40 minimum to build

"It would be impossible today to build equivalent space for less than $40. The cost might go as high as $60 per square foot. In any event, $20 per square foot is a steal."

They suggested a number of specific changes and additions, such as better lighting, new offices, and vaults, but concluded, "The building, the layout, and the utilities would serve admirably as a new coining facility."

Their report was one of 11 submitted by the study team to Frank H. MacDonald, acting director of the mint.

The cost of all the changes proposed by experts on the study team was estimated at $8,457,000 in 1976 dollars.

Here are the major cost items for remodeling:

Remodel office space, $570,000.
Visitor galleries, $385,000.
Maintenance shop, $635,000.
Proof coin space, $525,000.
Coin storage vaults, $845,000.
OSHA safety requirements, $300,000.
Roof repairs, $502,000.
Painting, $318,000.
Heat reclaim equipment, $200,000.
Security modifications, $286,000.

The estimate also includes $125,000 for fine arts.

A coal-fired heating plant was not considered necessary now, so the cost was not included in the estimate. "If it is determined a coal-fired heating plant is to be used, add $200,000" the report stated.

SIMON SAYS 'LITTLETON'

Treasury Secretary William Simon unconditionally endorsed the Littleton site for the new Denver mint Monday, the Rocky Mountain News reported. The News said that as a result, treasury and mint officials will testify on behalf of the Gates plant in Littleton when Senate hearings open Friday.

Vol. 84 **THE DENVER POST** No. 208

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Simon Favors Littleton Mint Site

By LEONARD LARSEN
Chief, Denver Post Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—Treasury Secretary William Simon made it official Monday.

The Treasury Department and the Bureau of the Mint favor shifting the proposed site of the new Denver Mint from Park Hill to an idle Gates Rubber Co. plant in Littleton.

Simon told a House appropriations subcommittee Monday that, based on a federal engineering task force estimate of a $25.3 million savings, department spokesmen will urge the site shift Friday at a hearing of the Senate Banking Committee.

Rep. Bill Armstrong, R-Colo., who on Jan. 21 first released a Mint Bureau study of the alternate site at Littleton, said Simon told the subcommittee that "when you have an opportunity to realize savings that size, you're obligated to take it."

While he has maintained a neutral position on the site question, Armstrong said after Simon's subcommittee appearance that "I guess I'd say I'm moving in the direction of endorsing the Littleton site."

Armstrong, whose 5th District includes the proposed Littleton site, said that while the suggested cost savings might prove to be the controlling factor in his own decision, he—like Simon—was influenced also by other favorable portions of the task force report, including an estimate that coin production could begin two years earlier at the Littleton site.

Both Armstrong and Rep. Pat Schroeder, D-Colo., the Denver congresswoman who has been a bitter critic of the proposed Mint site change, will appear as witnesses at the Friday Senate committee session, a panel chaired by Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis.

Also Colorado Democrats Sen. Floyd Haskell and Sen. Gary Hart have been granted permission to sit wiht the Banking Committee and question witnesses, aides of the two senators said Tuesday.

Haskell and Hart will question Mint officials on the reported savings of the move to Littleton and, a spokesman for Haskell said, he'll seek information on whether the Mint is basing plans on the new Denver Mint at Park Hill or on the Mint structure at Philadelphia.

Since the announcement by Armstrong of the alternate-site proposal, Mrs. Schroeder has asserted that studies which pointed to the Littleton site were based on "scribblings" and ignored commitments over the past several years made to Denver and retaining the Mint inside the city limits.

A spokesman for Mrs. Schroeder said Tuesday that the Denver congresswoman, in her testimony Friday, not only will dispute the estimated savings of buying and remodeling the idle Gates plant for coin production, but also will stress federal commitments made to Denver two years ago when the decision was made to place the Mint on the Park Hill site.

The initial Mint alternate-site proposal, the one released by Armstrong Jan. 21, was initiated by Frank Rhea, the Denver Mint facilities project director, and in that study he projected a cost saving of $29 million by moving to the Littleton site.

After Simon appeared at an earlier session of the House appropriations subcommittee and said he would favor a multimillion-dollar savings in the new Mint construction, the detailed task force study by engineers of the Bureau of the Mint and the General Services Administration (GSA) was ordered.

That study, which took six days, was released last week, and in its summary Rhea said the task force found that the Littleton site would be "ideal" for a new Mint location.

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Treasury Secretary Simon backs Littleton mint site

By BOB DUKE
News Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Treasury Secretary William Simon Monday unconditionally endorsed the vacant Gates Rubber Co. plant in Littleton as the new site for the Denver Mint.

His support for the Littleton location, disclosed by the secretary during a House subcommittee meeting, was a setback for efforts by Rep. Pat Schroeder, D-Colo., to have the U.S. Bureau of the Mint proceed with earlier plans for a new mint in Park Hill.

HEARINGS LOOM

As a result of Simon's action, deputy Treasury secretary David MacDonald and Bureau of the Mint acting director Frank MacDonald will testify Friday on behalf of the Littleton location during Senate Banking Committee hearings on a House-passed mint authorization bill.

Simon, in announcing his backing for the Littleton site, mentioned a $25.3 million savings cited by the Bureau of the Mint and the General Services Administration (GSA) in a reappraisal report on the Gates plant.

In reply to a question from Rep. William Armstrong, R-Colo., the secretary told the House Treasury, postoffice and general government subcommittee he could not ignore the bureau-GSA figures. The report said the government could buy, renovate and modify the Gates plant for $21.2 million compared with construction costs of $46.5 million for a new mint at Park Hill.

Armstrong, a subcommittee member, contends that mint operations should be moved to the Gates plant if the bureau can back up the $25.3 million savings figure. He represents the Littleton area.

In contrast, Mrs. Schroeder, who represents Denver, feels the bureau should implement the Park Hill plan. She calls the savings figure "phony and unrealistic."

ACCURACY BACKED

However, William Radigan, Simon's press aide, said the Treasury secretary is convinced that the bureau-GSA reappraisal report is accurate.

As expected, Simon's action drew an angry response from Mrs. Schroeder and praise from Armstrong.

Mrs. Schroeder described the secretary's endorsement of the Littleton location as "election year pirating" by Armstrong and Washington's Republican bureaucrats.

"It's strictly a partisan effort by the Republicans to pirate a project from a district represented by a Democrat," she said. "It's so political it makes me sick."

REQUESTS IGNORED

Mrs. Schroeder noted that Simon had ignored requests by her and the Denver City Council for a meeting here to discuss the Littleton and Park Hill sites.

"Mr. Simon, a Republican, has refused to respond to the many wires we've sent asking for a meeting," she said. "You'd think he would at least have had the courtesy to meet with us before endorsing a site."

Mrs. Schroeder said she anticipated Simon's support for the Gates plant, despite his earlier assertion that he would only give the Littleton location his unconditional endorsement if the bureau could prove its savings figure.

"He planned to endorse the Gates plant all the time," she said. "He simply withheld his full support for the plant pending the bureau-GSA report to make it appear he was being impartial."

CONTINUE FIGHT

Despite the setback, Mrs. Schroeder vowed to continue her fight for the Park Hill site during Friday's Senate Banking Committee hearings.

"I only hope there's more than one senator at the hearings Friday afternoon," she said. "Friday afternoon is a bad time for a hearing, since everyone is anxious to go home at that time."

Armstrong saw Simon's endorsement of the Littleton location as fair and objective.

"He read the comprehensive and conclusive report of the bureau and the GSA and felt he had no alternative but to support the Littleton site," Armstrong said. "He's to be commended for his action."

The Colorado Republican denied that partisan politics played any role in his conditional backing for the Littleton location.

"If we can save millions of dollars by moving the mint to the Gates plant, then we should do it," Armstrong said. "Economy is the only issue involved."

REVISE FIGURES

In another development, Sen. Floyd Haskell, D-Colo, reiterated his support for Mrs. Schroeder's position. He said if the Bureau of the Mint wants to save money, then it should revise cost figures for the Park Hill location downward, bringing them in line with figures for the Gates plant.

"I definitely feel mint operations should remain in Denver," Haskell said. "If the mint is moved outside Denver, it would hurt federal and local efforts to revitalize the city's core area."

In addition, he said, the action would have a detrimental effect on minority employes at the Denver Mint, who comprise roughly 40 per cent of the work force.

Mint Not Seen as a Palace

By SHARON SHERMAN
Denver Post Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — If the federal government were going to build a palace to house a new Denver Mint comparing costs with the Philadelphia Mint might be sensible, Rep. Pat Schroeder, D-Colo., said Monday.

But the Philadelphia facility, which Mrs. Schroeder toured Saturday, is "an entirely different kind of building" than that proposed for Park Hill in Denver, she contended.

Therefore, Mrs. Schroeder added, it is another bit of official flim-flam to use the $30 per square foot Philadelphia Mint cost to estimate costs for the Park Hill site, and to calculate possible savings in switching the Mint to an idle industrial plant in Littleton.

CONTINUING ATTACK

In a continuing attack on the "homework" supporting attempts to house the Denver Mint in an empty Gates Rubber Co. tire factory, Mrs. Schroeder said comparisons with the Philadelphia building are just another part of an act of "bureaucratic piracy."

In Philadelphia, she said, there was need to build a "heavy manufacturing facility," complete with blast furnaces for smelting, and a 15-ton crane, and make it look like a monument.

The Philadelphia Mint, in Independence Park, is built of pink Vermont granite and has a three-story entry hall and a series of Tiffany glass windows, Mrs. Schroeder said.

"They've gone all out and it looks like something the shah of Iran might build," the congresswoman noted.

"To compare costs with Denver, you'd have to say we were going to build the same kind of heavy manufacturing plant in the middle of Larimer Square and make it fit in with the existing buildings," she added.

"If we're talking about building the same kind of mint we now have in downtown Denver, it will be cheaper to build it in Park Hill than to remodel that tire factory," she argued.

Those who want to switch the Mint to the Gates plant, Mrs. Schroeder contended, are like a Realtor who says you could do as well buying a house badly in need of repair on 58 acres in Littleton as you could building a new house on land you already own in Denver.

"No one really wants to talk about how much it's going to cost to remodel the tire factory," she said.

A recent study by a group of federal engineers said the empty plant would be an "ideal" substitute site for the Mint, with remodeling to cost $21.2 million, a savings of $25.3 million from the estimated cost of building in Park Hill.

Mrs. Schroeder has said the study just adds more confusing documents to the shaky pile of supposedly supporting evidence for the switch.

If the situation looks that great, she asked, "why can't I get any of the facts the Treasury Department supposedly has?"

Mrs. Schroeder is scheduled to testify at a Friday Senate Banking Committee hearing on the Mint controversy.

But she said the Treasury Department has refused to answer most of the 70 questions she has posed in letters seeking facts needed for that testimony.

"Armstrong asks and he gets answers the next day," the congresswoman said, referring to Rep. Bill Armstrong, R-Colo., who fired up the Mint argument last month by releasing an "alternate-site" study. His 5th Congressional District includes the Littleton Gates plant site.

Schroeder says mint brass unresponsive

By STEVE LANG
News Staff

Rep. Pat Schroeder, D-Colo., said Sunday U.S. Bureau of the Mint officials have refused to give her the answers to scores of questions she needs for testimony before a Senate committee Friday.

Mrs. Schroeder said a hand-delivered letter she received Friday from acting mint director Frank MacDonald informed her that he couldn't answer the questions by Friday. She said MacDonald added that if she had anything particular in mind, she could ask him at the hearings.

"He knows I can't ask questions at a Senate hearing," Mrs. Schroeder said in a telephone interview from Washington.

The congresswoman has asked 77 questions on the relative merits of locating a new mint on the Park Hill Golf Course versus renovating a vacant Littleton tire factory.

QUESTIONS ASKED

The questions were in four letters sent over a three-week period beginning Feb. 2.

"(Rep. William) Armstrong goes over with 27 questions and they're answered the next day — hand delivered," she said. "We get a lovely letter saying they can't answer my questions."

The vacant tire factory, which is owned by the Gates Rubber Co., is in Republican Armstrong's district. Although he hasn't formally endorsed the Littleton site, he did bring the issue into the public discussion.

The Senate Banking Committee, headed by Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., begins hearings on a House-passed mint authorization bill Friday.

Mint officials have said $25.3 million would be saved by renovating the tire factory instead of constructing a new facility at Park Hill.

Mrs. Schroeder again attacked those figures Sunday, claiming the mint's estimates for new construction are way out of line.

Mint officials have said it's no longer possible to build monumental federal buildings because of increased construction costs. But they have cited $60 per square foot as needed for a new mint at Park Hill.

Mrs. Schroeder said the recently completed FBI building in Washington, D.C., cost $57 per square foot, "And that's a monument."

BASIS FOR ESTIMATES

The mint officials have said their estimates are based on what the Philadelphia Mint cost, plus inflation.

Mrs. Schroeder, who visited the Philadelphia Mint over the weekend, called it "an expensive, expansive monument.

"It's very pretty, but no one asked for that in Denver. We're not asking for a Vermont granite monument," she said.

The Philadelphia Mint cost just more than $30 per square foot. It was opened in 1969 with a total cost of $37.7 million, Mrs. Schroeder said.

The original estimates for the facility called for total costs of $16.5 million, she said, referring to the project as a "boondoggle."

But those kinds of cost overruns couldn't

(Continued on page 60)

Schroeder charges mint data refused

(Continued from page 5)

happen on the Denver Mint, she said, because the bill calls for contracts awarded to low bidders. The only way the building could wind up costing $60 per square foot is if mint officials wrote specifications that required costly construction, she said.

Mrs. Schroeder said her tour of the Philadelphia Mint was conducted under tight security because gold medals were being made. "I think my 5-year-old could testify between the differences of the Littleton plant and the Philadelphia Mint," she said.

"It's sort of like comparing a Rolls Royce to a Volkswagen," she declared. " A Rolls has a lot of stuff on it that you don't need to get from point A to point B."

Mint Business Screwy

Post 2/22/76

By LEONARD LARSEN

WASHINGTON — There is something screwy about this Mint business, about the federal government apparently now poised to buy an empty tire factory and, with a few changes, declare it to be the new Denver Mint.

There is something screwy about the way these Treasury and Mint officials have rushed up to embrace the idea of turning the slightly used factory and warehouse out in the Arapahoe County boondocks into a coin production and tourist facility.

There's a fishy quality about a rushed-up study by a bunch of federal engineers who report back in glowing descriptions of what used to be a tire production plant of the Gates Rubber Co. and rhapsodize in their summary:

"It is almost as if this facility had been designed as a Mint."

On your average day the federal government will spill more than the $25.3 million some officials now claim will be saved by moving the Mint site from Park Hill to Littleton. (The $25.3 million is slightly marked down from the original claim that $29 million would be saved.)

But now to hear some of them tell it — including Rep. William Armstrong, R-Colo. — the "savings" in the site shift should be the overwhelming consideration, ranking that objective up there with balancing the federal budget.

If all of a sudden these federal officials have discovered the empty Gates factory-warehouse would make an "ideal" Mint and that they can save a bundle of money in the process, how come they never before seriously considered some other empty building?

Is the Gates factory really that special, so much suited to coin production that it emerges like a sunburst from a real estate firm's sales brochure and then into a formal proposal by a Mint official and then is laid down before Congress as the biggest find since the hula hoop?

AND WHATEVER became of the pledges and promises of these and other Mint officials?

Wasn't it Mrs. Mary Brooks, the Mint director, who announced selection of the Park Hill site July 16, 1974 and who said then that the location would better serve the core city, the Mint employes and the swarms of tourists?

Didn't she say all that in rejecting location of the new Mint on government property at the Denver Federal Center? Was anything said then about how much money could have been saved by building the Mint on land the government already owned?

And wasn't it the Bureau of the Mint which said on the same day that "it is the intent of the United States government that the new Mint be designed and constructed to provide structures and a surrounding setting that will reflect the importance and dignity of the special function of the United States government to be performed in the facility and to be in harmony with and to enhance the modern Western character of the metropolitan Denver area?"

Does that sound like a factory where they used to make tires which is planted plunk in the middle of what some real estate hustlers are apparently looking at as a new industrial park?

Some folks, cursed as they are with suspicious minds, may wonder if the plan to shift the Mint site to the Gates plant actually grew up amongst us like an innocent flower.

GROW UP it has, though, and next Friday it's due to be in full bloom when the Mint authorization is set for hearing before the Senate Banking Committee.

If it is decided — not Friday but down the road somewhere — that the empty Gates tire factory ought to be the new Denver Mint, then Denverites, including Rep. Patricia Schroeder, D-Colo., and Mayor Bill McNichols should get something more out of it than the loaded cigars blowing up in their faces.

The Mint officials should — at the very least — be forced to sit down and eat the stacks of earlier reports, studies and documentations which concluded that the new Mint should be that and not a discarded tire factory or any other reject.

The writer is chief of The Denver Post Washington bureau.

neighbor.

BUT IT RARELY does. Rather, in many public decisions, New Hampshire presents an appallingly smug and uncreative atmosphere, the prototype among the 50 states of the unresponsive and irresponsible society.

That judgment seems harsh and categorical. It should not be applied to all New Hampshire citizens. Thousands of them are sensitive, generous people, at home or in the polling booth. But one can only judge a society by its majority will. And this is what that majority has directed, or permitted to happen:

In a state of professed granite character, the chief pillars of state government are "sin taxes" — the take on booze and butts sold at discount prices, dog and horse racing, and the nation's first modern-day state-run lottery. In a desperate effort to avoid a sales or income tax, New Hampshire has drummed up more and more "sin taxes" over the years; they now account for two-thirds of state tax revenue.

And they make New Hampshire a parasitic state. Even at the height of the energy crisis, New Hampshire was blatantly advertising its cheap liquor, urging out-of-staters: "Come on up, over or down to New Hampshire (to buy liquor); it's the best investment of your gasoline dollar."

Each dollar New Hampshire garners from "sin tax" sales to out-of-staters depletes the treasuries of neighboring states of revenues they need to finance their own government services.

The result of New Hampshire's jerry-built tax system is mediocre public services — poorly financed schools, a disaccredited state mental hospital, substandard welfare benefits. Local property taxes are almost confiscatory; the tax burden on a poor New Hampshire citizen, relative to his income, is twice what a rich one bears.

NEW HAMPSHIRE's environmental and land use laws, despite a priceless natural heritage to protect, are New England's weakest. The state government is a nightmare of multitudinous, poorly coordinated boards and commissions. The legislature, with a virtually unmanageable 400-member lower house, is packed with grizzled oldsters, suffers from thin professional staffing, and pays its members a ludicrous $200 a term.

Repeated proposals have been made to revamp the state government, institute a fair, broad-based tax system, and bring state services up to par with New England and the nation. Most

emerge, like an abominable snowman, to assault and occasionally destroy decent men seeking presidential nominations. The nation as a whole is the loser.

A GLANCE INTO HISTORY shows New Hampshire has never had a very savory public life. An inherent distrust of government was spawned in colonial times under haughty, land-grabbing colonial governors. Pro-slavery sentiment ran high before the Civil War, creating a base for intolerance. Unscrupulous railroad barons once ran the state like a satrapy; more

Dr. Tom and

Editor's Note: A noted Iowa surgeon spoke at a seminar on nationalized health care at Hillsdale College in Hillsdale, Mich. recently. Part of his address was devoted to a warm recollection of another Iowa doctor who will remind many readers of doctors they have known. Excerpts from the address are reprinted here from Imprimis, a Hillsdale College publication.

By TOM D. THROCKMORTON

WHEN MEMORY keeps me company, I sometimes see, through childhood's eyes, old Beecher's iron-shod hooves striking sparks from the cold, hard paving bricks of Main St.

Henry Ward Beecher was grandfather's faithful carriage horse. As the short winter day deepened into night, grandfather locked his roll-top desk, banked the fire in the reception room stove and shrugged himself into a voluminous horsehide overcoat. He then topped himself off with a sealskin cap and turned the big key in the front door of the office.

The sign said "Dr. Tom Morford Throckmorton."

GRANDFATHER was a regulation, iron-clad, copper-riveted, old-fashioned country doctor.

He practiced in a county seat town and knew every soul and most of the animals within a radius of 15 miles. And that radius just about encompassed his lifetime.

His lifetime spanned the expansion of

2/22/6

POST ON THE POTOMAC

Mint Business Screwy

By LEONARD LARSEN

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The writer is chief of The Denver Post Washington bureau.

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Rocky M+N. News

Doubt raised as to legality of moving mint

By BOB DUKE
News Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — A confidential memo written by U.S. Bureau of the Mint attorney M. L. Lonkay in 1974 raises doubt about whether the bureau would be on firm legal ground if it decided to move the Denver Mint outside the city.

Lonkay's May 8, 1974, in-house memo urges bureau officials to refrain from alerting "potential opponents" to the legal issues involved in transferring mint operations outside Denver.

The document, which was made public Friday by Rep. Pat Schroeder, D-Colo., could be significant in view of a recent bureau report maintaining that the government would save $25.3 million by transferring the mint to Littleton instead of building a new $46.5 million facility in northeast Denver.

AT ODDS WITH ARMSTRONG

Mrs. Schroeder said that Lonkay's memo proves conclusively that some Bureau of the Mint officials have long entertained the idea of moving the Denver Mint outside the city despite bureau director Mary Brooks' insistence that the facility remain in Denver.

Mrs. Schroeder, the Denver congresswoman, is at odds with Rep. William Armstrong, R-Colo., over a new site for the mint.

Armstrong, whose congressional district includes Littleton, thinks that mint operations should be transferred to a vacant Gates Rubber Co. plant in Littleton, if the bureau can prove the action would save money.

Should Armstrong be successful in securing congressional approval of the transfer, Denver officials are readying a lawsuit against government officials to block a transfer of mint operations, it was learned Friday.

"You can't holler before you're hurt," said Deputy City Atty. Bill Van Duzer. "But we're going to get ready. If it looks like they (federal officials) are going to go ahead with moving the mint, we'll be prepared."

SEEKS TO ENFORCE AGREEMENT

The suit would seek enforcement of a two-year-old agreement between the city and the federal government which designated a site near the Park Hill Golf Course for construction of a new mint.

The contract already has been partially executed, noted Van Duzer. The city has spent more than $450,000 readying the site for construction and the property has been acquired and deeded over to the federal government, he said.

The suit probably would name officials of the Bureau of the Mint, the General Services Administration and other federal agencies which signed the agreement with the city, Van Duzer said.

He said the order to begin preparing legal action came from Mayor Bill McNichols earlier this week.

Mrs. Schroeder said she received the Lonkay memo released Friday from "independent sources" who preferred to remain anonymous.

(Continued on page 18)

Memo raises doubt about the legality of moving mint outside Denver

(Continued from page 1)

In the memo, Lonkay said that bureau officials "should merely assert" that the bureau has legal authority to shift the mint outside Denver.

"I believe a lengthy justification of our legal position in the statement would not only alert potential opponents to this issue but could also indicate a lack of assurance on our part," wrote Lonkay.

The "issue" referred to by Lonkay is whether the phrase specifying construction of a mint "at Denver" in the House-passed mint authorization bill legally can be construed to mean anywhere in the Denver metropolitan area.

"Rather than including detailed legal arguments in the impact statement (on construction of a new mint), I think we should merely assert in a somewhat conclusionary manner — as I have done before — our legal authority to locate the mint outside Denver, if necessary," Lonkay's memo said.

Mrs. Schroeder and Denver officials have argued that the term "at Denver" means that the mint must remain within the city limits.

"The Lonkay memo indicates that the mint is afraid to publicly assert its legal case because it won't stand," said Mrs. Schroeder Friday.

Acting bureau director Frank MacDonald declined comment on the memo and Mrs. Schroeder's remarks. A bureau spokesman said MacDonald would answer Mrs. Schroeder's statement in the next week.

Mrs. Schroeder also disclosed a March 20, 1972, bureau memo declaring that the new Denver Mint should be divided into separate buildings, including a "monumental type" administrative facility.

Mrs. Schroeder said that the memo, which was prepared by assistant bureau director George G. Ambrose, contradicts the bureau's repeated statements that the mint shouldn't be a "monument."

Mrs. Schroeder has questioned the bureau's decision to calculate the cost of the proposed Park Hill building on the basis of the cost of the multi-storied, colonial-style Philadelphia Mint. She blamed that decision for the "excessive" $46.5 million cost estimate on the Park Hill building, which she contends could be built for between $9 million and $15 million.

According to a new appraisal of the Littleton site released by the bureau last week, the government could buy, renovate and modify the Gates plant for $21.2 million. Originally, the bureau had estimated the cost at $17.8 million, but that didn't include escalated costs for renovation and modification.

Mrs. Schroeder announced Friday that Mayor McNichols and Denver City Councilman Bill Roberts will testify in favor of the Park Hill location during Senate Banking Committee hearings beginning next Friday.

Lamm Favors Park Hill Site To Avoid Losing New Mint

Colorado Gov. Dick Lamm Saturday urged retention of the Denver Park Hill site as the location for the new United States Mint.

"It is hard to take sides between two areas of the state, but I feel the issue concerning the location of the Mint has gone far enough," he told reporters.

"Increasingly, it looks like the question isn't whether the Mint is located in Littleton or Denver, but whether we will continue to build the Mint in Park Hill as planned or—by our geographic squabbling—lose the Mint for Colorado altogether.

"We must not, above all, lose the Mint for Colorado."

Fear of Mint-Site Suit Claimed

SEE STORY PAGE 1

By LEONARD LARSEN
Chief, Denver Post Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — "Internal documents from the Bureau of the Mint suggest Mint officials are fearful of a lawsuit testing whether a new mint can be located outside the Denver city limits, Rep. Pat Schroeder, D-Colo., said Friday.

Other documents, the Denver congresswoman said, indicate that Mint Bureau officials in the past have planned that the new Denver facility should be a multibuilding complex with one of the buildings a "monumental type structure."

Mrs. Schroeder said she obtained the Mint documents from "independent sources." As she released them, she posed another series of questions to Frank H. MacDonald, acting Mint director, probing the new official proposals that the Mint should be located in a now-idle industrial plant in Littleton rather than at the previously selected site in Denver's Park Hill.

PHILLY COST BASIS

In a letter to MacDonald, Mrs. Schroeder renewed her charge made Thursday that cost estimates for the proposed Park Hill construction were based solely on building costs for the Philadelphia Mint.

That project, she said, has beiome known as "one gigantic boondoggle" but the Bureau of the Mint still "plunges ahead with its phony comparison" in estimating the cost of constructing a new mint in Park Hill.

Mrs. Schroeder's criticism Friday of Mint planners came one day after a federal task force of engineers from the Bureau of the Mint and the General Services Administration (GSA) reported that the empty Gates Rubber Co. tire factory in Littleton would be an "ideal" relocation site for the Denver Mint.

The task force study of the Littleton site, ordered with the approval of Treasury Secretary William Simon, said the idle factory could be purchased and remodeled for Mint operations for an estimated $21.2 million, some $25.3 million less than the estimated cost of building a new facility on the Park Hill golf course.

In one portion of the task force summary prepared by Frank Rhea, the Denver Mint facilities project manager who wrote the original proposal of the Gates plant as an alternate mint site, it was said of the Littleton site:

"It is almost as if this facility had been designed as a mint."

Mint officials for several years have maintained that the legal requirement that the new Mint be built "at Denver" would allow them to install the Mint in the Denver area, but Mrs. Schroeder said one document she has obtained reveals internal doubts.

The document is a memorandum dated May 8, 1974, and written by M.L. Lonkay, a Mint Bureau lawyer. In it, Lonkay suggests that bureau officials should attempt to sidestep the "at Denver" question in an environmental impact statement on the new Mint construction.

"Rather than including detailed legal arguments in the impact statement," Lonkay said in the memo, "I think we should merely assert in a somewhat conclusionary manner — as I have done here — our legal authority to locate the Mint outside Denver if necessary.

"I believe a lengthy justification of our legal position in the statement would not only alert potential opponents to this issue but could also indicate a lack of assurance on our part," the Lonkay memo said.

In his research of the question, the lawyer said, he had found cases in which the word "at" in laws, wills and other legal instruments had been interpreted to mean "near" or "aoout."

"Unfortunately," though, Lonkay added, "I have not been able to find any relevant federal or Colorado decisions."

MORE QUESTIONS

Mrs. Schroeder Friday asked MacDonald why the Lonkay memo hadn't been given to her after request by her office Feb. 2 for a review of the "at Denver" legal question.

Mrs. Schroeder also asked MacDonald, "Are the 'potential opponents' referred to in Mr. Lonkay's May 8, 1974, memorandum myself and the Denver city government?"

In an earlier memorandum she obtained, dated March 20, 1972, Mrs. Schroeder said she discovered the proposal that the new Mint administrative unit should be a separate "monumental type structure."

The memo, she said, was prepared by George G. Ambrose, assistant Mint director for production, and it "contradicts everything Mint officials have been telling Congress and the public for years — that the proposed Denver Mint facility will not be a monument-type building."

In repeating her charge that the Bureau of the Mint used the cost of the Philadelphia Mint as a basis for figuring the cost of the proposed Park Hill Mint, Mrs. Schroeder claimed the "total cost overrun on the (Philadelphia) project was over 100 per cent."

Yet, she said, "The Mint people tell us the $46.7 million Park Hill facility cost figures are based upon the Philadelphia cost figures. The cost comparison gets phonier and phonier as we go along."

Citizen Nixon Departs L.A. On China Trip

LOS ANGELES —(AP)— Citizen Richard M. Nixon flew off on a private visit to mainland China Friday aboard a gleaming Chinese jetliner that had been sent to pick him and his party up at Los Angeles International Airport.

The former president and his wife, Pat, arrived at the airport in a four-car motorcade, mounted the boarding platform and posed with two Chinese diplomats for pictures before entering the gray and white Boeing 707 jet at an out-of-the-way hangar. They took off at 10:20 a.m. MST.

Traveling with the Nixons was a party of 18 aides. They were not identified.

Nixon looked tanned and rested as he got out of a limousine at the ramp of the plane after a 90-minute drive from his oceanside home at San Clemente. There was no sign of any limp from the phlebitis which nearly took his life shortly after he resigned the presidency in disgrace 18 months ago.

Nixon was wearing a dark blue suit with an American flag in the lapel, a white shirt and a subdued red-blue striped tie. His wife was wearing a turquoise coat with a brown fur collar.

'PUBLIC' NOT INVITED

Prior to takeoff, blue-uniformed Chinese crewmen smiled and waved to reporters who crowded into the boarding area. The public was not admitted

The plane—with a seven-member combin can-Chinese flight crew—landed at the Los port at dawn after an early morning fligh couver, B.C.

The U.S. Air Force pilot and navigator to aid the regular five-man Chinese crew i the unfamiliar terrain of the West Coast first time since Mao Tse-tung overthrew ment of Chiang Kai-shek more than 25 yea mainland Chinese plane had visited Los An

The plane was scheduled to fly first t Alaska, and then to Tokyo and Peking. Th is expected to total 20 hours, said Air Donald Neese, the American pilot.

Nixon's arrival Saturday is scheduled f

Miss Hearst Takes Fift About Her 'Missing Y

SAN FRANCISCO — (UPI) — Patricia Hearst took the Fifth Amendment 19 times — refusing to answer questions Thursday about the "missing year" in her underground life on grounds it might incriminate her in another bank robbery.

The defendant, who turned 22 Friday, declined to respond to any questions about events between her arrival in September 1974 at Las Vegas, Nev., and her move in September 1975 to the San Francisco apartment where she was captured.

"I refuse to answer on grounds I might incriminate myself," she responded again and again while the jury was out of the courtroom.

The possible crime was never discussed specifically, but defense attorney F. Lee Bailey made it clear federal prosecutors are considering charges against Miss Hearst for an April 1975 bank robbery at Carmichael, Calif., in which a mother of four was killed by a shotgun blast.

Miss Hearst underwent her first full day of cross-examination by prosecutor James L. Browning Jr., who said he expected to wind up his interrogation Friday—unless the judge changes his mind and orders the defendant to answer questions about the missing year.

U.S. Dist. Judge Oliver J. Carter, who told both arguing attorneys, "I'm tired of

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ss Hearst by

her 19-month

with doubtful grounds to
Hearst about the "missing ye

With the jury in the courtr
ing won admissions from
passed up repeated opportu
cape or seek help during he
underground, wasn't sure he
had been brainwashed and s
an SLA hideout before the S
bank robbery for which she
trial.

FAMILY CONTACT

Miss Hearst, completing h
day on the stand, and
Catherine, both broke into te
defendant testified she didn'
family after months of capt
"I felt my parents wouldn't
me again."

She also said she had chan
about marrying Steven Wee
she was living in Berkeley
abducted, and hasn't seen h
capture.

Browning questioned her
rape in a tiny closet by
William Wolfe, whom she
the love of her life in a ta
made after his death in a
Los Angeles police, and by
Donald (Cinque) DeFreeze.

Miss Hearst said she offe
tance because she was afrai

When the prosecutor press
Wolfe, Miss Hearst said sh
him but "had a strong
him."

"Well, what was that feelin
"I couldn't stand him."

Browning and Bailey enga
and at times heated, argun
jury out of the courtroom o
tioning of the defendant ab
ing year.

The prosecution has evid
she spent most of it in the
area.

"I have determined that he
any questions about that per

Vol. 84

THE DENVER POST

No. 204

The Voice of the Rocky Mountain Empire®

Denver, Colo.—Climate Capital of the World—Friday, February 20, 1976 *15 Cents, 76 Pages*

BREACH OF CONTRACT

City Threatens Mint Suit

By CAROL GREEN
Denver Post Staff Writer

If the U.S. Mint is moved from Denver to Littleton, Denver officials may sue the federal government, it was learned Friday.

Bill Van Duzer, Denver deputy city attorney, is researching the possibility of suing the U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) for breach of contract.

35-ACRE SITE

The federal government has purchased a 35-acre site for a new mint in Denver's Park Hill for $1.5 million — but it recently was suggested by Rep. Bill Armstrong, R-Colo., that the new mint be placed in an unused tire manufacturing plant in Littleton.

Van Duzer said Friday the contract for acquisition of the Park Hill site also would require construction of the mint there.

The agreement is a contract for site acquisition by the federal government, but it makes it clear throughout the long document that the purpose of the acquisition is to allow for construction of the mint.

The contract was signed in July 1974 by Michael J. Norton, regional administrator for the GSA, Mayor Bill McNichols and other city officials.

Van Duzer said the requirements in the contract — including delivery of title to the 35 acres — have been fully met.

In reliance on the contract, the city spent $500,000 to relocate nine holes of the Park Hill Golf Course, Van Duzer said.

Also, the city had to acquire an additional 1.6 acres for entry roads to the mint site.

"I don't know how they could ignore it (the contract)," he said. "How you can just toss this in the wastebasket is beyond me."

Van Duzer said his office is researching the question of whether the city can sue the federal government. However, he said, "We feel we can. It's just a matter of how you go about it."

The city probably would seek enforcement of the contract in such a lawsuit, he said.

INTANGIBLE ITEMS

If damages are sought, they would include not only the extra expenses of the city but probably other, more intangible claims, such as loss of tourism dollars, he indicated.

In addition, he said, the federal government may have received more than its $1.5 million worth in land value. The contract says the land probably is worth more than that — therefore, implying that a lower price may have been agreed to in return for location of the mint in Denver, he said.

Federal officials hope to abandon the old mint in downtown Denver and occupy a new site — with expanded capacity for producing coins —by 1980.

Construction of a building in Denver has been estimated at $46.5 million — a figure that Rep. Pat Schroeder, D-Colo., now calls "grossly inflated."

Armstrong, in whose district the Littleton plant is located, has said it would save the taxpayers $25.3 million to remodel the existing facility in his district.

Schroeder cites 'internal documents' from Mint Bureau. Page 14.

Rocky Mtn.
News
2/20/76

Rep. Schroeder contends mint cost 'exaggerated'

By BOB DUKE
News Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — The Bureau of the Mint's decision to base its cost estimate for a proposed new mint in Denver's Park Hill area on the cost of the palatial Philadelphia Mint was challenged Thursday by Colorado Rep. Pat Schroeder.

Mrs. Schroeder, fighting a proposal to transfer Denver Mint operations to Littleton, said the bureau's decision had resulted in a "grossly inflated and exaggerated" $46.5 million figure for a new mint.

As far as she knows, there never were any plans to construct a facility comparable to the multi-storied, columnaded Philadelphia Mint. She said the Denver cost estimate is based on the more than $46 million cost of the Philadelphia facility, completed in 1969.

She estimated the government could build an adequate mint on the Park Hill Golf Course for between $9 million and $15 million. Her estimate is based on $25 to $35 per square foot for the minimum 425,000 square feet of floor space needed for mint operations.

Mrs. Schroeder said the bureau's $46.5 million figure is predicated on more than 700,000 square feet of floor space or more than $60 per square foot.

Mrs. Schroeder's statement came in the wake of a new federal report indicating the government would save at least $25.3 million by shifting mint operations to a vacant Gates Rubber Co. plant in Littleton.

The study by the Bureau of the Mint and the General Services Administration (GSA) said the government could purchase, renovate and modify the Gates plant for $21.2 million compared with projected construction costs of $46.5 million for the golf course site.

Mrs. Schroeder, who represents Denver, and Rep. William Armstrong, R-Colo., who represents Littleton, have been at odds over a new location for mint operations. Armstrong favors the Littleton site as a substantial savings.

The site issue is expected to be resolved during Senate Banking Committee hearings on a House-passed mint authorization bill beginning Feb. 27. Mrs. Schroeder is author of the legislation. Meanwhile, Mrs. Schroeder asked Treasury Secretary William Simon to meet with her and Denver officials to discuss the issue.

"The bureau and GSA studies on this issue are incomplete, misleading and erroneous," she said in a telegram. "Before you make a (site) recommendation, therefore, I request you meet with Denver city officials and myself to discuss the case for moving ahead with the proposed mint in the Park Hill neighborhood of Denver."

Simon has promised to support the Littleton site at the committee hearings if the bureau can detail the cost savings.

In Denver Thursday, Lt. Gov. George Brown said he sent a telegram to Simon seeking clarification of the "confusing and conflicting circumstances" surrounding the future location of the mint.

"Please give Colorado citizens the courtesy of meeting with those of us who are concerned before any decisions are made to change what has been carefully and thoughtfully worked out in the past," Brown's telegram said. "Please include me in such meetings."

Dick Harrison, a vice president of the Denver Chamber of Commerce, said Thursday the chamber hasn't reconsidered its position on the mint location. The chamber recommended the Park Hill site in March 1974.

"When a copy of the latest study compiled by officials of the U.S. Bureau of the Mint and the General Services Administration is received, the chamber will undoubtedly review the report with considerable interest," Harrison added in a written statement.

Gold Camp Road aid is asked

News Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Rep. Frank Evans, D-Colo., has asked the Department of Agriculture for assistance in keeping Gold Camp Road between Cripple Creek and Colorado Springs in sound condition.

Evans said such department assistance would bolster plans by Teller and El Paso Counties to turn the narrow thoroughfare into a toll road.

As envisioned by the counties, toll fees would finance recreation of railroad trestles, tunnels and watering stations that once adorned the Gold Camp route. In addition, the revenue would be used to establish picnic and recreation areas, and an old stagecoach stop in the mountains overlooking Colorado Springs.

El Paso and Teller Counties have asked the Department of Agriculture for a toll permit. However, the U.S. Forest Service, which has maintained Gold Camp Road since 1936, advised county officials recently that the permit won't be issued unless Gold Camp Road is kept in sound condition.

Littleton Site Called 'Ideal' For New Mint

By JIM DUFFY
Denver Post Staff Writer

State correctional officials —acting under a "state of emergency"—are screening the records of 50 to 100 inmates at the Colorado State Reformatory at Buena Vista for possible transfer to the State Penitentiary at Canon City.

The screening of what Jerry Agee, state director of corrections, called those "inappropriately" sentenced to Buena Vista was ordered by the state-of-emergency directive issued Feb. 8 by Dr. Raymond Leidig, executive head of the State Department of Institutions.

Leidig issued the directive because of reformatory overcrowding and its threat to public safety.

As of Tuesday, there were 571 inmates confined to the grounds at Buena Vista, a facility built to accommodate 450, Agee said.

Another 129 committed to the reformatory are serving their time at the state's three honor camps at Delta, Rifle and Arboles.

A hearing panel composed of Agee, his assistant, John Perko, and Alex Wilson, chief of institutional services, will review the recommendations beginning the middle of next week, Agee said.

"We're trying to reduce the overcrowding at Buena Vista by three different methods," Agee explained—"first by reviewing the hard-core inmates accused of violent crimes; second, by moving more to our three honor farms, and third, by using our diagnostic center to screen earlier for placement."

Agee said the honor camp staff has been increased by eight persons, and the remodeled Arboles facility, heretofore not used during the winter, will add about 30 to its current inmate population of 21.

While the population at Buena Vista is culled of some violent inmates, Agee said there's the possibility there may be some swapping between reformatory and penitentiary.

"We might be able to make room for more of the reformatory incorrigibles at Canon City by reviewing the records of some of the inmates of the maximum security facility and bringing a few we consider less of a risk to Buena Vista," Agee explained.

"One thing worries me, however," Agee said. "Our total prison population still is growing, and moving more violent criminals to what already is a powder keg could just be adding to our problems."

Cut in Inmates Indicated at Reformatory

Post 2/19/76

By LEONARD LARSEN
Chief, Denver Post Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — A task force of federal engineers reported Thursday that an empty industrial plant in suburban Littleton would be an "ideal" building to remodel as the new Denver Mint.

The Littleton plant, an idle manufacturing facility of the Gates Rubber Co., could be purchased and refurbished for mint operations at a cost of $21.2 million, the task force estimated. That would be $25.3 million less than the estimated cost of building a new mint on a site in the Park Hill district of Denver.

It also "appears," the study report said, that the selection of the Littleton site would save about two years in getting the new mint in coin production.

The report, ordered two weeks ago after a preliminary study suggested a $29 million savings by using the Gates plant, was lauded by U.S. Rep. Bill Armstrong, R-Colo., who last month released the mint "alternate site" study, prompting a heated debate over the mint selection.

Armstrong, whose 5th Congressional District includes the Littleton site, added, though, that he was still "reserving judgment" on whether the site shift should be made.

While Armstrong was maintaining his neutrality, U.S. Rep. Pat Schroeder, D-Colo., labeled the task force report "complete and utter nonsense."

The Denver congresswoman said the task force report now "simply adds more documents to the already confusing and conflicting pile of studies, scribblings, figures, proposals, plans and other bureaucratic rubbish emanating from the Bureau of the Mint and the GSA (General Services Administration)."

An aide said Mrs. Schroeder was requesting a meeting with Treasury Secretary William Simon so that she and Denver Mayor Bill McNichols could discuss the "absolutely unreliable" task force report and the cost-comparison figures.

The task force of Mint Bureau and GSA engineers inspected the Gates facility for six days last week, and the summary of its findings was submitted by Frank Rhea, mint facilities project manager in Denver who made the original proposal of the site shift to Littleton.

"After thorough examination of all aspects of the Littleton facility," the Rhea summary said, "the Bureau of the Mint has determined that the subject facility, with modifications and additions, would be ideal for use as the new Denver Mint. . .

"It is almost as if this facility had been designed as a mint."

The task force report apparently moved the Bureau of the Mint from the "neutral" position officials there had described several weeks ago to open advocacy of the site change from Park Hill to the Gates plant.

The "neutral" role first was claimed by Frank H. MacDonald, acting mint director, after the initial "alternate site" had been proposed by Rhea.

After Simon offered emphatic support for the potential savings outlined in the first Rhea report and the task force study was ordered, however, MacDonald said the Mint Bureau — depending on the outcome of the task force study — might shift to open support of the Littleton site.

Before the release of the proposal to

Continued on page 3.

TASK FORCE REPORT

Site in Littleton 'Ideal' for Mint

By LEONARD LARSEN
Chief, Denver Post Washington Bureau

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The report, ordered two weeks ago after a preliminary study suggested a $29 million savings by using the Gates plant, was lauded by U.S. Rep. Bill Armstrong, R-Colo., who last month released the mint "alternate site" study prompting a heated debate over the mint selection.

"It appears to me," Armstrong said, "that the Littleton site is becoming more and more likely of selection."

Armstrong, whose 5th Congressional District includes the Littleton site, added, though, that he was still "reserving judgment" on whether the site shift should be made.

While Armstrong was maintaining his neutrality, U.S. Rep. Pat Schroeder, D-Colo., labeled the task force report "complete and utter nonsense."

The Denver congresswoman, who Wednesday forced the Bureau of the Mint to hand over its original "working papers" for the first alternate-site proposal, said the task force report now "simply adds more documents to the already confusing and conflicting pile of studies, scribblings, figures, proposals, plans and other bureaucratic rubbish emanating from the Bureau of the Mint and the GSA (General Services Administration)."

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"It is almost as if this facility had been designed as a mint."

In several separate reports covering architecture, structure, mechanical systems, safety, security, electrical systems and other factors, the Littleton plant was described as meeting the mint's requirements.

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The mint site controversy is scheduled for an airing Feb. 27 in a hearing before the Senate Banking Committee.

Before the release of the proposal to

Continued on page 3.

THE /ER POST
No. 203
of the Rocky Mountain Empire
the World—Thursday, February 19, 1976 15 Cents, 68 Pages

ittleton Site Labeled 'Ideal' for Mint

FROM PAGE 1

ift the site to Littleton with a mul-million-dollar saving, that session had been intended as only a routine discussion of the $46.5 million mint authorization bill already approved in the House of Representatives.

The Schroeder aide said Thursday that the requested meeting with Simon was an attempt to at least blunt any formal support the Bureau of the Mint might offer for the Littleton site prior to the Feb. 27 Senate committee hearing.

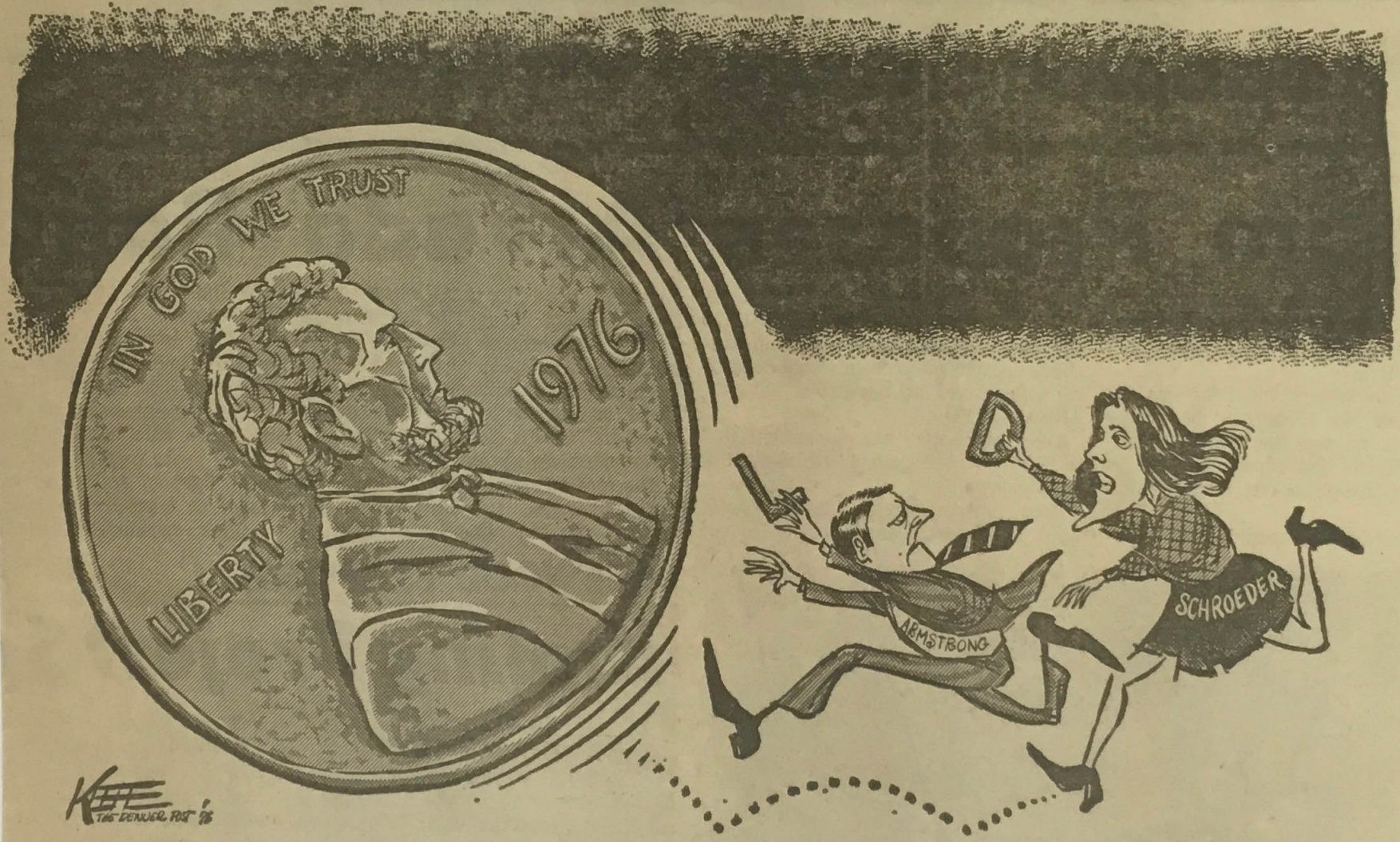
Dan Buck, Mrs. Schroeder's administrative assistant, said one aspect that the Denver congresswoman intends to bring up with Simon and the Senate committee is a portion of the task force report which apparently compares the cost of mint construction on the Park Hill site with the cost of the construction of the new mint at Philadelphia.

MacDonald already has acknowledged, Buck said, that there are actually no specific plans or drawings yet prepared for the Park Hill mint.

The Philadelphia Mint — apparently used as the basis of the cost estimate of the Denver Mint — was "one of the biggest boondoggles and screwups in federal history," Buck said.

"It was incredibly expensive, it took nine years to build and even now it doesn't work right," Buck said. "And since they've admitted they have no specifications for the Denver Mint, they're apparently using the plans and specifications of the Philadelphia Mint for the new Denver Mint."

Post 11/18/76


IN GOD WE TRUST
LIBERTY
1976
ARMSTRONG
SCHROEDER
KEE
THE DENVER POST '76

etropolitan News — Editorials, Open Forum • Buchwa

eam Proposes Arvada Police

ve Association probably would
ith several basic issues identified
eport.

HARGE

ıg four recommendations was one
Chief Jim Richards "the charge
t and manage the (police) depart-
s chief of that department—not as
sentative of the city manager's of-

report was prepared after interviews with 42 policemen, police and city officials and wives of police held Jan. 7-9 after the team was called in to help solve police department problems publicized by the police wives last November.

AREAS CITED

The report noted "the climate is right" to find a "middle ground" for solution of the problems.

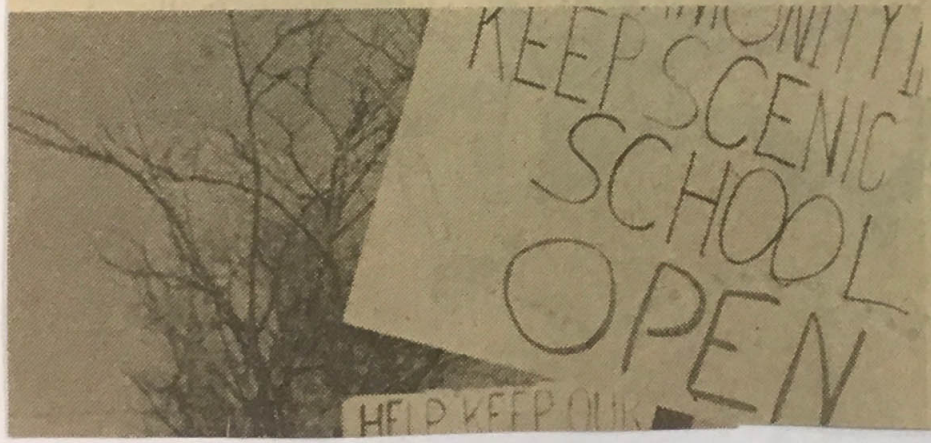
Four interdependent problem areas were discovered which ought to be improved, according to the report. Those include abrupt changes in departmental policy and procedures which have left the policemen confused; unclear organizational structure; difficulty in determining "who, in fact, the leaders of the department are," and a distorted departmental communications system.

The report observed that the police situation "has healthy aspects to it"—particularly the involvement and concern of policemen who want to im
department.

"There is a pride in the ci
police department among
whom we interviewed," the te

The recommendations inc
the police chief "line" rather
status in the organization str
can "fight for and represent"
ment, as Johnson explained.

Other recommendations



LAKEWOOD PROPOSAL

Kipling Project Sp

By PAT BRAY
Denver Post Staff Writer

LAKEWOOD — The city has submitted a proposal to complete the S. Kipling St. extension project by 1980, a three-year jump on the current timetable, Mayor James J. Richey announced at a Monday news conference here.

The impact statemer
5,098-dwelling development v
adverse effect on schools, a
sewage treatment capability
recommended approval for
ing Administration (FHA)
surance because the devel
provide 125 low-cost homes.

Post
1/18/76

Build the Denver Mint on the Park Hill Site

By ART BRANSCOMBE

This opinion column is by The Denver Post's education editor who is a long-time resident of the Park Hill area.

CONGRESSWOMAN Pat Schroeder was saying the other day that it won't really cost $29 million more to keep the Denver Mint in Park Hill than it would to move it to the Gates factory site in Littleton; that the difference in cost would really only be $8 million or $9 million.

She could be right, but that's the wrong argument. Any argument about the mint location based on money is simply beside the real point.

Even if it would cost $29 million, or more, to keep the mint in Denver, rather than move it to Littleton, there is one overpowering reason to do so. Let me put it this way:

If your mother were a little run down — not dying or anything, but noticeably somewhat anemic — would you start drawing blood from her to give the pretty — but healthy — girl next door?

If not, why would you — or anybody in their right mind — move the mint to Littleton? Littleton is healthy; it doesn't need a transfusion. (I doubt if the Gates Co. needs one either.) And Denver isn't as healthy as it used to be. Financially and sociologically, it is a bit anemic.

SO WHY TAP Denver for dollars to give a transfusion to Littleton?

There is only one reason: precedent, 40 years of it.

Ever since the mid-1930s, when the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) was created by Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal, the federal government has been subsidizing the suburbs at the expense of the central cities.

It is no accident that so many American cities are inhabited so largely by the old, the poor and the minorities. You can't say the feds planned it that way, because they never had a plan. But the feds did a lot, in their mindless way, to make it happen.

Why, for instance, are our inner city schools so largely segregated? Because the housing is segregated. And why is the housing segregated? Well, the real estate industry wanted it that way to start with; but for 11 years, from 1939 until 1950, housing segregation was also official U.S. government policy, written into FHA manuals of rules and regulations.

And for another decade after that policy was taken out of the books officially, it remained unofficially the policy most real estate — and FHA — people went by. Not until the 1960s did things begin to change in Denver — and Denver and Colorado were way ahead of most of the nation.

WHICH BRINGS ME to a second reason why I personally want to see the mint rise on a corner of the Park Hill golf course:

It would be a fitting capstone to the comeback drive of a community that in the 1960s bucked the segregative ways of the real estate industry, the feds and the public schools—and won.

That community, of course, is Park Hill — largest stably-integrated black and white community in the nation and one of the very few of any size that is really racially stable.

It took one helluva 10-year-long fight to achieve that rare status. I know; I'm proud to have been among the people who proved that — in Denver at least — you could create an integrated community that could survive.

It seems to me the nation needs more communities like that; and that the federal government — if its right hand had the slightest idea what its left hand was doing — would want to use the mint location as a bit of insurance that the Park Hill community remains an example to others.

EVEN TREASURY Secretary William Simon, who came to the government from Wall Street and still thinks whenever possible in terms of money, might choose the Park Hill site if he knew what Park Hill is all about.

To be sure, probably precedent is against it. But Park Hill has reversed a lot of precedents.

Report confirms savings for mint location at Gates site

(Continued from page 1)

tation factors that certainly need to be aired before a site is chosen," he said. "I'm still open-minded on the question."

Armstrong predicted that Treasury Secretary William Simon would unconditionally support the Littleton site as soon as he reads the bureau-GSA reappraisal report.

Pressed by Armstrong, Simon recently gave his conditional backing to the location, pending the reappraisal.

Meanwhile, describing the latest study as "bizarre," Mrs. Schroeder said the Bureau of the Mint's reaffirmation of its earlier savings estimate for the Gates plant was predictable.

"I would have been surprised if the findings had shown there would be no savings," she said. "The bureau only wanted to back up its original figure."

Mrs. Schroeder contended that if the bureau conducted an objective survey, it would show that a structure with 425,000 square feet of floor space could be constructed at Park Hill for about $25 per square foot, or for a total of $9,025,000.

"That would be $12,175,000 less than the $25.3 million it would cost to purchase, renovate and modify the Gates plant," she said. "But the bureau obviously is determined to have the mint moved to Littleton, in a Republican's district."

She pointed out again that transferring the mint to Littleton would be detrimental to minority mint employes and would undermine federal efforts to revitalize Denver's core area.

"Republicans are not interested in helping cities like Denver," Mrs. Schroeder said. "They want to move governmental facilities to rural areas."

She vowed to continue her fight to keep the mint in Denver.

Mrs. Schroeder's position attracted support from Sen. Floyd Haskell, D-Colo., who said the government should keep the mint in Denver by building a Park Hill facility at a cost compara-

ble to buying, renovating and modifying the Gates plant.

However, Sen. Gary Hart, D-Colo., reiterated his contention that savings was the issue, not a site for the mint.

In the new report on the Littleton site, the bureau described the Gates plant as structurally sound and ideal for mint operations.

The report stressed that its cost figures for the Gates building don't include the cost of procuring, relocating and installing production equipment and materials handling. Such additional costs would be the same no matter where mint operations were shifted, it said.

The report also said that "it appears the Bureau of the Mint could save approximately two years' time in completing the new Denver Mint for coinage operations."

If a new facility were built at Park Hill, it said, mint operations could not start there until 1980.

The study said walls of the Gates plant are about eight inches thick and that the security system there requires only minor modification.

However, Mrs. Schroeder said in calculating the thickness of the walls, the bureau and GSA failed to mention that the walls are hollow.

"You could easily knock holes in those walls," she said.

Earlier Wednesday, Mrs. Schroeder received a copy of calculations used by the bureau in estimating the initial $29 million savings for the Littleton site.

The calculations consisted of scribblings penciled by Frank Rhea, the Denver Mint facilities project manager.

Mrs. Schroeder described the scribblings as evidence that the $29 million figure was far from reliable.

"First, the scribblings are replete with guesses . . ." she said.

"Second, there is absolutely no justification of documentation in Mr. Rhea's scribblings for the figures he uses."

Rocky Mountain News

Denver's Morning Newspaper

Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

Colorado's First Newspaper—Founded in 1859

METRO EDITION

FORECAST: Partly cloudy Details, page 127

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Mint site report affirmed

By BOB DUKE
News Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — The vacant Gates Rubber Co. plant in Littleton could be converted into an "ideal" mint, and doing so would save taxpayers at least $25.3 million, a new federal report said Wednesday.

Compiled by officials of the U.S. Bureau of the Mint and the General Services Administration following a visit to the plant last week, the study said the government could buy, renovate and make additions to the Littleton plant for $21.2 million compared with construction costs of $46.5 million for a new mint at Park Hill in northeast Denver.

The findings were generally in line with a previous bureau report which outlined substantial savings from transferring operations to the Littleton location.

Released Jan. 20, the initial study listed an estimated savings of $29 million, or $3.7 million more than the figure cited in Wednesday's report.

The new study left the Park Hill cost about the same and increased the inflationary cost of remodeling the Littleton site by about $3.5 million.

Bureau Acting Director Frank MacDonald called for a reappraisal of the original estimate because of protests from Rep. Pat Schroeder, D-Colo., who wants the bureau to proceed with plans for a new mint at Park Hill, which is in her district.

Mrs. Schroeder and Rep. William Armstrong, R-Colo., who represents Littleton, have been involved in a continuing verbal battle over the issue since the bureau released its first report.

Armstrong feels mint operations should be moved to the Littleton location if the bureau can prove the action would save more than $25 million.

The site issue is expected to be decided by the Senate Banking Committee during hearings on a House-passed mint authorization bill beginning Feb. 27.

As anticipated, the new report drew plaudits from Armstrong and criticism from Mrs. Schroeder.

Although emphasizing that he remains open-minded about the site issue, Armstrong said nevertheless that the latest study proves almost conclusively that the government could save millions of dollars by using the Gates plant for mint operations instead of building a new mint.

"I'd say that this in-depth report covers every conceivable angle and question regarding the Littleton site versus the Park Hill site," he said. "It says the Gates plant not only is an ideal site for a mint but would save in the neighborhood of $25 million."

However, as he has done before, Armstrong stopped short of endorsing the Gates plant outright, saying he wants to listen to testimony at the Senate Banking Committee hearings prior to making a final decision.

"There are socio-economic and transpor-

(Continued on page 18)

SCHROEDER: NO 'STUDY' D Post 2/18/76

Mint-Shift Data Labeled 'Scribblings'

By LEONARD LARSEN
Chief, Denver Post Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—Rep. Pat Schroeder, D-Colo., said Wednesday that "original supporting documents" for a proposed shift in the Denver Mint location actually are "scribblings" which ought to "embarrass" the Bureau of the Mint.

The Denver congresswoman, an angry critic of the proposal to move the new mint site from the Park Hill district to an empty plant in suburban Littleton, said the working papers prove there was never a "study" to support the suggestion of a $29 million savings by the site change.

The papers, four pages of handwritten notes, were delivered to Mrs. Schroeder by Frank H. MacDonald, acting director of the mint, after Mrs. Schroeder threatened last week to file suit under the Freedom of Information Act (FOI) to win their release.

'ONLY DOCUMENTS'

"In the cover letter transmitting the scribblings," Mrs. Schroeder said, "the bureau admitted that these were the only documents used in preparing the cost comparison in question. In other words, contrary to what the bureau and other individuals have been saying, there never was any 'study' of the facilities."

Mrs. Schroeder released copies of the working papers, drafted by Frank Rhea, the Denver Mint facilities project director.

The "scribbling," she said, "are replete with guesses" and contain "absolutely no justification or documentation" for the figures on which Rhea based his conclusions.

There also is something of a note of mystery in the Rhea "working papers," Mrs. Schroeder suggested.

FIGURE DELETED

In his papers, she said, an estimate of $2 million is contained as representing the "cost of renovating the downtown Denver Mint" and bringing it up to safety and health standards—a suggestion that the Bureau of the Mint planned an afteruse of the downtown facility and wouldn't turn it over to the City of Denver.

But, Mrs. Schroeder said, that $2 million notation was deleted from a formal "typed version of the scribblings that was released to the public" Dec. 10.

Mrs. Schroeder's new criticisms of the proposal for a shift of the mint site to an empty Gates Rubber Co. plant in Arapahoe County came shortly before the expected release of a more formal study of the Gates plant.

TOP PRIORITY

That study, conducted by Rhea and his aides and by General Services Administration engineers, was ordered on a top-priority basis after Treasury Secretary William Simon expressed support for the $29 million cost savings outlined by Rhea.

Simon's interest in the possible savings came in a House subcommittee session and under questioning by Rep. Bill Armstrong, R-Colo., who made the first public release of Rhea's original study.

In that first "cost comparison," it was estimated that a new mint at the Park Hill location would cost the fedreal government $46.7 million, while acquisition of the Gates facility and remodeling would

Continued on page 16.

that meant that the Broncos will pay the 10 per cent city seat tax in addition to regular rent payments—but the seat tax would be included with rent payments if the $855,000 minimum guarantee is used.

The Broncos "most emphatically disagree" that council ordinances were required to change the contracts, Kitchen wrote.

The February amendment does change the understanding with the council prior to the public vote—it makes the situation "tougher" on the Broncos, he said. Both the minimum annual guarantee and actual rent apyments have been increased by the agreement, he said.

And, the need for a contract change was discussed at a meeting of the mayor and council in December 1974, he said.

Quake Funds Held In Southglenn Bank

The First National Bank of Southglenn has been designated to receive Guatemalan earthquake relief funds for CARE.

Members of the CARE staff in Guatebala have been assisting the homeless and injured continuously since the Feb. 4 earthquake.

Contributions should be sent to CARE Earthquake Fund, in care of First National Bank of Southglenn, 2350 E. Arapahoe Road, Littleton 80120.

verde, Villa Park, Westwood and the ar around West Colfax Avenue.

Other population losses are projected the northwest area, 1.7 per cent or 1,06 persons; south central, 2.7 per cent o 1,550 persons, and north central, 1.4 per cent or 770 residents.

Drastic population gains are shown in some newly annexed suburban tentacles—including an increase of 12.2 per cent, or 6,790 persons, in the southeast and 9.2 per cent or 4,380 persons, in the far northeast area, including Montbello and other new sections.

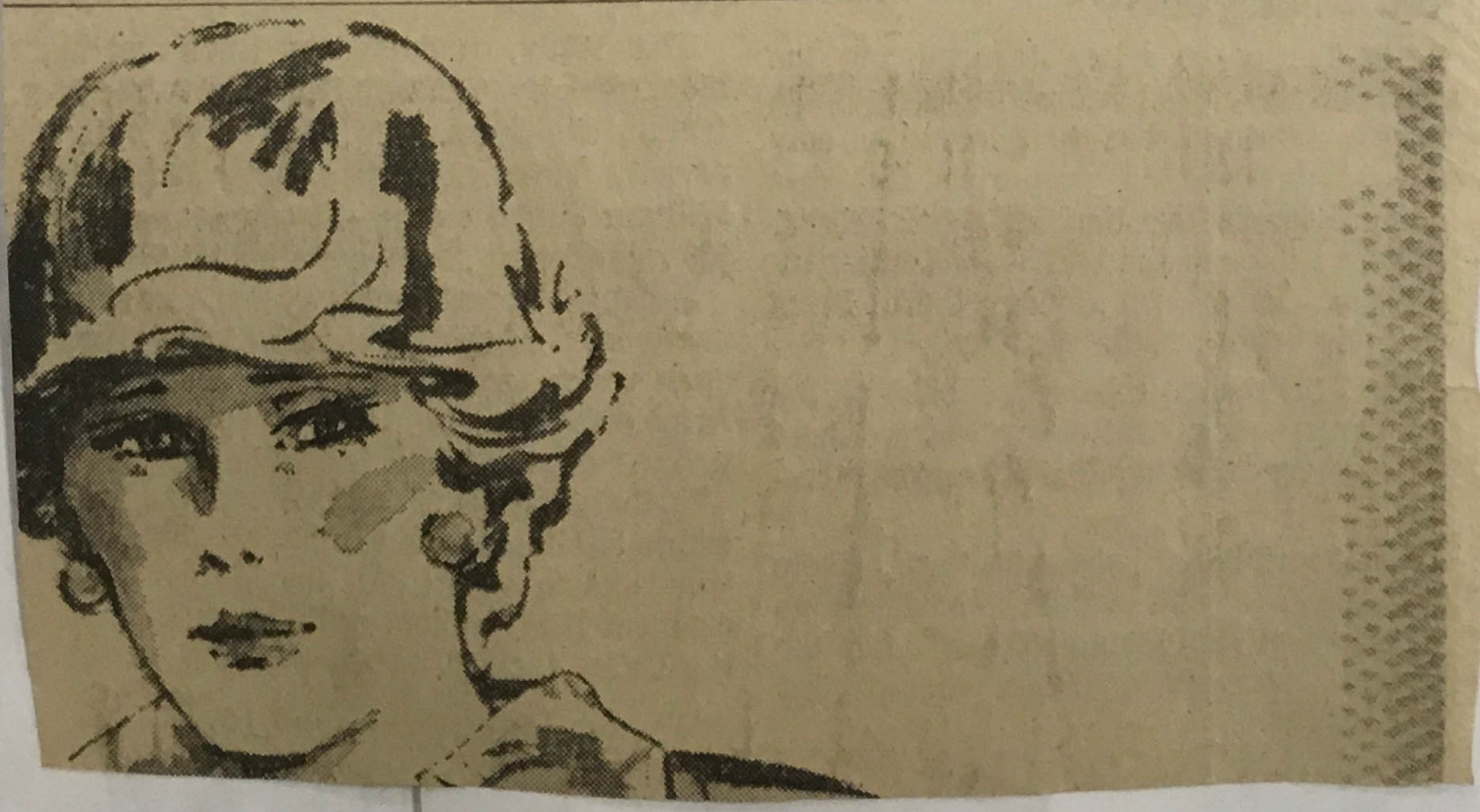
A growth of 5.3 per cent—3,250 persons—is predicted in the southwest.

However, part of that area was severed from Denver in a recent court decision that was issued after the study was completed. Therefore, some of that growth will belong to Jefferson County, not Denver.

Alan Canter, Denver planning director, explained at Tuesday's meeting of Mayor Bill McNichols and the Denver City Council that the city will gain 9,200 persons and 13,000 new housing units in the five-year period.

However, the average household size will decline and the birthrate and school-enrollment rate will level off, he said.

Commerce City backs Denver on mint location. Page 20.



Schroeder Assails Mint Documents

FROM PAGE 1.

cost $28.9 million.

Representative of the original Rhea "working papers," Mrs. Schroeder said, were estimates that the Park Hill site would require $1.2 million for "exterior fencing, lighting, landscaping and art work," although the Gates plant, according to the same estimates, "requires only $50,000 for art work."

'SILVER FENCE?'

"Is Park Hill to have a sterling silver fence while no fence at all is planned for Gates?" Mrs. Schroeder asked.

In another area, she noted, the original study estimated that $8.365 million would be required as "inflation adjustment" for the Park Hill site, "while Gates requires zero."

It is her conclusion, Mrs. Schroeder said, that "this whole affair was so sloppily managed by the bureau that it is almost futile to try and make sense out of their numerous proposals, plans, studies and figures."

The mint-site controversy is scheduled for a public airing Feb. 27 before Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., and his Senate Banking Committee.

At that time, the mint construction authorization bill—until the emergence of the $29 million "savings" plan, considered a routine measure—is scheduled for hearing before the committee.

Denver-Mint Plan Backed

By GEORGE LANE
Denver Post Staff Writer

The Denver City Council gained the support of a northern neighbor Tuesday night in opposing the proposed relocation of the U.S. Mint outside the city.

Before the council unanimously passed a resolution opposing such a move, the members were informed that the Commerce City Council the night before had approved a similar measure urging the federal government to keep the money-making facility in Denver.

U.S. Rep. Bill Armstrong, R-Colo., has proposed that the mint be relocated in a vacant factory in Littleton rather than on the already approved site at Park Hill Golf Course.

Armstrong, who represents Commerce City as well as Littleton, contends that a move to the already constructed facility would result in a $29 million saving to the federal government and mean that the expended mint quarters could be occupied sooner.

The council's resolution, sponsored by Council President Larry Perry, expressed "shock" and "astonishment" at Armstrong's proposal.

The Denver resolution pointed out that the federal government already had acquired the Park Hill site and the city already had spent $433,816 to alter the golf course in preparation for the mint's relocation from its downtown site.

Councilman Bill Roberts, whose district includes Park Hill, was the only councilman to comment on the resolution before the unanimous vote was taken.

Roberts said he thought the resolution merits the sponsorship of the entire council because "a city can't exist if one section of that city is poorer than others."

He said Park Hill currently has only two shopping centers and both of them are closed.

"It has been the hope, and indeed the dream, of the people of Park Hill that private enterprise would be stimulated by the presence of the mint," he said.

The Commerce City resolution, which also was passed unanimously, was based similarly on the economic effects of the Park Hill relocation.

Harold Kite, former Commerce City mayor and present mayor pro-tem, told members of the Denver council that the relocation of the mint only a few miles from his city could provide employment for Commerce City residents "and benefit the community economically."

Kite said Commerce City was prepared to assist Denver "in any way" to insure that the mint is retained.

Other action during the weekly council meeting included giving first-reading approval, with some reluctance, to the charging of a $1 per hour fee at the Gates Tennis Center.

The new center, constructed with a $700,000 grant from the Gates Foundation, would be the only tennis facility in the city where fees are charged.

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In Denver, the local UFW Boycott Office held a community meeting at Guadalupe Parish on Saturday, Feb. 14, to lay plans for the resumption of the boycott in the metropolitan area. Selective picketing will begin at supermarkets this week. A mass march is scheduled for next weekend to draw attention to the new boycott.

The march will begin at 3 pm on Friday, Feb. 27, at St. Joseph Catholic Church, 6th Ave. and Galapago St., and will continue through Denver all day Saturday before ending at 1 pm on Sunday at Our Lady of Guadalupe Church, 1209 W. 36th Ave.

For information on the march, contact the local UFW office at 825-2137. ■

tells of phone company's bribes

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phone users.

The report concludes that the activity uncovered "isn't in keeping with the fundamental principle of the American tradition."

The phone company is labeling the senate report as

WHAT'S WRONG with the GATES MINT DEAL?

Something about the Mint controversy just doesn't make sense. An architect tells what's wrong with the Gates plant. Page 5.

THE STRAIGHT CREEK JOURNAL

25¢

DENVER, COLORADO FEBRUARY 19, 1976 VOLUME 5 ISSUE 8

Projected Mint savings based on faulty comparison

BY TOM MORRIS

Something just did not make sense when the federal government began talking about locating the new Mint in Republican Congressman Bill Armstrong's district instead of Democratic Congresswoman Pat Schroeder's district on the basis that the relocation would save taxpayers some two-thirds of the cost.

In general, one can assume that the price of a rose is the price of a rose is the price of a rose. When someone flashes open his rain coat to display roses at one-third their normal cost, the first impulse is to call a cop.

The first thing you ought to know is that I have more experience in industrial buildings than is good for one's temperament. I was the architect for a lot of manufacturing floor space for a large national company. I was involved in the design and construction of over one-million square feet of industrial building constructed around 1968. Since the Gates plant we are talking about is an industrial building built in 1970, I feel rather confident in discussing technical issues regarding such facilities.

The first thing to know about this deal is that the federal government is talking through its hat when it mentions the costs of industrial facilities. When officials from the Bureau of the Mint say that they expect the Park Hill Mint to cost $60 per square foot, they have more than doubled the going cost for industrial buildings. It is a distinct possibility that the feds are, in fact, paying such an inflated price for industrial buildings. They are not as concerned about the costs of buildings as private enterprise is. If they are paying that exorbitant amount, however, for normal manufacturing facilities, they (and we) are being ripped off.

On top of that, the Mint officials are basing the costs of the Park Hill Mint on a 750,000 square-foot facility. (750,000 times $60 equals $45 million.) The Gates plant contains only 425,000 square feet.

Costs are singularly difficult to ascertain in relation to the Gates plant. None of the certifiable costs approach the $12-million or $21-million or $25-million figures that the realtor, Gates and the Feds have been throwing around.

The building permit for the Gates plant was issued in the amount of $3,521,000. The building is currently assessed for the purpose of taxes at a rate indicating a price of $4.8 million. The buildings for which I was architect at about the same time might indicate an original price tag of $3.1 million for the Gates building if it costs about the same as my project.

The Gates people are now willing to let the building go for $8.5 million. Since the facility is well below federal standards for insulation, lighting, power distribution, partitioning quality and other components, we might assume that the only usable portion of the building is its site and building shell. The site might cost $15,000 per acre. Since the mint only requires 35 acres, we might reasonably cost the land at $525,000. If the shell is worth $8 per square foot (and I doubt that), the building might be worth $3.4 million. The total deal would be then worth no more than $4 million.

On the other hand, the Park Hill Mint could arrive at the same point for the same cost. And most importantly, the Park Hill Mint could be built to house the minting operation. A factor which must be understood in industrial buildings is that the major expense involved is not the building but rather is the manufacturing process itself.

If a building comes in 25 percent over the budget, the additional cost to the owner amounts to a flat 25 percent of the budget. If, however, the process costs 10 percent more to perform its task than expected, the cost to the owner is 10 percent of the cost of the product each and every year the process is in operation. The cost of operation is mammoth in comparison to the cost of the building.

One of the best indications of the cost of putting a process into an unsatisfactory facility is that Gates has not used this building for its other manufacturing needs. They have found it is less expensive to let the building stand vacant than to cram some other operation into it. If industrial buildings lent themselves to any or all kinds of manufacturing processes, you can bet your bottom stock certificate that Gates would be using the Littleton plant now.

The feds have admitted that each and every employee will be traveling an additional 20 miles per day to get to work. The poorest employees will have to travel the furthest since Littleton is not particularly eager to provide low-cost housing to poor people. I have estimated that 600 gallons of gasoline will be imported into this country every day in order to pay for the move to the Littleton site. This calculation does not include the additional gasoline to truck 300,000 mint visitors to Littleton every year.

Since the Park Hill Mint could probably be built for something like $8 million for a facility similar to the Gates plant, the Feds are either stupid, lying or fronting for someone in their talk of saving $29 million. Since they are shuffling figures back and forth like accountants at tax time, I don't really rely on their numbers too much.

It is obvious that this isn't a technical issue. The move to the Littleton site is not based on the relative costs of Littleton vs. Park Hill (since the Park Hill facility has never been priced); the move is based on something like scratching someone's back or electing Republicans or some such hogwash. When they say that they are interested in saving money, it might be interesting to know whose money they're talking about. ■

public hearings

COURT-ORDERED DESEGREGATION

The U.S. Commission on Civil Rights is holding hearings in three cities including Denver on the progress of court-ordered desegregation plans. For more information, call the Commission, 837-3277.

☐ Feb. 17-18-19, 9 am-6 pm, Denver Federal Building, 20th and Stout.

WATER BOARD'S FOOTHILLS PROJECT

The Bureau of Land Management will hold a hearing on the environmental impact statement covering the Denver Water Board's proposed Foothills Project. The project would increase water-treatment and reservoir capacity on the Front Range. For information, call BLM at 837-4481.

☐ Feb. 19, 9 am, First Plymouth Congregational Church, 3501 S. Colorado Blvd.

DENVER COMMUNITY-DEVELOPMENT FUNDS

The Denver City Council will hold a hearing on the proposed utilization of $44-million of federal funds due the city during the next three years under the Housing and Community Development Act. For information, call Mike Reddy at the Commission on Community Relations, 572-8121.

☐ Feb. 23, 7 pm, City Council Chambers, City and County Building.

PUBLIC SERVICE CO. DEPOSIT POLICY

The Public Utilities Commission has ordered hearings into PSCo's policy of requiring a three-month deposit from persons considered bad credit risks. For information, call the PUC, 892-3154.

☐ Feb. 23, PUC office, 1845 Sherman. (This session for intervenor witnesses only.)

☐ Mar. 1, same location. (This session for unaffiliated

Why Johnny Van is in trouble

Cont. from p. 1

who once editorially identified her as a "political hack.")

Besides downgrading tourism and politicizing the organization, Vanderhoof stirred up the pot when he put Club 20 behind construction of I-470 around southwest Denver. Western Colorado residents could care less about Denver-area problems and Vanderhoof's attempts to get them involved has caused them to wonder even more just where his allegiance lies.

Now they are even wondering how he got elected lieutenant governor. When he announced for the office, his old friends wished him well, but they knew he wouldn't have a chance against William Armstrong, the Front Range man. When he won, there was brief rejoicing in western Colorado and then came quiet pondering as to what "our boy Van" had been promising people on the east side of the Continental Divide in order to get their votes.

Johnny Van isn't about to tell them. In fact, he won't tell them much of anything, and this secrecy is creating rumors. For instance, it is widely believed that he is getting closer to $60,000 than the $40,000 figure carried in print.

Locals didn't like the way Vanderhoof handled the lobbying thing. When he was needled by Editor Larry Duthie of the *Silverton Standard* for not registering as a lobbyist, the former governor denied that he was involved in any such activity, then quietly registered with the secretary of state. Even now a spokesman for the attorney general's office tells *Straight Creek* that Johnny Van has so far failed to report in sufficient detail the sources of his funds as required by law. The answer here is that Attorney General J. D. MacFarlane is playing politics but that explanation doesn't quite wash. Actually the Democrats in western Colorado are laying low on the Vanderhoof-Club 20 controversy. For the most part they don't appear to know which walnut shell the pea is under, and besides they are not getting well attended as a year ago, there were noticeably fewer sunburned faces that mark the farmer and livestock man, and many more which appeared to have come directly from the executive suite.

A Denver publicist for the oil-shale industry remarked that he had never seen so many representatives of the energy companies gathered together before.

As an apparent concession to the criticisms, directors of Club 20 did put on the agenda the matter of changing the name of the organization, but nothing came of it.

They should have gone ahead and picked a name that properly reflects the new purposes of Club 20, whatever they are.

And they should take Pres Walker's picture down off the office wall. ■

Club 20 finances: energy companies are top contributors

John Vanderhoof released a general description of the sources of funding for Club 20 late last week without making available the detailed figures desired by the growing number of critics within the organization. Nevertheless, the partial disclosure confirmed what many members suspected — that the largest source of income is energy companies interested in development of natural resources on the Western Slope.

The financial figures show that income for Club 20 in 1975 totalled $144,721. The breakdown was only given in terms of industry groups rather than by specific contributors — the same form of "disclosure" the organization has

Michelin said eying Gates site but mint rated 'No. 1.'

(Sentinel - 2/18/76)

It's been hotly denied by Gates officials, their Realtors and the Littleton Chamber of Commerce.

Nevertheless the freshest report being circulated this week is that the proposed Littleton mint site — the vacant Gates tire factory — is being looked at seriously by the Michelin Tire Co. of France.

June Salis, executive director of the Littleton Chamber, declined comment but admitted a company representing a French firm is "very, very interested" in the Gates plant and that its representatives were to have toured the facility Tuesday.

But Doug Morrison, head of the Denver realty firm handling the Gates property, denies he or any member of his firm has talked to the foreign company and said the mint still has "first crack" at the Gates facility.

"We did have some people who wanted to take an option on the property but that fell through," Morrison said. "We also have talked to Michelin but again, that was long ago and it was not of a serious nature.

"Our offer to the government still stands. Right now the mint has the first option."

Whether the U.S. Bureau of the Mint picks up the $8.5-million purchase package, which includes the 425,000-square-foot building on 58 acres of Gates property, depends on the outcome of a study initiated by the U.S. Treasury Dept., to determine its operational feasibility for coin production.

The study, conducted by a team of General Services Administration (GSA) and Treasury officials last week, will be submitted to Treasury Secretary William Simon and Rep. William Armstrong (R-Colo.) Wednesday (today).

If the study indicates purchase of the Littleton facility would be $29 million cheaper than the proposed Park Hill location in Denver, as suggested in a Bureau of the Mint report, and meets space and construction requirements, Simon has indicated, he will endorse the proposal. Armstrong has spearheaded consideration of the Littleton facility.

Walt Kline, Armstrong's administrative assistant, said the study and Simon's recommendation then will be forewarded to the Senate Banking Committee which will begin hearings on funding appropriations for the new mint Friday, Feb. 27.

The clerk said the man left the store and ran east. No cash was reported stolen and amount of drugs taken from the store was not known at the time of the report.

The University Park Medical Clinic, 1919 So. University Blvd., was burglarized last week after someone entered through an upstairs balcony window.

At the time of the police report, it was not known what was missing from the building.

According to police, the burglar apparently climbed onto the roof and kicked in the west balcony window, dropped to the floor and went to the pharmacy in the northeast corner of the building. The pharmacy's wooden shutters were smashed, according to the report and the pharmacy was ransacked.

The burglar apparently exited through a south door after finding keys to its padlocks, police said. The crime reportedly was discovered by a security guard.

A number of crimes involving juveniles were reported to District 3 police last week.

Two boys, age 9 and 10, and a girl, 12, were fishing on the banks of Washington Park's south lake when approached by two boys, age 13 and 14, asking for bait.

The trio agreed to sell it to them but the boys refused to pay and finally seized bait and a pocket knife belonging to one of the younger boys. The older boys reportedly threatened to "beat up" the younger ones if they tried to recover the stolen items.

The woman said she was having coffee with five co-workers after work and was leaving the restaurant with one of the men when attacked by a woman declaring she was his wife.

The victim said the woman was pulling her hair and slapping her when she finally broke away and ran to her car. According to police, the woman's ear was bleeding slightly, having been cut by her earring.

The new manager of a So. University Blvd. apartment complex reported being threatened by the manager she replaced.

She said the former employe, who reportedly was first, called her and threatened to kill her if she ever catches her on the street.

Two pop machines outside the Harvard Super Market, 2488 So. University Blvd., were broken into and $35 in change stolen. Someone also threw a rock through the north window of the store.

A 21-year-old University of Denver sorority girl awoke to see a leg dangling from a window in her room at the sorority house. She screamed, apparently frightening its owner away.

The sorority girls have reported other such incidents at the So. University Blvd. house recently, and DU security officials reportedly feel they may be "fraternity connected."

Southglenn hosts

Rocky Mtn. News - 2/18/76

Council opposes relocation of U.S. Mint outside Denver

Denver City Council Tuesday night unanimously approved a resolution opposing relocation of the U.S. Mint outside Denver.

The resolution, which was the first item of business on Tuesday night's agenda, noted that the city has spent more than $430,000 over the past two years reconstructing the Park Hill Golf Course to accommodate the new mint facility which is proposed to be built near it.

City officials were "shocked and astonished," the resolution stated, at the recent proposal by Rep. William Armstrong, R-Colo., that the federal government scrap plans to build the new mint in Denver.

Armstrong has suggested the government instead move mint operations to a vacant tire factory in Littleton as an economy measure.

In other action Tuesday night, an ordinance was approved to establish a fee schedule for public use of the new Gates Tennis Center in southeast Denver.

Maximum rates would be $1 an hour for singles play, 75 cents an hour per person for doubles and $16 an hour for individual tennis instruction.

Funds to build the $700,000, 20-court facility were donated by the Gates Foundation, a private organization.

Several councilmen have criticized the fees being charged at the tennis center by Go Tennis Inc., the concessionaire operating the facility.

When Go Tennis first received the concession contract last fall, it estimated that court charges would be considerably lower — 50 cents an hour for singles play, for instance — than what the firm began charging once the center opened in October.

Go Tennis officials have said their original estimates of revenues and expenses were way off.

For example, in the first few months of operation, doubles play has constituted only about 6 per cent of the center's total usage by the public. Go Tennis initially figured that a much larger percentage of the courts' use would be for doubles play, which brings in more money per court.

Denver Post - 2/15/76

LITTLETON STUDY ENDED

Report Prepared On Site for Mint

By DAN PARTNER
Denver Post Staff Writer

Results of a detailed study of a Littleton building proposed as an alternative site for the new Denver Mint will be announced Friday by the Treasury Department in Washington.

Frank Rhea, U.S. Mint facilities project manager in Denver, said he would take the report to Washington Monday or Tuesday.

Rhea headed a special 17-man task force that completed an exhaustive survey of the vacant building Thursday. The structure, at S. Broadway and County Line Road, is owned by the Gates Rubber Co.

The report is expected to be of considerable interest to the Senate Banking Committee, which is scheduled to consider authorization for the mint at a hearing Feb. 27.

STUDY ORDERED

The study of the Gates building was ordered Feb. 4 to determine if it is feasible for use as a mint and if its acquisition will result in a savings of $28.9 million, as claimed by U.S. Rep. Bill Armstrong, R-Colo., on Jan. 21. The site is in Armstrong's district.

The building is for sale for $8.5 million and modifications for use as a mint would cost $9.3 million, according to figures compiled by Rhea in December.

Armstrong, noting that the government has budgeted $46.7 million for a new mint on what was once part of the Park Hill Golf Course, said selection of the Littleton site would result in a savings of $28.9 million.

Purchase of the Gates building wasn't seriously considered until Treasury Secretary William Simon told the House appropriations subcommittee that his department would endorse the proposal if the building proved to be acceptable from a space and construction standpoint and if the savings of $28.9 million would be accomplished.

DATA COMPILED

Data on the building was compiled during a week-long survey by mint and General Services Administration (GSA) engineering specialists.

Strongly opposing the proposed shift in sites is U.S. Rep. Pat Schroeder, D-Colo., whose district includes the Park Hill area. Last week she threatened to go to court to obtain the original copy of Rhea's December survey of the Gates building.

Frank H. McDonald, acting director of the Denver Mint, had refused to provide the information, instead referring her to the new study completed last week.

Rhea said he retained the papers — "which were never typed" — and would give them to Treasury Department officials this week.

"They will determine whether Mrs. Schroeder is eligible to receive them under the Freedom of Information Act," Rhea said Saturday.

COSTS LISTED

Rhea said the government paid Denver $1.5 million for the 35-acre Park Hill site. Ed Sullivan, an aide to Mayor Bill McNichols, said the city has spent $2,093,000 at the site and currently is $593,000 "in the hole."

The city's expenditures include $1,243,000 to the Clayton Trust for the land; $550,000 for construction of nine holes of the golf course; $200,000 as compensation to the golf course concessionaire, and $100,000 in associated costs.

Sullivan recalled that an unsuccessful attempt to locate the proposed mint at a site near the South Platte River was a costly venture for the city.

In addition to $50,000 in legal and survey costs, the city had to purchase property for $250,000 and has been sued for $1 million by a firm that moved its plant out of the area, he said.

Littleton officials in a "win-win" situation regarding mint. Page 34.

Armstrong Owns I-470 Route Land

U.S. Rep. Bill Armstrong, R-Colo., owns 11.2 acres of land along the proposed Interstate 470 corridor.

The property, on which the transmission towers for the family owned KOSI radio station in Aurora are situated, is on the southeast corner of County Line Road nd S. Holly St.

The land, in Douglas County, is assed at $9,450, with an actual value of ,468. The actual value of the towers l small equipment shed is placed at 566, with an assessed value of $10,080. eeded under the family business, Armng Broadcasting Corp., the land was hased July 23, 1965.



Denver Post Photo by David Cupp

STATE REP. ARIE TAYLOR, RIGHT, WOULD 'MOVE LITTLETON'

Mrs. Taylor's comment brings chuckle from Rep. Pat Schroeder, D-Colo.

Mint Savings Data Phony: Schroeder

By PAT McGRAW
Denver Post Staff Writer

The saving claimed for putting a new U.S. Mint in an unused factory in Littleton instead of constructing a building in Denver is "a phony, phony, phony figure," Rep. Pat Schroeder, D-Colo., claimed Saturday.

At a community meeting at Park Hill Elementary School, Mrs. Schroeder said, "This cost-savings thing is nothing but a fraud."

FIGURES GIVEN

She told her audience of about 75 that the figure proponents for the Littleton plant are using as the projected savings by locating it there — $28.9 million — is based on the original plan to build a 700,000-square-foot facility at a cost of $60 per square foot. The revised plan, she continued, is for only 450,000 square feet, so it is incorrect to use the first calculation.

Besides, she said, she isn't convinced that a new building would be that expensive, maintaining that you can build "an office building in downtown Denver" for $35 a square foot.

"What is all this madness? What is all this figure juggling?" she asked.

A factor which hasn't been discussed is the fact the property for the Mint planned for the Park Hill Golf Course is in Mrs. Schroeder's district. Another is the effect removal of the facility from the core city might have. Neither has it been determined whether those who work at the existing Mint in downtown Denver would be willing to commute to Littleton.

TOURIST ATTRACTION

In addition, the Mint is somewhat of a tourist attraction, she noted, and access to the Gates plant would be difficult. She also claimed that the Congress might decide to move the Mint out of Colorado completely if the intrastate squabbles continue.

As for squabbles, one broke out at the meeting when John Gonce, a former Republican county chairman seeking his party's nomination for Mrs. Schroeder's job, tried to speak. Several members of the audience objected, some of them asserting that the meeting shouldn't be turned into a political forum.

Mrs. Schroeder resolved this issue by saying, "I think we should let him talk."

VIEWS GIVEN

His point was that the bill sponsored by Mrs. Schroeder in the House authorized the Mint "at Denver." It would be better to say "in Denver," he said, because the name of the city could be construed to be a term for the whole metropolitan area. Mrs. Schroeder said she didn't think it made any difference.

State Rep. Arie Taylor, D-Denver, who represents part of the area near the proposed Park Hill site, asserted, "The Mint ain't going no place but the Park Hill Golf Course." She also reported, "I favor moving Littleton to Kansas City."

City Council to Consider Mint-Retention Resolution

The Denver City Council, meeting Tuesday night rather than Monday night, will consider a resolution calling for the retention of the U.S. Mint within the boundaries of the City and County of Denver.

The council will hold its regular weekly meeting on Tuesday because Monday is Presidents Day (the federal holiday celebrating the birthdays of Presidents George Washington and Abraham Lincoln) and no official council business can be conducted on a legal holiday.

The resolution to be considered during the meeting is in response to suggestions that the Denver Mint be relocated in Littleton.

Present plans call for a new and expanded Mint to be located on a portion of the land now occupied by the Park Hill Golf Course.

The suggestion that the Mint be moved to a vacant factory in Littleton is based on a recent U.S. Bureau of the Mint study which contends that this location will result in a $29 million savings to the federal government.

The proposed city council ordinance—which is a position statement, not binding action—mentions the fact that the Park Hill site already has been purchased, altered and reserved by the federal government.

The council also will handle a number of minor housekeeping bills and will conduct five public hearings on proposed zoning changes.

The meeting will begin at 6:30 p.m. in the fourth floor City Council Chambers in the City and County Building.

Public hearings will begin no earlier than 7 p.m.

Littleton Ready, Willing to Accept 'Clean' Mint Industry

By MARICE DOLL
Denver Post Staff Writer

LITTLETON — As the "war" wages on national levels regarding the location of the new Mint, officials at city hall in Littleton relax in the attitude that they are "in a win-win situation," according to Deputy City Manager Chuck Coward.

He explained, "if it does work out (for the Littleton location, rather than Denver), making coins is a good, clean industry with prestige connected to it. And, if it doesn't, we've still received good publicity."

City officials gathered recently to determined what economic effect the Mint would have being located within its city limits.

The Mint would provide its own internal security force, fire brigade and a holding pond to initially treat industrial waste.

From a tax standpoint, the city would lose (the federal government pays no property taxes). "The big loser in the tax bracket would be education," said Coward. "The property tax in Littleton largely goes to education."

Of the $112,000 taxes presently being paid on the property, about $84,000 is earmarked for education.

"Other than that," said Coward, voicing the opinion of most city officials, "we feel that the Mint will present no greater requirements than any other industry."

Coward added that the city already has zoned industrial 1,000 acres in that same area. "We've been encouraging industry, so we're ready and willing for the Mint."

Rocky Mtn News 2/15/76

Reappraisal to influence mint site

By BOB DUKE
News Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — There's sharp disagreement between Colorado Reps. Pat Schroeder and William Armstrong over whether Denver would be hurt if the Denver Mint were moved outside the city.

Mrs. Schroeder, a Democrat, is convinced the move would damage the city's economy and undermine federal efforts to revitalize Denver's core area. She says that's sufficient grounds for the U.S. Bureau of the Mint to proceed with its original plan for a new facility at Park Hill Golf Course.

Armstrong, a Republican, argues that Mrs. Schroeder is exaggerating the importance of keeping the mint in Denver. He contends the city's economy and urban revitalization would progress unhindered if mint operations were shifted to a vacant Gates Rubber Co. plant in Littleton in accordance with a bureau alternate proposal.

Mrs. Schroeder and Armstrong have been at odds since the Bureau of the Mint released a report indicating the government could save up to $29 million by transferring mint operations to the Gates plant instead of constructing a new facility at Park Hill. The bureau estimates it would cost $46.7 million to build a new mint compared with $17.8 million to buy, renovate and modify the Gates building at Broadway and County Line Road in Littleton.

Armstrong, who represents the Littleton area, favors using the Gates plant if the bureau can prove it would save a substantial amount. Mrs. Schroeder, though, doubts there would be a saving.

To support her assertion that moving the mint outside Denver would hurt the city's economy, Mrs. Schroeder said the 485 mint employes probably would quit trading in Denver and instead do their buying in Littleton. In addition, Denver business firms would lose the trade of mint visitors, she said.

"Anyone who thinks Denver's economy would not suffer if the mint were lost doesn't know that he's talking about," she said. "The city would lose both the employe and the tourist trade."

The mint, now in the 300 block of W. Colfax Avenue, has an annual payroll of more than $5 million.

Apart from the economic factor, Mrs. Schroeder said she is concerned over what the loss of the mint would mean to the continuing federal program to revitalize the city's core area. She regards this issue as incontestable, since it was cited by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) in 1973 as a major reason why the mint should remain in Denver.

"If we lose the mint, it can't help but hinder the efforts by the city and federal government to reverse urban decay," she said. "HUD already has acknowledged this, and it's difficult to understand why Mr. Armstrong refuses to do so."

Mrs. Schroeder also noted that Denver would lose federal impact funds for schools if mint employes and their families move to Littleton.

"There are so many reasons why the mint should remain in Denver that I could list them all day," she said. "Not the least among them is the fact that the City of Denver went through a great deal of trouble and expense to acquire the Park Hill property for the Bureau of the Mint."

Armstrong challenged each argument offered by Mrs. Schroeder. But, in doing so, he tempered each counter with the qualification that his endorsement of the Littleton location was dependent on the Bureau of the Mint proving its savings estimate.

He described as questionable Mrs. Schroeder's contention that loss of the mint would damage Denver's economy and undermine the urban renewal program.

"I don't see any mass exodus of mint employes to Littleton," Armstrong said. "I imagine they'll continue to live in the Denver area and trade there."

As for tourist trade, the Republican labled it inconceivable that tourists would journey to the mint without also visiting Denver.

"I can't conceive of anyone coming to our area and not visiting Denver," Armstrong said. "That tourists would visit the mint and leave without visiting Denver is sheer fantasy."

Armstrong conceded that loss of the mint could possibly hurt Denver's core-area revitalization program. But he maintained that could happen even if a new mint is constructed at Park Hill.

"Park Hill is not in Denver's core area," he said. "Consequently, I fail to see how putting the mint there could bolster core-area urban renewal efforts."

However, Armstrong's statement was challenged by Mrs. Schroeder, who maintained that part of Park Hill is in the core area, while other sections are on the fringes.

In any case, she said, Park Hill is much nearer the core area than Littleton, located about 12 miles south of the existing mint.

As Mrs. Schroeder and Armstrong debated the impact issue, a team composed of Bureau of the Mint and General Service Administration (GSA) personnel last week evaluated the Gates plant.

Their study will be completed before the Senate Banking Committee begins hearings on a House-passed mint authorization bill here Feb. 27.

Treasury Secretary William Simon said recently he would testify in favor of the Littleton site if the reappraisal confirms a substantial savings.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Schroeder sent Bureau of the Mint Acting Director Frank MacDonald a letter asking if approval of the Littleton location would make necessary construction of Interstate 470 besides the Gates plant.

The I-470 project, expected to cost about $200 million, has been temporarily shelved pending the outcome of a new environmental impact study.

Schroeder claims games being played in mint site choice

"Games have been played" with the selection of a new mint site, Rep. Pat Schroeder, D-Colo., said Saturday in a community meeting in Park Hill.

U.S. Treasury Department and General Services Administration officials have estimated a $29 million savings if the mint were located in a vacant Littleton tire factory instead of at Park Hill Golf Course, the originally approved site, which is in Mrs. Schroeder's district.

"That's a phony, phony, phony figure," Mrs. Schroeder charged. There is about a $9.1 million difference between acquiring a used building in Littleton and the cost of erecting a new building in Park Hill, she said.

Rep. Schroeder didn't say who was playing games, but her audiencs understood her to mean Rep. William Armstrong, R-Colo., whom she has previously accused of "playing politics" with the mint site issue.

Rep. Armstrong has urged Treasury officials to consider the Littleton site, which is in his district.

Mrs. Schroeder encouraged the group of about 60 Park Hill residents to write Colorado 's U.S. senators, Floyd Haskell and Gary Hart, both Democrats, asking them to support the Park Hill site. The Senate Banking Committee is scheduled to hold hearings on a House-passed mint authorization bill starting Feb. 27.



NEWS PHOTO BY DICK DAVIS

Lovely weather for ducks

, lovely weather for ducks Satur- but not in the way that the old ssion usually means it. The spring-like conditions continued, allowing 9-year-old Vickie Reihnold to get out and feed the ducks at Sloans Lake without even wearing a sweater. Snow fell in the high country, but Denver's temperature climbed to 61 degrees.

sed of union election interference

interrogate other Teamsters suspected of printing or circulating the handbills.

Among those questioned were Foster Wolf, a Commerce City councilman, and Henry Gleim, a union shop steward.

Wolf and Gleim both have filed complaints with the Colorado Supreme Court alleging Marks engaged in professional misconduct by coming to Denver to ask them questions.

Wolf said he was questioned at the warehouse by Marks, Dunn and Ponzio about the handbills. He said he acknowledged seeing the leaflets but then invoked the Fifth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution and refused to answer more questions.

"Marks informed me that the circulars were criminally libelous," Wolf said. "He was trying to intimidate and coerce and do the whole bit in a county where he doesn't have jurisdiction."

Wolf said the whole affair was "Tooley's job," meaning Denver Dist. Atty. Dale Tooley. He claimed Marks used his position to unfairly help his friend Dunn.

Gleim was questioned by Marks and Ponzio after Wolf pleaded the Fifth.

"I'd never met the man," Gleim said. "I thought he was trying to use his name and his position to steer me. He never did threaten me, but that's the way I took it."

According to Gleim, Marks and Ponzio said the leaflets were "slander" and that the authors, once discovered, would be sued.

"He was never intimidated," Marks said in reply to Wolf's charge. "I went to him as a friend. This is just a total shock to me. If you can't ask a friend information when another friend (Dunn) has been accused of a crime, then who can you ask?"

Marks said Ponzio came to him with a complaint. Dunn arranged the meeting. All he wanted to do was to find out if the leaflets had been printed in Adams County, Marks said. Both Ponzio and Marks said some leaflets were found in the county.

Ultimately, Marks said he told Ponzio to contact Tooley be-

(Continued on page 21)

Guilty plea entered in threat to blow up United centers

United Press International

An unemployed former administrator at the Denver Technological Center (DTC) pleaded guilty to threatening to blow up United Airlines' computer centers unless he was paid $50,000.

U.S. Dist. Judge Alfred A. Arraj accepted the plea from Charles Archibald Kluttz, 43, of Parker. Kluttz remained free on $25,000 bond pending sentencing.

Kluttz's plea was to federal extortion charges in connection with bomb threats telephoned four days after Christmas to United employes at the airline's computer center at the DTC.

The center handles United's nationwide passenger reservation services. It is among the tenants of the DTC, a computer complex near Denver.

Federal officials told Arraj that Kluttz's automobile was spotted near a telephone booth where instructions were received for making the ransom drop.

Later, they testified, a station wagon belonging to the DTC and checked out to Kluttz appeared at the designated drop spot.

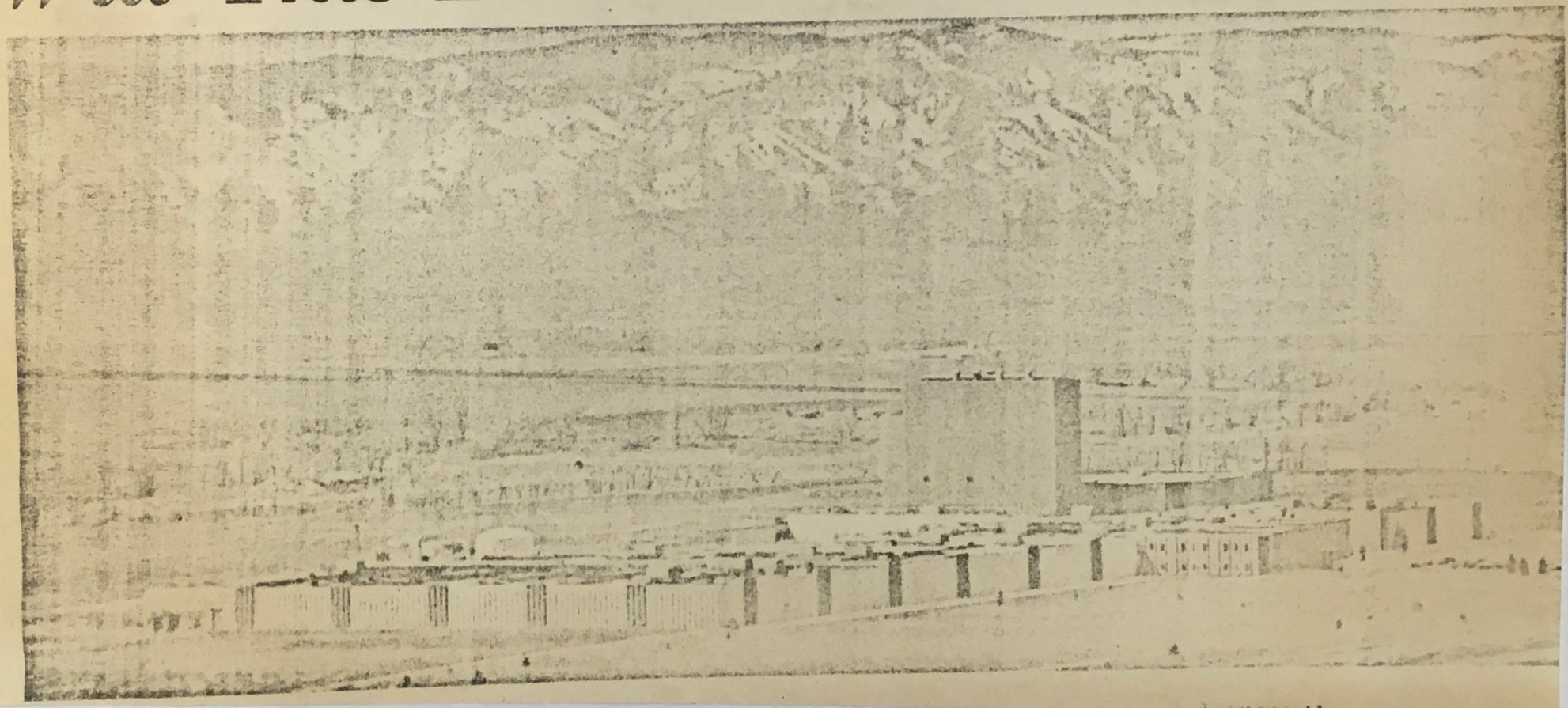
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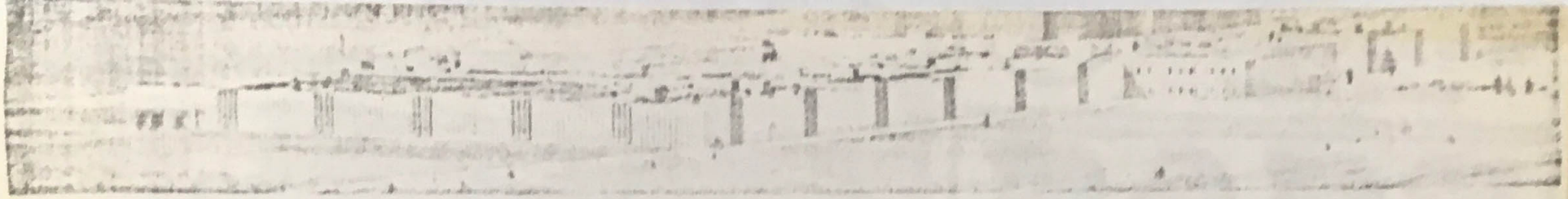
Your Weekly Guide To Coin Collecting

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Will This Be the New Denver Mint?





Where tires used to roll from the assembly line, U.S. coins may roll from coining presses, if the Bureau of the Mint accepts the Gates Rubber Company's offer to sell its modern plant in Littleton, Colo., to the Federal Government for $8.5 million. (See Page 1, Jan. 31 issue)

Nestled in the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, the Gates Rubber plant was finished in 1971 and was used for the manufacture of tires until late in 1973, when the firm discontinued the operation.

A spokesman for Doug Morrison & Co., which is handling the building for Gates, said the building is located on a 58-acre, rectangular tract, four miles south of the Denver city limits.

The building has 424,649 square feet of floor space, including a manufacturing area of 390,860 square feet, 22,795 square feet of office space and 10,994 square feet of miscellaneous space. Also involved is an unfinished floor space area of 47,367 square feet.

Exterior dimensions are 1,052 feet in length and 423 feet in width. Floors are reinforced concrete seven inches thick with a 6x6—4/4 mesh. The first floor can accommodate a weight of 700 pounds per square foot, second and third floors 500 pounds and the office area 50 pounds a square foot, the Morrison spokesman said.

Located on a double spur of the Santa Fe Railroad, the former tire plant has 360 feet of covered and 150 feet of uncovered receiving dock, served by five receiving doors. Eight doors in the southeast corner of the building serve the shipping dock.

Walls are of twin TT cinder block construction with architectural concrete in the office areas. Steel beams throughout the plant reinforce the structural frame roof with steel joists and deck.

Water and electric service are provided by the

(DENVER MINT, Page 8)

Mint Sets Coinage Production Record in '75

A new production record of 13.5 billion U.S. coins for general circulation was set by the Bureau of the Mint during calendar year 1975, according to figures just released by the Treasury Department.

This all-time coinage production figure surpassed by over 2 billion pieces the previous record of 11.6 billion coins struck in 1974.

Adding collectors coins and foreign coins struck at the Mint's facilities to the figures for domestic circulating coinage pushes the Bureau's 1975 production total to 14.38 billion pieces. In 1974, a total of just over 12 billion coins of all types were struck by the Bureau.

Nearly three-quarters of the Mint's production, 72.6 percent, was one cent pieces, for a total of over 9.9 billion coppers. Jefferson nickels were struck to a total of 583.6 million coins, and there were 899 million dimes struck.

Production of quarters, half dollars and dollar coins for circulation was split during 1975; the Mint striking 1974-dated coins and dual-dated 1776-1976 coins in all three denominations.

Over 816 million Bicentennial quarters were struck as compared to nearly 570 million 1974-dated quarters. Bicentennial half dollar production reached 378.5 million pieces during 1975 while 1974-dated halves totaled 89.4 million coins. Only 10 million 1974-dated Ike dollars were struck during 1975 as production was diverted to the striking of 161.68 million Bicentennial dollar coins.

For the third year in a row,

(COIN RECORD, Page 6)

The News THIS WEEK

Tender sentiments traditionally expressed on Valentine's Day were, in what was perhaps a more romantic time, often proffered to a sweetheart in the form of a love token. Dudley L. McClure takes up this quaint custom in a special feature, Page 14. Work on restoring the cornices of the Old Mint in San Francisco is caught by V. M. Hanks' camera; photos on Page 28.

Publisher Blames 'Soft Economy' For Folding of Coin Magazines

"Continuing economic softness in the numismatic marketplace," has been described as the reason for halting the publication of two numismatic magazines of Amos Press Inc., Sidney, Ohio, by Publisher J. Oliver Amos. He

41st birthday on New Years Day, having been founded by Lee F. Hewittt in Chicago in January, 1935. It was the nation's oldest commercial numismatic magazine.

World Coins honored its 12th

the stamp field (Linn's Weekly Stamp News), and gun field (Gun Week), and a six-times weekly general newspaper (Sidney Daily News), is reported to have made internal announcements to its employees

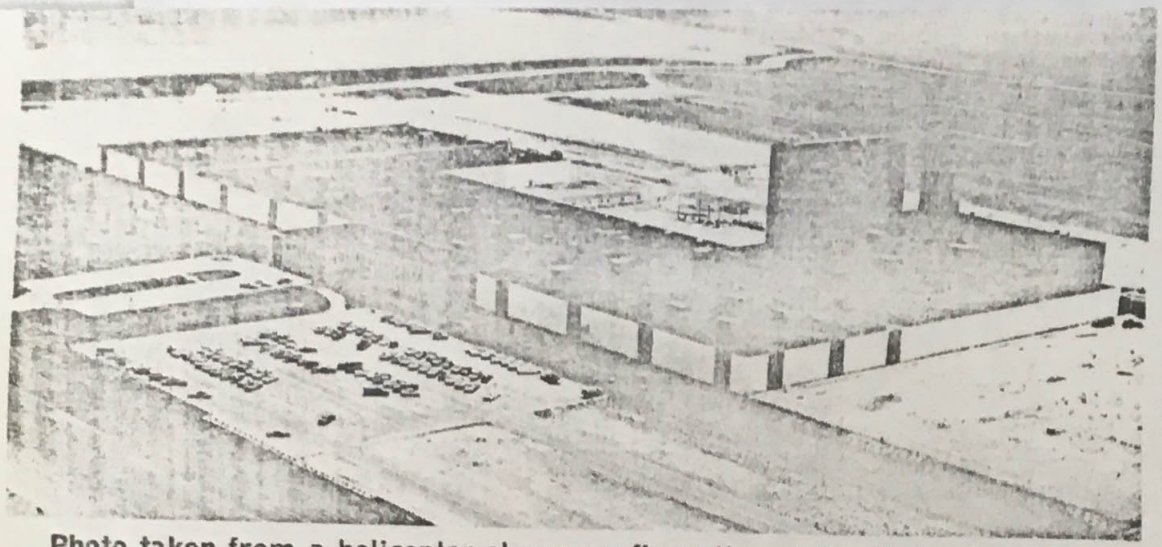


Photo taken from a helicopter shows configuration of the Gates Rubber Co. plant in Littleton, Colo. The structure has been offered to the Federal Government for $8.5 million for use as a new Denver Mint. (Photo courtesy Gates Rubber Co.)

DENVER MINT

(From Page 1)

City of Littleton and the Public Service of Colorado, respectively. Heating is by natural gas, with fuel oil and propane back-up systems.

In addition to a modern, electronic in-plant security system that monitors all external openings, fire signals and clocking stations, the plant is given fire and police protection by the City of Littleton.

Littleton, a suburb of Denver in the south central portion of the Denver Metropolitan Area, is served by major local highway arteries with easy access to state and interstate highway systems.

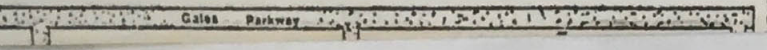
Although the Mint Bureau has not yet decided whether or not to recommend to Congress to discard projected plans to build a completely new mint facility in Denver proper, acting mint director Frank MacDonald told the News the Gates plant can be bought and modified to serve as a mint for about $17.8 million. Construction of an entirely new facility at the Park Hill site in Denver is projected to cost at least $46 million.

Also, the Littleton plant could be converted and ready to strike coins within two years, compared to about four years for the Park Hill facility, according to MacDonald.

Legislation to provide funds for the new Denver Mint was approved Sept. 19, 1975, by the House of Representatives. The vote was 236-111 in favor. The bill, H.R. 5620, is now awaiting action by the U.S. Senate.

The present Denver Mint, which opened for business in 1906, has been the center of a government debate since 1971, when the Mint Bureau first asked Congress for funds to replace the facility. Although Congress authorized $3.5 million for acquisition of a new site, architectural services and engineering fees, planning bogged down when the Burlington Northern Railroad decided to relocate a track through Denver adjacent to the mint's then-approved site on the South Platte River.

Later, the Mint Bureau decided on the Park Hill site in northeast Denver. Now, the Park Hill site may be passed over in favor of the Gates plant, if Congress and the Treasury Department can reach agreement.



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1949	1.95	2.95	4.95	12.95	31.00
1949D	1.95	2.95	4.95	11.95	26.00
1949S	1.95	3.50	6.45	17.45	49.75
1950	1.95	3.45	5.75	6.95	22.50
1950D	1.95	2.75	3.75	5.45	13.75
1951	1.95	2.25	3.50	4.95	10.90
1951D	1.95	2.75	5.95	7.45	22.25
1951S	1.95	2.95	4.95	7.95	13.35
1952	1.85	2.45	3.45	4.45	7.15
1952D	1.90	2.25	2.75	3.00	3.90
1952S	1.95	2.75	5.75	8.95	18.50
1953	2.35	2.95	5.25	7.45	14.65
1953D	1.85	2.15	2.45	2.95	4.15
1953S	1.95	2.85	3.95	4.95	7.90
1954	1.80	1.95	2.15	2.25	3.25
1954D	1.80	1.90	2.05	2.15	3.00
1954S					
1955					
1956					
1957					
1957D					
1958					
1958D					

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Rocky Mtn.News - 2/14/76

Park Hill location for mint described as 'good business'

By KATHY GOSLINER
News Staff

A black political group Friday termed it "plain good business" to put the Denver Mint in Park Hill rather than a vacant tire factory in Littleton.

The Rev. Acen L. Phillips, chairman of Operation PUSH's Political Action Task Force, said at a press conference that 40 per cent of the mint employes are black and can't afford to commute or live in Littleton.

Northeast Park Hill, according to the Rev. Mr. Phillips, is one of the most economically depressed communities in Denver. Not only would the mint revitalize the economic strength of Park Hill, said Phillips, but it would be readily accessible to tourists since it is between Stapleton International Airport and downtown Denver.

Until a few weeks ago it was assumed the government would stick to a previously selected site at the Park Hill Golf Course.

However, officials of the U.S. Bureau of the Mint have reopened the question, saying that buying and remodeling the Gates Rubber Co.'s unused Littleton plant would save $20 million to $29 million.

They have been supported by Rep.William Armstrong, R-Colo., in whose congressional district a Littleton mint would lie.

Among the city officials attending Friday's press conference were City Councilmen Bill Roberts and Elvin Caldwell.

PUSH — People United to Save Humanity — is a national civil-rights organization founded by the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson.

The controversy over the placement of the mint was also aired Friday on the floor of the Colorado Senate. Sen. Regis Groff, D-Denver, said Armstrong should receive a "salesman of the year" award if he succeeds in having the mint moved to Littleton.

Groff said that the Gates Rubber Co. would make a multi-million dollar profit if the new mint uses the existing plant.

"The fact is that if the federal government purchased the Gates site, the remaining 490 acres of land owned by Gates would rise considerably in value," Groff said.

He said the average daily communter travel distance would be tripled for mint employes and revenue derived from tourists to the mint would be lost from Denver. He said the Gates site also was too small to perform the entire mint function.

Groff was unsuccessful in having a resolution considered urging that the mint be kept in Denver. It was sent to the State Affairs Committee, where Groff said it would probably "languish and die."

Schroeder links building of I-470 with location of mint in Littleton

By STEVE LANG
News Staff

Chances for construction of Interstate 470 would improve if the Denver Mint is located in a vacant Littleton tire factory, Rep. Pat Schroeder, D-Colo., said Wednesday.

And if the highway is built, one principal beneficiary — through increased land values — would be the Gates Rubber Co., which is trying to sell the building and site to the federal government.

Gates owns about 550 acres of land along the I-470 corridor in addition to the proposed mint site of 58 acres at S. Broadway and County Line Road.

Mrs. Schroeder's view was echoed by a mint official in Denver, who said if federal employes had trouble getting to work there, that could act as an impetus to build the road.

PRESENT ROADS ADEQUATE

But he said the present road system and a railroad spur onto the Gates property are adequate for the mint's industrial needs.

A Gates spokesman said the land was bought between 1968 and 1972 with the intention of developing an industrial park.

He conceded that construction of the highway, a 26-mile "circumferential" route around the metropolitan area, would increase the value of the property.

But Gates has "no plans" for the land, he said. The industrial park idea was dropped when Gates abandoned the tire factory after only two years of operation.

He said the plant was closed after the firm decided to get out of the tire market. That decision was made after radial tires became such a big part of the tire business, he said.

The plant was designed to produce bias belted tires and the cost to convert to radials was too great, he said.

"We've been holding on to it (the land) just in case whoever might buy the plant might want some additional acreage," the spokesman said.

The plant is on the market for $8.5 million. Inspectors from the U.S. General Services Administration are studying the structure this week to determine if it's adequate for use as a mint.

An initial Treasury Department report indicated the government could save up to $29 million if the new mint is put in the Gates plant as opposed to the original site on the Park Hill Golf Course in Denver.

A report on the building's suitability is due within a week.

UNRELATED ISSUES

Rep. William Armstrong, R-Colo., in whose congressional district the Gates plant lies, said I-470 and the mint location are unrelated issues.

He said one facility more or less on the route of the proposed highway wouldn't determine whether the road is built.

The mint has about 480 employes, a figure that's expected to increase slightly when the new facility is in operation.

"I have spent hours trying to figure out what caused this (proposal for a new site)," Mrs. Schroeder said. "I just think someone thought this was going to be a really cute political ploy.

"Gates has put a lot of money into Republican campaigns. I can say I've never gotten any money from them and I guess someone has," she said.

Rocky Mtn. News - 2/12/76

BEN BLAMES STATE PATROL

Cattle Drive Turns Into a Truck Drive

By BILL MYERS
Denver Post Staff Writer

VILLA GROVE, Colo. — Ben Gray's old-fashioned cattle drive ground to a halt here short of its goal because it just didn't fit in with modern traffic.

He saved some money on trucking costs and he got in some time doing something he likes — trailing cattle — so he isn't complaining too much.

Gray, 48, set out last Wednesday from his ranch at Center, Colo., 14 miles north of Monte Vista, with 850 head of bred cows. His idea was to trail them the 71 miles to Salida for the auction Friday at Salida Livestock Sales, Inc.

to Poncha Springs, then east on U.S. 50 to Salida.

That would save him about $2,500 in trucking costs. Besides, now is a slack time for ranchers "and we'd rather drive cows than haul hay" to feed them on winter pasture.

But Gray says the catch to the plan came in when, in the opinion of the Colorado State Patrol, the cows got in the way of traffic.

"We'd have the cows strung out nice along the highway," he said, "then a state patrolman would come along and figure they were too strung out and turn on his siren. That would run our leaders

"Then, along would come another patrolman and he'd tell us they were too bunched up and to get 'em strung out.

"That slowed me up so much I couldn't make it" in time for the auction, he said.

The herd was at the Alexander Ranch at Villa Grove Monday night. That's 44 miles from Center and 27 miles short of Salida.

Then, Gray said, the State Patrol informed him that if he took the cows through Poncha Pass by way of the highway, he'd have to keep them off the road. That's impossible in the rugged, narrow pass, he said.



There's a trail over the pass east of the highway that he could drive the herd over, Gray said, but the cattle had to have rest first and there just wasn't time to finish the trip.

So he stopped here and ordered trucks to take the cows to the sale grounds Wednesday.

Gray's helpers on the drive were his son, Tom, 22, and son-in-law, Don Hadley, 24. Gray's daughter, Jean (Hadley's wife), helped by driving a pickup in front of the herd and flagging cars.

The men did their trailing on horseback, riding each horse two days, then switching to a fresh one.

Gray had permission from ranchers to cross their land and obtained a "trail permit" from the Bureau of Land Management to go on federal land.

All those people were obliging, he said.

The drivers spent their nights in a camp wagon, a trailer towed by the pickup.

SLOW PACE

Except for the slow pace, Gray said, the drive went fine and the weather was ideal in the scenic San Luis Valley.

"I guess in an ordinary year there's



Denver Post Photo by Dave Buresh

BEN GRAY, 48, IS A RANCHER NEAR CENTER, COLO.
He's old hand at trailing cattle and says it's common in Center area.

WHO ADMINISTERS STATE?

Gates Land Windfall Linked to Mint, I-470 Proposals

By DAN PARTNER
Denver Post Staff Writer

The Gates Rubber Co. owns 546 acres adjacent to the idle building in Littleton it hopes to sell to the federal government for a new U.S. Mint, a company spokesman confirmed Wednesday.

The land, acquired during a four-year period beginning in 1968, also is near the proposed corridor of the controversial I-470 highway that would curve through the southwest Denver area. Net value of the land, after development costs, is estimated at $5.8 million.

Because the proposed highway would provide excellent access to the Gates property, the freeway "certainly would help" in determining plans for use of the property, said Jack McCandless, Gates public relations director.

Development of the superhighway or moving the Denver Mint to the Littleton site would enhance the value of the Gates property. If both things happen, the value of the land very likely would skyrocket.

The 546 acres isn't for sale, McCandless said, although the company has no plans for its use.

If the federal government decides to buy the abandoned Gates building and 58 acres of land at County Line Road and Broadway, installation of the mint would be a major contribution to development of the Gates property as an industrial park and for housing developments.

McCandless said Gates long has backed the I-470 proposal "for the benefit of the total community."

He said heavy traffic on I-25 from the south could be routed around Denver, reducing traffic congestion and air pollution.

McCandless denied that lack of convenient access to the building once used as a tire-manufacturing center was a factor in failure to sell the property.

"Access never was a key factor in any negotiations," he said, adding that construction of I-470 would be considered a benefit in sale of the building and for the future use of the additional property owned by the company.

McCandless said the company "isn't pushing" the sale of the building to the government for the mint, and the proposal is being handled by a Realtor, not by Gates officials.

The mint at the Littleton site would be another traffic-generator factor to be considered in the I-470 plan, a spokesman for the Federal Highway Administration said Wednesday.

The possible relocation of some of the mint's 480 employes to the vicinity of the new mint site "would support the land-model prediction" of increased residences in the area, the spokesman said.

The Rocky Mountain Journal suggested this week that Gates could make a multi-million-dollar profit on its real-estate holdings if the adjacent building is selected as the mint site.

The idle tire-manufacturing plant, dedicated in 1971, and its equipment cost $21 million, McCandless said. The equipment was sold when manufacturing was terminated, and the building on the 58 acres is for sale at $8.5 million, down from the original asking price of $14.9 million.

The building was suggested as the new mint site principally because it would save an estimated $29 million. A government team is evaluating the building this week to determine its feasibility as a mint.

The new mint now is scheduled to be built in the Park Hill area in east Denver, where a site has been acquired.

Schroeder seeks basis of 'cost comparison.' Page 15.

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DENVER POST — 2/11/76

Schroeder Set To Sue for Mint Figures

Denver Post Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Rep. Pat Schroeder, D-Colo., Wednesday put the Bureau of the Mint on formal notice she will go to court to obtain the original "cost-comparison" study on which the bureau estimated a $29 million savings by locating the new Denver Mint in Littleton.

Mrs. Schroeder, in releasing a copy of the notice to Frank H. MacDonald, acting director of the Mint, said the demand for the original working papers to support the cost comparison was made under the Freedom of Information Act (FOI) and came after MacDonald's refusal to furnish her with the documents.

In her letter of notice to MacDonald, Mrs. Schroeder recalled that in a meeting with her last week when MacDonald refused the documents, the Mint official had described the papers variously as "scribbled estimates," "working papers," "hastily drawn together," "potentially embarrassing" and "internal documents."

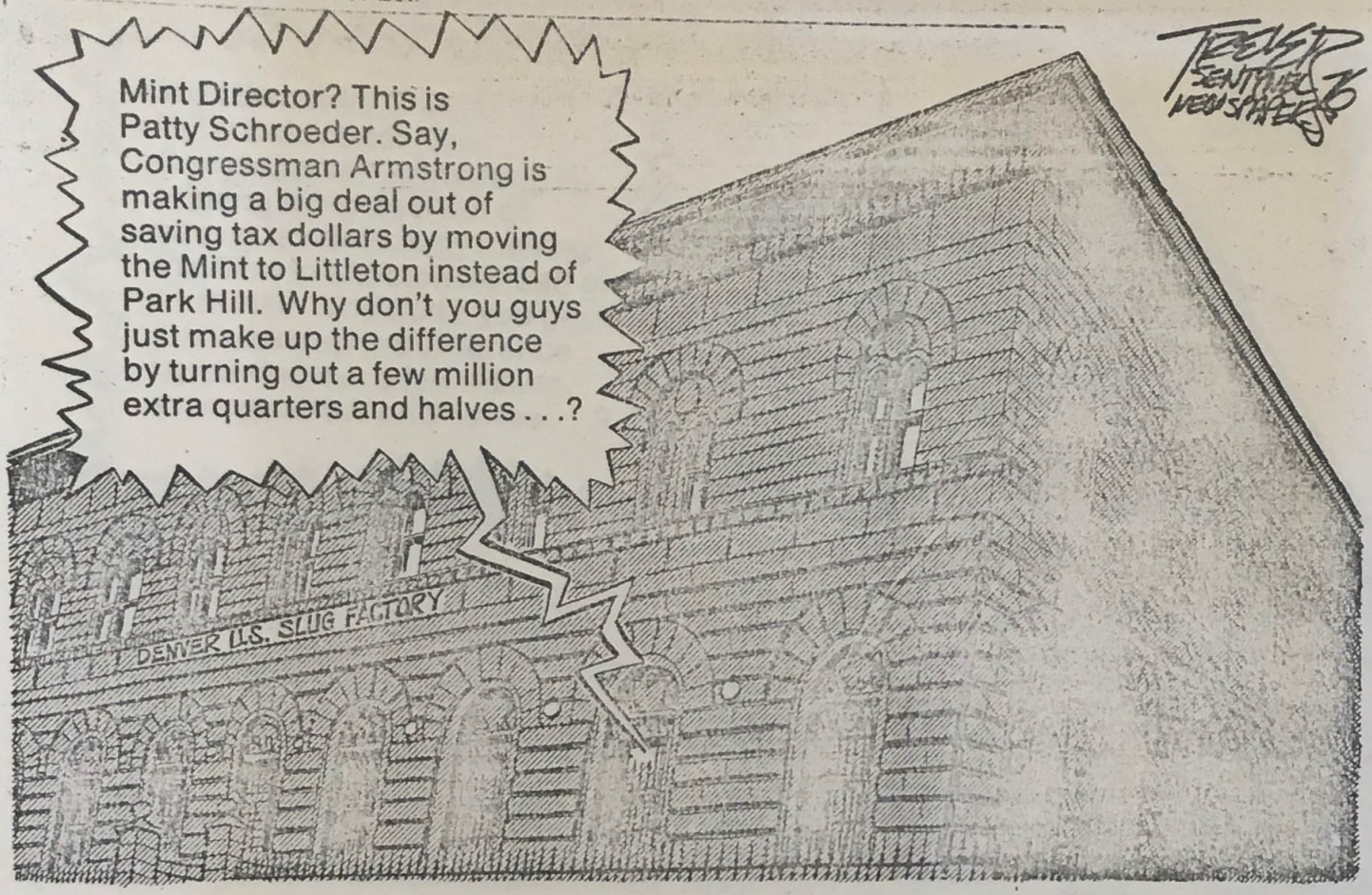
In an angry reference to MacDonald's refusal and to the release of the cost comparison three weeks ago by Rep. William Armstrong, R-Colo., Mrs. Schroeder said:

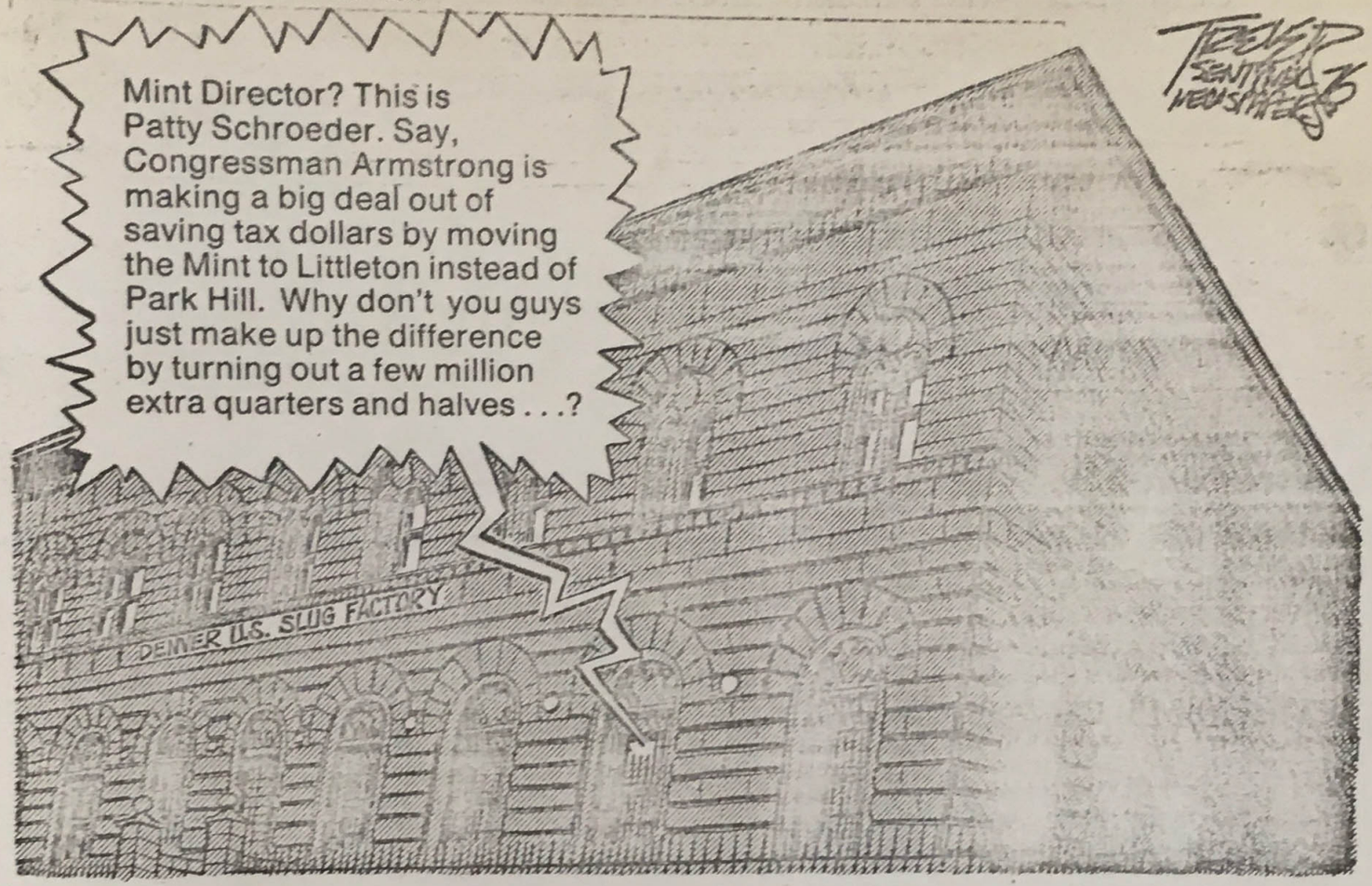
"Need I remind you that it was this very same 'cost comparison' released by the bureau last month that first raised the now famous and widely ballyhooed '$29 million cost savings' figure?"

Mrs. Schroeder first made the request for the "supporting documents" in a series of questions she posed to MacDonald concerning the suggestion that the new mint site be moved from Park Hill to an empty Gates Rubber plant in Littleton.

MacDonald's reply to that request, she noted Wednesday, was to refer to a new and more exhaustive study ordered last week on the possibility of the site move to Littleton, not to the original study on which the first cost comparison suggested a $29 million savings.

"Your response," Mrs. Schroeder told MacDonald in her letter Wednesday, "discusses some future cost comparison and completely ignores my request (for the original study), leading me to conclude that the bureau is either incompetent or devious or both."


Mint Director? This is Patty Schroeder. Say, Congressman Armstrong is making a big deal out of saving tax dollars by moving the Mint to Littleton instead of Park Hill. Why don't you guys just make up the difference by turning out a few million extra quarters and halves . . .?
DENVER U.S. SLUG FACTORY
TEEL '76
SENTINEL NEWSPAPERS


Mint Director? This is Patty Schroeder. Say, Congressman Armstrong is making a big deal out of saving tax dollars by moving the Mint to Littleton instead of Park Hill. Why don't you guys just make up the difference by turning out a few million extra quarters and halves . . .?
DENVER U.S. SLUG FACTORY

2/11/76 Rocky Mtn. Journal

I-470 plans linked to Littleton mint site

Chuck Heschmeyer
and Linda Cayton
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Gates Rubber Co. stands to make a multi-million dollar profit if the new U.S. Mint is located on its vacant property in southwestern Arapahoe county, and Gates may be luring Bureau of the Mint officials into purchasing the property by using the Interstate 470 as bait.

The highly controversial proposed relocation of the new Mint and the equally controversial I-470 may be part of a package deal, sources familiar with the Gates facility and current U.S. Mint relocation studies believe.

They say that the Littleton Mint site and I-470 are inextricably connected; I-470 providing crucial access to the proposed Littleton site, and location of the Mint on that site garnering powerful federal support for the construction of I-470.

Relocation of the U.S. Mint at the Gates facility would not only insure the construction of I-470 but also insure that the proposed interstate highway segment would be routed through or near the Gates industrial park, they contend.

According to the Arapahoe county assessors office, Gates began assembling various land parcels in southwestern Arapahoe county roughly between the years 1968 and 1972. During those years Gates acquired approximately 550 acres of land, including a small portion of property south of County Line rd. in Douglas county.

Dick Moritz, a spokesman for the Gates real estate division, said the company erected its tire manufacturing plant on a 47-acre tract in late 1970 and

More on Page 3

Gates stands to make a mint

From Page 1

early 1971. The building was officially dedicated in June, 1971.

Less than two years later, Gates decided to scrap its tire manufacturing operation and the plant was put up for sale on the worldwide market.

At that time, the actual value of the Gates industrial park, including its multi-million dollar plant, was recorded at $6.2 million.

By the end of 1973, Gates had shut down its Littleton operation and most of the manufacturing equipment had been sold, Moritz said.

In the two years since abandoning its operation, Gates' property value — including the vacant building — has risen to nearly $7 million, according to Arapahoe county records.

As Gates began looking for buyers, the drawbacks to the remote site quickly became apparent.

One prospective buyer for the Gates plant was United Technologies of East Hartford, Connecticut, a major manufacturer of Pratt & Whitney jet turbines for military and commercial aircraft.

According to a source involved in the negotiations in late 1974 and early 1975 for the sale of the 425,000 sq. ft. plant, United Technologies rejected the Gates site primarily because of the shortage of trained machinists in the Denver metropolitan area.

But there were other major drawbacks as well.

For instance, the plant is located "too far out in the boonies."

"Access is a major problem with the Gates plant," the source claimed. "It is located painfully far away from the major north-south and east-west arteries — I-25 and I-70."

According to another source familiar with industrial parks, lack of access is playing a leading role in Gates' present inability to sell its vacant plant.

"Access is crucial to Gates if it wants to sell its industrial land," he said. "The arteries leading to the Gates plant — Broadway, Santa Fe dr. and County Line road — are already operating at peak or near-peak capacity. And it takes a very long time, from an industrial users point of view, to get to the plant from I-25 and I-70."

Industrial users clock the time it takes for its trucks to get off the interstate highways and into the plant, the industrial specialist claimed.

"Time is a major factor for industrial users," he said. "Truck and driver time is a very real cost, and there are not many industrial users who would like to locate on the Gates site simply for that reason. It just takes too much time to get there."

The specialist maintained that industrial parks all across the country are built next to interstate highway systems and frequently in close proximity to airports.

Gates apparently realizes this fact, the specialist said, since it operates a successful industrial park in southern Colorado Springs — just off I-25 — and maintains a major warehouse facility immediately off I-70 near the airport in east Denver.

"There is no such thing as building an industrial park way out in the country, unless there is an interstate nearby or a major highway proposed for that area," he said.

"With a million square feet of vacant industrial space in the metropolitan area, few people would seriously consider locating at the Gates site," he claimed.

The specialist did maintain, however, that if the proposed Interstate 470 is routed through or near the Gates industrial park, it would make the park "far more attractive (to potential users) and significantly improve the value of the land."

Concurrent with its attempts to sell its Arapahoe county property, Gates Rubber Co. launched a massive campaign to bring I-470 to its doorstep.

In the early seventies, the Denver Chamber of Commerce, perhaps the strongest lobbyist

More on Page 7

Gates making a mint

From Page 3

for the construction of the proposed interstate, formed a "transportation council," the chief responsibility of which, according to organization literature, was to "expedite" the construction of I-470.

Sitting on the council, in 1974, were Vern Gabe, Gates Co. real estate manager and Paul Schauer, Gates lobbyist and "governmental representative."

Denying a formal company position, Gabe stated that year that Gates Rubber Co. would certainly support the construction of I-470.

Gabe admitted according to *Straight Creek Journal* a "selfish" company motive — that the proposed interstate would undoubtedly aid the company in selling off its by now vacant property along the proposed route.

Gates' "selfish" interest in the construction of I-470 was not misplaced. As early as 1971, the corridor under consideration for the proposed interstate passed along the southern edge of Gates' Arapahoe co. land holdings.

"Gates has long been one of the strongest lobbyists for I-470," commented a representative of the Littleton planning office, "the proposed location of the interstate relates very well to the Gates property."

According to Dan Buck, legislative assistant to U.S. Rep. Pat Schroeder, Doug Morrison & Co. — acting as exclusive agent for the sale of the Gates plant, — circulated on November 4 of last year a brochure describing the Gates facility and suggesting its use as a possible site for relocation of the new U.S. Mint.

The brochure, which was sent to members of the Colorado congressional delegation, indicated the asking price for the 58-acre parcel housing the vacant tire manufacturing plant was $8.5 million — although Arapahoe county records show the entire 500-acre plus industrial park was valued at slightly less than $7 million in 1975.

Buck said the brochure listed six reasons why the Gates facility would be an "excellent possibility" for relocation of the mint.

Included in those points were the facts that the 425,000 square foot facility was designed for expansion — "at a minimum expense and inconvenience" — to over 800,000 square feet, that the Littleton location was away from "congestion and pollution," and that the "sheer operation of economics" should make the plant location "extremely attractive."

Most noteworthy, however, was that the brochure stated that "the possibility of I-470" makes the plant accessible "from any part of the city."

Buck said that Schroeder questioned Bureau of the Mint officials as to what extent the Littleton mint site would "embroil the bureau in the present I-470 controversy."

Although not directly answering that question, Bureau of the Mint officials downplayed the "possibility of I-470" and replied, "the Gates plant is accessible for all potential mint and motor traffic using existing road-highway networks," Buck said.

Asked the best way to approach the Littleton plant coming from downtown Denver, a Gates official replied that one would have to travel all the way down Broadway — almost to County Line rd. — and turnoff on the narrow Mineral road to get into the plant.

He also said Santa Fe dr. could be taken to County Line rd., but the only way to get into the plant using that route was to enter off a gravel road.

He admitted that it might take some time to get there, since both Broadway and Santa Fe dr. are heavily traveled arteries.

Speaking of the accessibility problem without I-470, Buck said that nearly 300,000 tourists visited the Denver Mint in 1975 and the mint hosts up to 20,000 visitors per week during peak summer months.

The industrial specialist, noted, too, the Denver Mint currently has all of its deliveries made by truck, and that, combined with the tourist congestion, would be "heavily taxing" on the Littleton community.

Currently, according to a Colorado Division of Highways I-470 progress report, five alternative routes are still under consideration. All of them show the I-470 corridor directly through or touching the Gates property.

None of them, when studied from an environmental point of view take into consideration a massive development, such as the new Mint, or a heavy load of traffic, such as the flow of tourists to a Mint site, according to Harvey Atchinson, state highway department environmental manager.

When the environmental impact statement was drafted in 1971, explained Atchinson, the location of an intense development on the concerned land was not considered. If the federally required environmental impact statements were drafted today, consideration of the Mint relocation along the I-470 corridor would be crucial, he said.

Because the Mint is only in the speculative stages and because of the late date, the highway department can't afford to back up and consider its impact on the environment of the area, Atchinson explained.

Finally, with national attention zeroing in on the Gates site for the Mint relocation, and I-470 becoming an increasing reality, Gates Rubber Co. finds itself in a financially excellent position.

Should Gates succeed in selling the 58 acre tract and building to the federal government, they will still retain approximatley 490 acres-land which will soar in value once construction of I-470 is underway.

Although a precise figure is impossible to calculate, Gates stands to profit to some degree by selling portions of their remaining acreage to the state as right of way for the interstate.

In addition, the new U.S. Mint and I-470 will probably make the area a more attractive site for industrial and perhaps commercial usage.

And with the relocation of the mint on the Gates Rubber Co. property, I-470 may be virtually assured.

According to the industrial specialist, "The U.S. Mint on the Littleton site would force the federal government to bring pressure for construction of I-470 in order to service the industrial needs of the mint."

Rhea

"GSA and Mint Officials Tour Gates Plant Today"
The Independent, Littleton, Colo.
Tuesday, February 10, 1976

GSA and mint officials tour Gates plant today

Officials of the Denver mint and the General Services Administration were expected to tour the Gates Rubber Co. plant in Littleton this morning (Tuesday). A press briefing was scheduled before the tour, but information was not expected to be available by press time.

A meeting also is being arranged between the GSA and local government officials.

Among those studying the building Tuesday were Frank W. Rhea, facilities project manager in Denver for the Bureau of the Mint; Michael Norton, GSA regional administrator, and Jack Packard and Dave Gess, GSA officials.

As of Monday, mint officials had not contacted either Littleton or Arapahoe county about the proposal to move the mint to Littleton. However, Norton's office called Harold Meyer, Littleton city council president, and the Arapahoe county commissioners to arrange an appointment with the GSA, possibly Wednesday.

Telegram of support

Meyer sent a telegram from the council to Rep. William Armstrong in January, supporting the idea of moving the mint here.

Last Friday Rep. Pat Schroeder asked Frank H. MacDonald, acting director of the Bureau of the Mint, if the bureau had contacted officials in Littleton, Englewood, Arapahoe county, Douglas county, or Denver about the proposal, and "If not, why not?"

MacDonald had written to Schroeder earlier that he had not contacted Littleton officials because "our activities to date have been of an exploratory and informative nature, rather than a formal position of support for the purchase of the Gates facility, and we did not believe that such consultation with Littleton officials would be a appropriate at that time."

In his reply to Schroeder's 29-question letter, MacDonald also stated that:

*The bureau is satisfied that the "at Denver" language in the legislation would not prevent location of the mint in Littleton.

*An extensive cost comparison of Park Hill vs. Gates is being prepared by the GSA and the bureau.

*The Gates plant is accessible for all potential mint automotive traffic using the existing road and highway network. "We would hope that if we went forward with a mint at Littleton, we would not be involved in the I-470 controversy," MacDonald wrote.

*Plans for the use of the old Denver mint are indefinite and undecided, whether the mint moves to Park Hill or Littleton. It may or may not be kept open, and may or may not be a "demonstration" mint for tourists.

How much is $29 million?

Let's face it: $29 million is a lot of money. It is enough to build eight new Littleton city halls. Or about 28 schools like Wilder elementary school. It would pay the annual wage of over 2,000 people, each earning $14,000 a year.

That's how much the mint believes it would save by buying the Gates plant in Littleton instead of building a new mint in Park Hill.

On the other hand, $29 million is not much money, compared to the cost of many other spending programs. It is less than 1/50th of the amount sought this year just to continue research on the controversial B-1 bomber. It is less than twice the cost of the downtown parking garage which the city of Denver proposes to build.

It would bribe only 29 foreign officials, based on Lockheed's admitted payment of $1 million to a high Dutch official. And the cost of the public works employment bill which President Ford vetoed is nearly 214 times the savings envisioned by the mint.

So $29 million is a relative figure, depending on what you compare it with. Relativity also affects the figure depending on from where you look at it.

A lot of us first reacted, "If the government can save that much, the mint should be moved to the Gates plant," because we looked at the idea only from the cost standpoint.

But what if we look at this federal expenditure from the standpoint of what it will or will not accomplish? After all, that's how we look at most federal programs.

What if the mint is moved to Littleton instead of Park Hill, and the downtown mint is closed or converted to other purposes? Will that encourage other industries to move to the suburbs, and discourage them from moving to or expanding in the core city?

If that happens, won't Denver find itself with a smaller tax base and a smaller employment base, probably increasing the crime and welfare load while decreasing the number of dollars available to cope with the problems?

And if that happens, how many additional millions in federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration dollars will be required? How much more in food stamps? How many millions in state and federal make-work programs and welfare programs? How many millions in new superhighways and mass transit so workers can reach the new industrial plants in the outlying suburbs?

It might not take long for the total to reach $29 million.

There are a lot of "ifs" in this chain of possible reactions; but they are realistic "ifs." They should be considered not only by Congress and the Bureau of the Mint, but also by all of us in the metro area who depend ultimately on a healthy core city for our own success.

P.S.—Appraisals

Last week we described some of the gaps which arise between the market value of a property and the value set by the assessor, using the appraisals of the Gates Rubber property and the Geneva Home as examples.

Here is a post script, prompted by a note from W. H. Wallace, Arapahoe county assessor.

"We just today received a complete print-out from the computer, listing all real estate sales in Arapahoe county for 1975," Wallace wrote Friday. "We do this for our own information for controlling valuations, apart from any prodding we get from the state. We're able to determine the sale price of the property from the document fees of 1c per $100.

"In 1975, there were 9,041 sales, involving 48,897 parcels of real estate — over half the total number in the county."

Wallace doesn't think that half the properties in the county actually changed hands in the last year. A number of parcels are often involved in one sale of raw land, and some sites may have changed hands several times during one year.

"As the state encourages us to get the appraised value closer to the market value, it becomes harder for people to just sit on a piece of vacant land to take advantage of its rise in value," Wallace noted.

The assessor has been told by real estate people that although construction has dropped sharply, home resales and sales of raw land are still active. That helps explain the average of more than 170 transactions every week.

"This does show the enormity of the task in trying to stay reasonably current in our appraisals," Wallace concluded; we agree that it is a big problem.

If the mint were moved

The discussion over the location of the U.S. Mint will continue with more heat than light till Sen. William Proxmire opens hearings 24 days from now in Washington.

Last week Rep. William Armstrong went back to the acting director of the mint to get his response to some of the criticisms by Rep. Pat Schroeder. But we aren't expecting any definitive answers until Proxmire's hearings.

Frankly, we don't expect the mint to be moved to Littleton. With Denver opposing the move so strongly, even a $29 million saving may appear to the people in Washington not to be worth the hassle. However, we've been wrong on most of our political predictions in the last few years. So don't bother telling us, "I told you so," when the mint moves into the Gates plant in Littleton!

Till there's a definite answer, this community should be exploring some of the local implications. Take housing, for example:

When the Gates Rubber Co. first announced plans to build a tire factory in Littleton, some people raised questions about the effect on Littleton area housing patterns.

Would the Gates plant bring in "low income" families? Would it increase the tiny minority population of Littleton? How would it affect the school district population? Many of us, believing that Littleton's "white ghetto" status is bad for children, thought the changes would be desirable. Others were quietly concerned that property values might go downhill.

Well, as it turned out, we all wasted a lot of time worrying about will-o-the-wisps.

The Gates plant never got up to full strength before it was closed. The distance to Littleton was not so great that many workers moved here. And those who did move, or who already lived here, were not exactly "low income" families anyway.

Real estate values kept on escalating. Littleton remained virtually lily-white. Families of moderate means had more trouble finding or keeping homes in Littleton; but Gates had nothing to do with the problem.

The same may be true for the mint, although Rep. Schroeder is concerned about housing and transportation for workers. Since the transition from Denver to Littleton would take place over several years, the impact on housing might be negligible.

According to Frank H. MacDonald, acting director of the mint, 82% of the Denver mint's employes live within 10 miles of the downtown mint, in a roughly circular pattern around the mint.

"Inasmuch as the Littleton facility is 12 miles south of the current location, obviously some employes living north of the current mint would have to travel 22 miles to arrive at their place of employment," MacDonald wrote to Armstrong.

"Of course, it does not affect all of them to the same degree. Also, this is meaningful only at this point in time. Certainly as new employes are hired and the mint staff is expanded over the years, we would anticipate that the employes would locate closer to the new facility, wherever it may be."

MacDonald noted earlier, "The housing in Littleton, other suburban locations in the vicinity, and in south Denver tends to be more expensive than the metropolitan area average, such that there would be a shortage of available housing for lower income employes. These employes are, in nearly every case, also members of a minority group. . ."

If the mint were to moye to Littleton, and if a significant number of minority families wanted to live close to work, the Greater Littleton area would be healthier and better off if we could find ways to accommodate these families. Our children would live, play, and go to school with children of other colors: that is much closer to life in the real world than either busing or the existing situation here.

The only federal money available to the Littleton Housing Authority is "Section 8" rent supplement money, Dawn Joralemon, director, said this week.

"If the mint were to move here, we would work closely with the city and the mint to try to help accommodate employes who want to live here," she said. "As far as low income families are concerned, we would try to get some construction money for new Section 8 rental housing, as well as more money for rent supplements in existing housing."

There are still some enormous "ifs" before that would happen. But housing is one of the aspects of the mint discussion which local people can be thinking about now.

You can help USA

Readers who wish to reduce the power of big labor and big business in Presidential campaigns may again instruct the IRS to send $1 of their federal income tax to help elect a President. In joint returns, wives can also donate $1 to this cause. This action neither increases nor reduces the income tax.

The place to mark is Line 8 on the front page of the 1040 form.

'Mint site' will produce $132,000 in taxes in '76

By Garrett Ray

If the U.S. mint expands into the Gates Rubber Co. plant in Littleton, Arapahoe county could lose more than $1.4 million property tax base, according to figures from the Arapahoe county treasurer's office.

In 1976 the empty tire plant will produce $132,241.32 in property tax revenue, including the site, the building, and personal property.

(Presumably this property would be taken off the tax rolls if it were purchased by a public agency.)

Who gets tax money?

Most of the tax money goes to the Littleton school district, followed by Arapahoe county government, the city of Littleton, and South Suburban park district. Smaller amounts go to regional districts like RTD.

Based on the property's 1975 assessed valuation (including personal property) of $1,637,420, here is how much 1975 property tax money will be collected for local government in 1976:

Littleton school district: $93,365.
Arapahoe county: $16,043.
City of Littleton: $13,099.
South Suburban: $6,549.

The school district's total assessed valuation for 1975 is $213,543,895. So the Gates plant represents less than 8/10 of 1% of the total.

Altogether the Gates site includes about 90 acres. A 58-acre chunk is for sale, including the 47 acres on which the plant sits. The tax figures are for only the 47-acre "Tract A." However, the rest of the site is undeveloped, so the additional tax impact would be relatively small if the government were to buy 58 acres.

Tract A carries a 1975 assessed valuation of $306,900 for the land and $1,117,300 for the improvements, primarily the tire plant. Personal property is assessed at $213,220.

The asking price of $8½ million is far more than the valuation, but far less than what the plant cost when it was built in 1968-

property is 30% of its "real value." However, "real value" for tax purpose is not necessarily close to market value: if the total assessed valuation of the Gates land and the plant and land is 30%, the "real value" would be $4,747,333 — only about half the asking price.

What is the plant worth? That's hard to say, but the government may consider it a bargain, particularly when comparing it with new construction.

When it was completed in January 1970, its value was estimated at $21 million, equipped. The plant and land had cost about $12 million, not counting the expensive tire-making equipment.

A knowledgeable real estate person estimates that to replace the plant and site now would cost at least $16-$18 million, or about twice the current asking price.

Can be expanded

The U-shaped building contains 425,000 square feet now, according to Vernon Gabe, Gates' director of corporate real estate. However, if concrete slabs were poured to complete some of the upper floors under the present roof, the plant would have 472,000 square feet.

It is designed to be expanded to 750,000 square feet, he noted. The concrete walls can be moved out to the east and west, and a "court" area can be covered with a roof, Gabe said.

Incidentally, the walls are nearer four inches thick than the two inches mentioned by Rep. Pat Schroeder.

"I'm guessing that these are four-inch 'tilt-up' concrete walls," Gabe said. "That's fairly substantial for a manufacturing

HEARINGS PLANNED

Sen. William Proxmire agreed Monday to hold Senate hearings on the mint issue as soon as he can, which probably will be the first part of March. Rep. William Armstrong (R-Colo.), who announced the news, said he was "more than delighted."

Armstrong says Gates ideal for U.S. mint

By Houstoun Waring

The $21 million Gates Rubber Co. tire plant, which began turning out 3,000 tires a day in Littleton in 1971, could become the new United States mint, according to Congressman William L. Armstrong.

The plant was shut down by a labor strike in August 1973 and never reopened. At that time, Gates decided to phase out of the tire business because of the expense of converting to radial tire manufacture. The Littleton plant has been up for sale ever since.

The plant, which is in the Littleton city limits north of County line rd. and a block west of S. Broadway, contains 400,000 square feet of space and was designed to be expanded to 750,000. The Arapahoe county commissioners widened S. Broadway to four lanes to accommodate the tire workers who never numbered more than 250. If the mint is moved there, the traffic will be heavy because of thousands of tourists. Next to the Air Academy, the mint is Colorado's most popular "sight to see."

Mint says "ideally suited"

Rep. Armstrong said he had been informed by the Bureau of the Mint that it had examined the Gates plant and found it "ideally suited for mint purposes." In a letter to Sen. William Proxmire, chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, Armstrong suggested the Gates plant as an alternative site for the mint.

"There are two advantages to this site," he said. "Instead of building a new mint which would not be 'on line' until 1979, the mint could be producing coins a year earlier at Gates and relieve the growing shortage of coins. Moreover, the Gates plant would save the government almost $30 million, something to be considered in this period when we are trying to reduce expenditures."

Unable to keep up with coin demand, the government has been planning to build a new mint at Park Hill.

Treasury Dept. enthusiastic

"A recent study by the Treasury Dept., indicates that this (Gates) building is almost too good to be true," Armstrong said. The mint employs 464 today and expects to hire 800 when it moves.

Armstrong told the Independent this morning (Thursday) that he thinks the Gates' proposal has an excellent chance of being accepted if the advantage holds up in further studies. "I can't see the committee passing up a chance to save this amount of money," he said. "The mint people feel this is the way to go. It will get coins into production earlier."

Answering Rep. Pat Schroeder's (D-Colo.) cry of "dirty politics," Armstrong said, "I have never been one to go out and seek federal projects in my district. Some people think that is a great way to make a mark for themselves, but I have always taken a broader look. I am just asking the Senate Banking Committee to look at the Gates' proposal."

The cost of the Gates building is reported to be $8.5 million.

Modifications and contingencies would bring the cost of the mint in Littleton to $14,806,000, as opposed to $46,716,000 for the Park Hill site. Armstrong didn't know if the Park Hill land had been purchased by the mint yet.

America makes most of its coins in mints at Denver and Philadelphia. Coins are made under contract for other countries, and medals of a national character also are turned out.

One-time silver coins are now 75% copper and 25% nickel, bonded to a core of pure copper. A few years ago, Congress authorized the mint to make 150 million in Eisenhower dollars out 40% silver content, such coins to be sold to collectors at a premium.

Nickels are now made of 75% copper and 25% nickel while the pennies are 95% copper and 5% zinc.

Here is what the Denver mint produced in 1974:

Dollars, non-silver	$35,466,000
Half dollars	32,312,500
Quarter dollars	54,806,250
Dimes	57,108,300
Five-cent pieces	13,868,300
One-cent pieces	42,350,950

Philadelphia turned out more coins but San Francisco made only pennies.

Private enterprise mint

The firm of Clark & Gruber began turning out gold coins in Denver in 1860, but this did not satisfy the demand for small change. Denver banking houses started issuing paper currency or "shin plasters" to meet this need. The Denver mint was started later on Colfax av. near the Denver civic center. Other cities which have had U.S. mints are Carson City, Nev.; Charlotte, N.C.; Philadelphia; San Francisco; New Orleans, and Dahlonega, Ga., where Green Russell panned gold before discovering it north of Littleton at Dartmouth av. in 1858.

An 'L' on our coins?

Think of it — Bright, shiny new coins, circulating throughout the country with a tiny "L" somewhere on the front.The "L" standing for Littleton, home of the U.S. mint, of course.

It's only a whimsical notion; even if the mint were moved, the "D" for Denver surely would remain. But wouldn't that be the ultimate status symbol?

Unfortunately, many questions more significant than that must be answered before the vacant Gates plant in Littleton can become the new mint.

One important local question is, "Does Littleton want the mint?" That may seem like a silly reaction, for we've seen only pleased smiles in local people's first glimpse of the idea.

However, using the Gates plant for the federal mint, rather than for a private manufacturing plant, would result in a million-dollar drop in Arapahoe county's assessed valuation. The Gates plant, even sitting vacant, is bringing in well over $100,000 a year in local property tax. If it were bought by the federal government, that revenue would be gone. Whether money from other sources — increased tourism, stimulated industrial development on the Gates industrial park, etc — would make up for this is conjecture.

We doubt if there's anyone who would not like to see the Gates plant occupied and busy again. But strictly from a selfish, "what's in it for us" standpoint, Littleton would be better off if the building were bought by private industry — providing not only a payroll, but continuing the property tax base and perhaps inventory taxes as well.

With the attractive site, flexible space, and bargain price, it's likely that some manufacturer will buy the building before too long, now that the economy shows signs of gaining strength.

Of course, we should not look at this from a selfish, parochial view. If the federal government can really save $29 million by buying Gates instead of building at Park Hill, that saving to all taxpayers far outweighs the loss of local tax base. And that's important — particularly when the Gates site by itself is only a drop in the bucket of our total valuation.

While the cost saving is an important point, it is also one of the big unanswered questions. Rep. Pat Schroeder, who opposes the move, says the cost savings outlined by the Bureau of the Mint are little more than guesses. She has raised questions about whether the Gates building can be remodeled at a reasonable cost, if indeed it can be remodeled at all, for a mint.

She probably is simply raising all the troublesome points she can think of right now, to delay a change till everyone can take a closer look. Fortunately, Sen. William Proxmire has agreed to hold hearings in March on the proposal. That will give everyone time and opportunity to take a hard look at the costs.

There are considerations which go beyond money. Our first reaction was, "Is it in the best interests of the metro area to move a major government facility out of the downtown area, encouraging the 'flight to the suburbs' which exists already?" But, according to Rep. William Armstrong, the old mint downtown would remain open if Littleton were chosen for the new facility. This would not happen if the Park Hill site were selected. So if maintaining activity downtown is a concern, the Littleton site may serve that objective better than the East Denver site.

Another important concern is the social and environmental impact of the two sites. What are the advantages and disadvantages to the Park Hill area of a new "clean" industry? What will happen to the area if the mint is not built there? Can better economic and social purposes be found for the old mint building than making coins and entertaining tourists?

And what would be the impact on south Littleton of a U.S. mint? Would the move encourage the Regional Transportation District to abandon its silly scheme for a station at Ridge rd. in favor of a station farther south, where it ou ght to be?

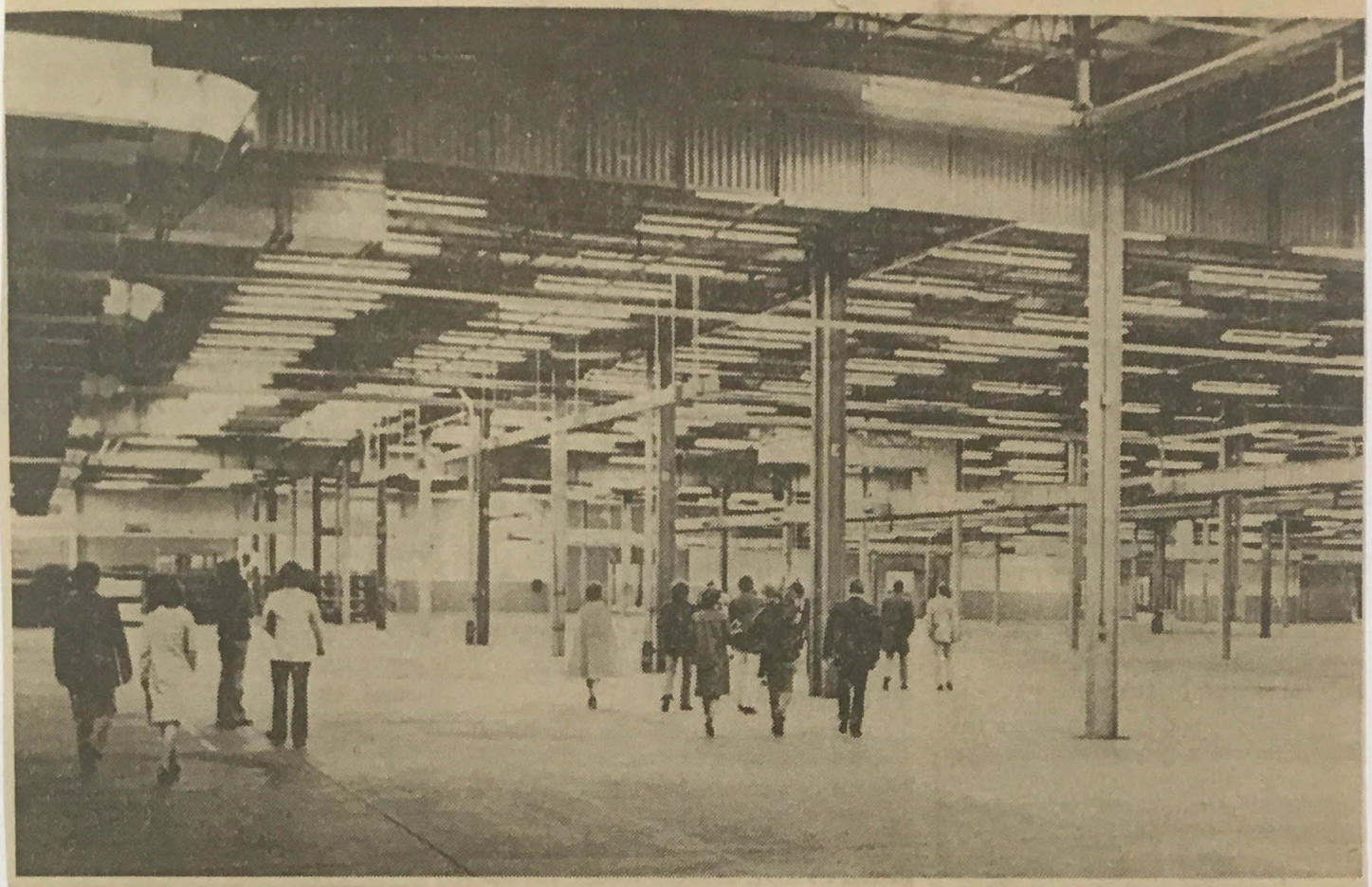
Would Littleton become — to its surprise — a tourist and convention mecca, luring visitors with the U.S. mint, Chatfield reservoir, and Jose's Family Restaurant?

What impact would the mint have on highway patterns, particularly the proposed I-470, which we don't think can be justified now?

What about land development? Would the mint attract other industry? Or would it spread our single-family sprawl with more subdivisions? Would many mint workers want to move to Littleton? Would they be able to? Would the community provide the kind of housing which mint employes could afford?

Lots of unanswered questions — too many to make an intelligent judgment on the idea yet. But it is certainly worth considering. The Senate hearings will provide some answers. But many answers will have to come from some open-minded discussion of the implications, right here in Littleton.

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Denver Post Photo by Ed Maker

MEMBERS OF THE NEWS MEDIA ARE GIVEN TOUR OF IDLE GATES RUBBER CO. PLANT

The plant was built in 1971 at an estimated $12 million, but firm ended tire-making operations shortly after.

Team Finds Merit in Gates Plant as Mint

By PATRICK A. McGUIRE
Denver Post Staff Writer

A team of government inspectors began an examination of the idle Gates Rubber Co. plant in Littleton Tuesday, speaking favorably of the structure as a possible site for a new Denver Mint.

Rep. Bill Armstrong, R-Colo., maintains that use of the Gates plant would save $29 million in construction costs, and the team of General Services Administration (GSA) engineers is to prove that figure true or false.

But even before they began their inspection, Mike Norton, regional director of the GSA, told reporters, "There will be a minimum savings of $20 million — an absolute minimum."

Frank Rhea, the U.S. Mint facilities project manager in Denver, said, "As long as it has a pleasing appearance and is structurally sound, I feel we have an appropriate solution."

Until the Littleton site was suggested by Armstrong, the U.S. government was planning to build a new Mint at an estimated $47 million, on land it has purchased at the Park Hill Golf Course.

The Gates plant was built in 1971 at an estimated cost of $12 million. Gates ended its tire-making operations shortly after and the 425,000-square-foot building has been on the auction block since.

Rep. Pat Schroeder, D-Colo., whose district would include the Park Hill site, has claimed the Gates plant doesn't meet Treasury Department standards.

But Rhea, at a press conference preceding the GSA tour of the plant, contradicted some of her claims.

For instance, he said there is no specifications of how thick the walls in a mint must be. Schroeder claimed the Gates walls are only two inches thick, compared with a required 12.

The Gates walls, in fact, are nearly nine inches thick, and Rhea noted that if a new mint were to be built, wall thickness would be left to an architect.

He said thick walls would be used to prevent energy loss and not to thwart potential thieves from drilling inside. "We don't need massive walls to protect the money," he said. "We're dealing with coins that contain no silver and gold. They would be very heavy and we have a guard force to protect them."

He also said the original specifications for 700,000 square feet of floor space have been reduced to about 450,000 with the removal of a strip production feature from the new mint.

That strip production would have enabled the plant to melt metals — strip them — and pour into ingots. But Rhea said an uncertainty about the future of coinage had prompted the Treasury to delay that phase.

Once GSA has made its study it will make a recommendation to the Senate Banking Committee, which is conducting hearings into the site of the new Mint.

Treasury Secretary William Simon has promised endorsement of the Littleton site — which has an $8.5 million price tag — if the $29 million savings figure is accurate.

And so is Ms. Brooks

Mint's pilfered pennies still missing

By JACK ANDERSON

THE STRANGE CASE of the pilfered pennies helped to send earnest Mary Brooks, the harassed director of the U.S. Mint, to the hospital last November with nervous exhaustion. She is still quietly recuperating.

Many pressures contributed to the strain that has kept her away from her office for more than three months. But the incident that upset her the most, according to friends, was the mysterious disappearance of a dozen aluminum pennies on Capitol Hill.



Anderson

The experimental coins were delivered to the Senate and House banking committees for the members to inspect. That's the last the authorities saw of most of the pennies, which are worth thousands of dollars apiece to anyone brash enough to risk federal prosecution. Within a few years, their individual value may be as high as $100,000.

Poor Ms. Brooks was responsible for the rare coins. She had to get them back or report them stolen. But it would have been awkward for her to accuse members of Congress of theft. She would have been obliged to investigate the very committee members who oversee the U.S. Mint.

We published the story of the missing coins on April 21. This put Ms. Brooks on the spot, but she was unable to solve the disappearance. Meanwhile, the lightfingered legislators still haven't returned the valuable coins.

The embattled mint director finally arranged for hospitalization last November and disappeared as quietly as the pennies. Her friends say she hopes to be back in her office in a few days on a limited basis.

Another problem that weighed heavily upon her was a monumental coinage study, which may result in dollar coins, two-cent pieces and other new mintings.

She had argued that two-cent pieces would stop vending machine operators from escalating prices five cents at a time. The dollar coins not only have become realistic as they diminish in value, but they will far outlast paper currency, she contended.

All a spokesman at the mint would say was that he expected the boss back in the office "in a short time."

Footnote: In an earlier column, we reported that Ms. Brooks had tried to block the minting of 65,000 experimental aluminum pennies. This was disputed by Coin World, the coin collector's bible.

We not only have secret mint documents which back up our story, but we spoke personally to Ms. Brooks who confirmed that the minting had been carried out by her aides without her knowledge. Apparently someone slipped Coin World a wooden nickel.

MEAT STEW: Not all bureaucrats learned the lessons of Watergate. When a federal takeover of meat inspection programs loomed, New York state meat inspections director L.R. Crowell had this advice for his staff in a private memo:

"Upon receipt of this memo, please start destroying regional files . . . anything of a confidential nature should first be torn up." He ordered destruction of all "investigative materials" and "quarantine herd and flock files. Do not turn any regional files over to the USDA (U.S. Department of Agriculture)," he warned.

Reached for comment, Crowell said the files were legally destroyed and the USDA didn't want them anyway. "What is this, a cross examination?" he asked.

Life expectancy of Gates plant now an issue in picking mint site

News Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Rep. Pat Schroeder, D-Colo., Friday asked the Bureau of the Mint for an estimate on the life expectancy of the Littleton Gates Rubber Co. plant proposed as an alternate site for the Denver Mint.

If the plant has a short life expectancy, she said, that could erase the nearly $29 million the bureau claims would be saved by moving mint operations there instead of constructing a new facility in Denver.

In a letter to the bureau's acting director, Frank MacDonald, Mrs. Schroeder noted that while federal structures are designed to last between 60 and 100 years, private buildings have a much shorter life span. She said in most cases a private structure has a maximum 30-year life expectancy.

She said if mint operations are moved to the Gates plant the bureau might have to abandon it and build a costly new mint within 30 years.

Mrs. Schroeder's question was one of 13 submitted to MacDonald Friday. She anticipates sending him yet another letter with 58 questions concerning the Littleton proposal.

Mrs. Schroeder wants the bureau to proceed with plans for a new mint at Denver's Park Hill Golf Course, which is in her district.

Treasury Secretary William Simon and Rep.

(Continued on page 19)

Rep. Schroeder wants 'life' estimate on Gates plant

(Continued from page 5)

William Armstrong, R-Colo., believe the bureau should move mint operations to the Gates plant if the building is adequate and can justify the nearly $29 million savings figure. Littleton is in Armstrong's district.

Meanwhile, an inspection team composed of bureau and General Services Administration personnel will visit the Littleton plant the latter part of next week to re-evaluate bureau findings regarding the facility there.

The Park Hill and Littleton sites will be considered by the Senate Banking Committee during hearings on a House-passed mint authorization bill beginning Feb. 27. The legislation was sponsored by Mrs. Schroeder.

The bureau estimates it would cost $17.8 million to buy, renovate and modify the Gates plant, compared with $46.7 million for a new mint at the Denver golf course.

Friday morning, Denver city planner Alan Canter met here with bureau officials to discuss the Littleton proposal at a closed meeting. Among those present were MacDonald, John Harper, the bureau's congressional liaison man, and Dan Buck, Mrs. Schroeder's legislative aide.

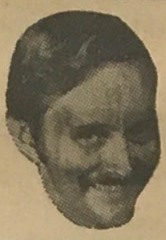
Canter represented the Denver city government, which supports retention of the mint within the city limits. The city acquired the 35-acre Park Hill site and then sold it to the bureau for $1.5 million.

During the meeting, Buck said, MacDonald rejected Mrs. Schroeder's request for material justifying the bureau's cost figures for the Littleton location.

"He (MacDonald) said he didn't think the Freedom of Information Act covered that," Buck said.

He also quoted MacDonald as saying that the bureau might have to set up a special contingency fund if Mrs. Schroeder continued submitting questions to him. He indicated, however, that he would answer her on the life-expectancy question in about a week.

Denver Post 2/10/76



Here's Denver

by JACK KISLING

That's One 'L' of a Note

WHY NOT TURN a tire factory into a coin factory? Tires are round and so are coins; both are critically affected by inflation; either is hard to change during rush hour, and so on.

The air resounds with debate about that, much of it centered on how many millions it's going to cost us to keep making nickels and dimes. Experts are among us even now to see whether a tire plant or a golf course would be the best place to do it. Even if they settle for an abandoned Rockybilt, it ain't gonna be cheap.

And what about that little, tiny "D" they stamp on all the coins over behind City Hall? If they move to Arapahoe County, will that have to be changed to a little, tiny "L"?

Nope, says Treasury PR aide Jim Parker. "The Pentagon's actually in Arlington, Va., but they call it Washington. It's a matter of tradition." Same goes for the Denver Mint.

Pity. It had sort of a high-class ring to it. Philadelphia, San Francisco and Littleton.

WHEN YOU'RE DOWN and out — strapped to a stretcher with life-support plumbing sticking from your skin like quills — there's nothing like the siren's mounting crescendo as the ambulance approaches. Unless it's the diminuendo of the same siren fading into the distance without stopping.

That's how it was for Bill Gagnon, who in his years of newspapering has heard quite a few ambulances, including the ones they put him in last Thursday. Bill, who covers the State Capitol beat for the Pueblo Chieftain-Star Journal, was stricken in the Statehouse pressroom with an apparent heart attack.

The Denver General emergency men arrived, administered aid and trundled Bill through swirling snow into an ambulance. A flick of the starter key, and — nothing. Dead battery.

A second ambulance was dispatched. "I can hear it coming," the driver reassured Bill. Soon, Bill heard it too. Coming, then going. Someone else's ambulance. It's a busy world.

Moments later, Bill's backup ambulance drove up and whisked him, as fast as one can whisk on snowy streets, to DGH.

Bill spent a relatively uneventful Friday in intensive care, was released Saturday and got home for what was left of the weekend.

That's my idea of a diehard.

YOU READ IT here first:

It is easier to swim upstream than it is to swim downstream.

That is, given the average river with a current of, say, five miles an hour. I think.

This was explained to me by Capt. Eugene R. Guild, USA Ret., who gave up gunnery in 1938 after 20 years in the Coast Artillery, then swam all over the world looking for a nice place to swim. He finally settled on Glenwood Springs because of that swell big warm-water pool across the road from the old Colorado Hotel.

He's 80 now, claims he feels 40, swims half a mile every day in the steaming Glenwood brine, and knows a lot of remarkable things about swimming.

Going upstream, for example. It's easier, he says, because the wind usually blows upstream, taking with it a thin, quarter-inch layer of water, which helps the swimmer along.

Also, wavelets kicked up by lumps on the river bottom move against the current, helping some more. The result, the captain says he's found by measuring, is that he can swim 100 yards upstream with about three fewer strokes than it takes him to go the same distance downstream.

He also knows how to see clearly under water.

Simply cup your hands over your eyebrows, blow a big bubble and trap it over your eyes. You can see well enough through it to read the date on a dime, the captain claims, and he plans this spring to publish a swimmer's guidebook going into much finer detail in these matters than can be attempted here.

In December, while President Ford was in Vail, Captain Guild invited him over to Glenwood for a dip, because he thinks the pool's salty warmth is good for a guy. "Be assured," he wrote to Ford, "no one will know you are coming or are here."

Maybe that discouraged the President. Or maybe it's that going against the current isn't his bag. At any rate, the White House cordially declined.

Rocky Mtn. 2/6/6

Moving the mint

Editor: On first thought, the utilization of the Gates' building in Littleton for the U.S. Mint seems very practical. In the long run, however, would that decision save the U.S. government money?

As more and more of Denver's industrial, business and government facilities, as well as a good portion of its population, make the exodus to the suburbs, what happens to the city? Should we not gain some insights into our own problems by studying the recent government "bail out" of New York City, which cost the American taxpayer a "cool" two billion dollars?

This should be a problem of great concern for the suburbs, as well as the city, since most suburbanites must depend on the city for their means of livelihood. It seems reasonable to believe that if the people of greater metropolitan Denver were more concerned about its future well-being, this issue would become, not just another political football, but rather a problem to be solved with thoughtful consideration and intelligent action.

MRS. OPAL HAMMOND

Denver

Simon urged to retract Littleton mint support

Ted Bryant, a Republican candidate for Congress in Denver, Thursday urged Treasury Secretary William Simon to take back his "conditional" endorsement of a Littleton site for the Denver Mint.

In a telegram to Simon, Bryant asked the secretary to "repudiate" an endorsement reported Thursday in the News.

The government already is "morally committed" to a site at the Park Hill Golf Course in northeast Denver, Bryant said, and the Park Hill site has obvious economic and sociological advantages.

Bryant told a reporter he is concerned removal of the mint from Denver to the suburbs would further weaken the core city.

Sources in Simon's office said the secretary had given conditional approval to the Littleton site — a now-vacant factory building owned by the Gates Rubber Co. — if the Bureau of the Mint can demonstrate a $29 million saving and if the Gates building is adequate.

Bryant agreed that potential savings of money — whatever they are — have to be considered, but said they ought to be measured against the impact on Denver of removing the mint.

Bryant, a former legislator and regional federal official, is one of three GOP candidates seeking the First District seat in Congress held by Rep. Pat Schroeder, D-Colo.

Rocky Mtn. News
2/6/76

Legislators recommend mint remain in Denver

Sens. Regis Groff and Dennis Gallagher, both D-Denver, released a resolution Monday urging federal officials to leave the U.S. Mint in the Denver city limits.

Groff said they'll introduce the resolution in the Senate after they consult with Rep. Pat Schroeder, D-Colo., who has been leading efforts in Washington to keep the mint in Denver.

The issue is whether to build a new mint on the Park Hill Golf Course, as Groff and Gallagher favor, or put it in a vacant Gates Rubber Co. plant in Littleton.

The resolution says moving the mint outside Denver "would severely injure the economy of the state capital."

The purpose of the resolution is to urge the Colorado congressional delegation to support the Park Hill site.

Rocky Mtn.News - 2/10/6

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SITE SELECTION

Aide to Push Mint Survey

SEE STORY PAGE 1

Frank Rhea, U.S. Mint facilities project manager in Denver, said Thursday he hopes his special task force will complete its evaluation of the idle Gates Rubber Co. building in Littleton by the end of next week.

The engineering study was ordered Wednesday after Treasury Secretary William Simon told a House appropriations subcommittee in Washington Tuesday that his department will endorse use of the building for a new mint if the structure is found to be acceptable and if it would provide a saving of $29 million.

PARK HILL AREA

Use of the building has been suggested as an alternative for building a new mint in the Park Hill area.

Rhea said his group of about 10 specialists will determine whether the Littleton facility can be used for a mint.

"We'll make sure that it is acceptable and avoid getting locked in on a decision that could prove to be wrong," he said.

His team will be made up of mint personnel and architectural, mechanical, electrical and structural engineers provided by the General Services Administration (GSA) office in Denver. Dave Jess is director of the project for the GSA.

LAST DECEMBER

Rhea said he made the estimate last December that the Gates building would, if found to be acceptable, result in a savings of $29 million.

"We'll see what we come up with this time," he said.

After making a detailed study of all systems in the building, Rhea said he would make a revised estimate of the cost of modifying the structure to house a mint and give his report to Frank McDonald, acting mint director in Washington.

Rhea said "quite a few" modifications would be necessary, including construction of coin storage vaults.

government an end to the destructive debate that has in recent months come to mark our political process," he said.

CIA PROBE HIT

The secretary also had harsh words for congressional investigations into past misdeeds of the Central Intelligence Agency.

"Leaks, sensational investigations and the demoralization of our intelligence services are systematically depriving our government of the ability to respond" to Communist pressure, he said. "If America is to be safe, we must cease dismantling and demoralizing our intelligence services."

Applause interrupted the 47-minute speech four times, and the secretary received a 46-second standing ovation at the end.

Kissinger skipped over many sections of the 43-page prepared text of his speech, including one that read, "When the executive is disavowed repeatedly and publicly, other governments wonder who speaks for America and what an American commitment means."

Questioned by members of the audience about American involvement in the former Portuguese African colony of Angola, Kissinger said that "basically, the African countries want to determine their own future."

The presence in Angola of 11,000 Cubans and "hundreds of millions of dollars" worth of Soviet material have

diplomatic pursuits." Despite mistakes, he indicated, American diplomacy — from the time that Revolutionary statesmen used European rivalries to aid the cause of independence — has had a good record.

"For more than three decades, America has, despite setbacks and mistakes, conducted a remarkably effective foreign policy," he said.

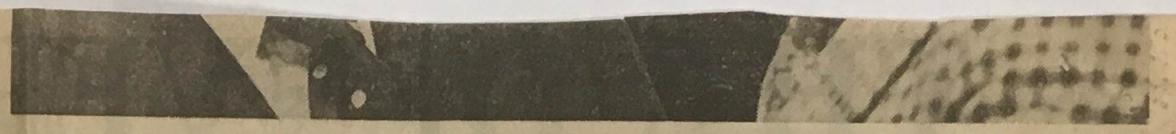
History "has made America the guardian of the best values of mankind, for no other free nation is strong enough to replace us," Kissinger said. Foreign policy, he said, must be conducted with the "twin strands of firmness and conciliation."

'SLOGANS OF PAST'

Conduct of a successful foreign policy, he said, could be imperiled by "slogans of a past we thought we had transcended," such as "that defense spending is wasteful at best and produces conflict at worst, that American intelligence activities are immoral and that the necessary

"The President has this responsibility, and he must be permitted to exercise it on behalf of the entire nation."

Kissinger's speech in Laramie was one of a series he has been making in a number of cities to explain foreign policy directly to citizens.



Denver Post Photo by Duane Howell

SEN. GALE McGEE, RIGHT, INTRODUCES SECRETARY OF STATE HENRY KISSINGER
McGee also chose questions from the audience following Kissinger's speech at University of Wyoming.

SAVINGS CONSIDERATION

Simon Triggers Study on Mint-Site Shift

FROM PAGE 1

building a new mint in Park Hill, McDonald had said that he would only inform the Senate committee of the alternative site and possible savings, and that he would not testify as an advocate.

The Simon-Armstrong exchange, and Simon's assurances that the Treasury would opt for the lower-cost mint, has shifted the Mint Bureau position into that of a potential advocate for the Littleton site, McDonald said.

McDonald said the study of the Littleton site will be headed by Frank Rhea, the mint facility project manager in Denver, who will be aided by engineers of the General Services Administration (GSA) in Denver.

POSSIBLY NEXT WEEK

The study, he said, may be completed as early as next week.

Armstrong, who has tried to maintain a position of neutrality on the mint site after his disclosure of the reported $29 million savings with the Littleton site, acknowledged Wednesday that Simon's discussion of potential savings came in response to questions put to him by Armstrong.

"He assured us that if the savings are apparent, Treasury will support the move (to the Littleton site)," Armstrong said.

'PROPER POSTURE'

"I think that's the proper posture for the Treasury Department to be in," Armstrong continued. "To support the Littleton site if it's feasible."

Refelcting on Simon's reputation as a fiscal conservative, Armstrong added that "there's no way" the Treasury secretary would stay with the plan to build the new mint on the Park Hill site if the savings of the Littleton site are proved.

The controversy which flared over the mint location came after Armstrong disclosed last week that the Mint Bureau had prepared a statement estimating that the idle Gates plant in Littleton could be acquired and remodeled at a cost of $17.8 million, $28.9 million less than the $47.6 million contained in the authorization bill for the Park Hill Mint.

ESTIMATE DISPUTED

Rep. Pat Schroeder, D-Colo., who last year was the apparent victor in winning the decision from the Mint Bureau for the Park Hill site, has disputed the new estimate of savings.

She said the $47.6 million estimated cost of the Park Hill site was simply "picked out of the air" on the basis of available funds, not on the basis of specifications for the proposed plant at the Park Hill site.

Man on Bond Pending Murder Trial Arrested as 'Felon Carrying Gun'

A 27-year-old Denver man, on bond awaiting trial for a murder, was charged Thursday with a count called "felon illegally carrying a gun" following his arrest Tuesday night.

policemen at Fernando's Tavern, 1000 Santa Fe Drive, during a scuffle, and a .22-caliber revolver was taken from him, patrolmen said.

Moreno is on bond awaiting trial in con-

Vol. 84

THE DENVER POST

No. 189

The Voice of the Rocky Mountain Empire® *Denver, Colo.—Climate Capital of the World—Thursday, February 5, 1976* *15 Cents, 68 Pages*

propriated for emergencies but hasn't placed a priority on spending enough money to make the facility a top-flight operation, Mitchell indicated.

"It's barely hanging on," he said.

If the federal government acquires the park, it intends to continue its present use and possibly expand its function as an entertainment center.

TRIGGERED BY SIMON

New Survey of Mint Site Ordered

By LEONARD LARSEN
Chief, Denver Post Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Top-level federal pressure—directly from Treasury Secretary William Simon—has been added to suggestions that the site for the new Denver Mint be moved from Park Hill to Littleton.

Should an engineering task force, ordered Wednesday to make an immediate study of the Littleton site, report that use of an idle Gates Rubber Co. plant is feasible both from a "technical and economic standpoint," Mint officials "probably" will advocate the site change, the chief Mint Bureau spokesman said Wednesday.

Frank McDonald, acting Mint director, said the engineering study—a detailed examination of the Gates plant as an alternative to proposed Mint construction in Park Hill—was set in motion by Simon's statements Tuesday to a House appropriations subcommittee.

Responding to questions by Rep. Bill Armstrong, R-Colo., Simon told the panel that if the Gates plant is acceptable from a space and construction standpoint and if a savings of $29 million in the site shift is approved, then the Treasury Department will endorse the proposal.

McDonald, describing the site selection after Simon's statement as "a whole new ball game," said the engineering task force probably will begin work by the weekend in an effort to complete the study of the Littleton site as soon as possible.

He stressed that he and other Mint officials want to be prepared on the task-force findings in time for the Feb. 27 meeting of the Senate Banking Committee where the mint construction authorization is scheduled for hearing.

Asked whether he will testify at that hearing in favor of the shift to the Littleton site if the task force supports use of the Gates plant, McDonald said:

"That appears to be the situation."

Last week, after Armstrong first told of the potential of $29 million in savings by using the existing Gates plant instead of

Continued on page 2.
Task force hopes to finish study by end of next week. Page 17.



Rocky Mountain News

Denver's Morning Newspaper

Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

Colorado's First Newspaper—Founded in 1859

117TH YEAR, NO. 289

Published by Denver Publishing Co.
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DENVER, COLORADO 80201, THURSDAY, FEB. 5, 1976

METRO EDITION

FORECASTS: Chance of snow
Details on page 109

15¢

112 PAGES

Unqualified support depends on $29 million cost break

Simon favors Gates mint site

By BOB DUKE
News Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Treasury Secretary William Simon has conditionally endorsed the proposed transfer of Denver Mint operations to a vacant Gates Rubber Co. plant in Littleton, the News learned Tuesday.

However, according to sources in his office, his continued support of the proposal is contingent on the Bureau of the Mint proving its contentions that the move would save nearly $29 million in construction costs for a new facility and that the Gates building is adequate for mint operations.

Until recently, the bureau had recommended that a new mint be constructed at Park Hill Golf Course in Denver for $46.7 million. But in December, the bureau abruptly released a study showing the federal government could save by acquiring the Gates plant and renovating it for a total cost of $17.8 million.

Simon revealed his tentative position on the mint issue during testimony Monday before the House subcommittee on Treasury, post office and general government.

Pressed by subcommittee member Rep. William Armstrong, R-Colo., Simon said mint operations should be shifted from the present Denver location to Littleton if a nearly $29 million savings were possible and if the Gates plant met federal specifications.

VISIT TO PLANT PLANNED

The Treasury secretary emphasized he wants the Bureau of the Mint to re-evaluate its findings on the Gates building before he will commit himself fully to the Littleton site.

An inspection team of bureau and General Services Administration (GSA) officials plan to visit the Gates plant next week, with the exact date still to be announced.

If data gathered by the team is favorable to the Littleton location, Simon will recommend the site to both the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and the Senate Banking Committee, which is to hold hearings on a House-passed mint authorization bill starting Feb. 27.

Simon's conditional endorsement of the Littleton site — in Armstrong's district — drew a heated response from Rep. Pat Schroeder, D-Colo., who favors keeping the new mint in her district at Park Hill.

She charged Armstrong, who favors the Littleton proposal, knew in advance that Simon would back the proposal conditionally during subcommittee hearings on the Treasury Department's 1977 budget.

"It was certainly no accident that Mr. Armstrong asked Mr. Simon how he stood on the Littleton proposal," Mrs. Schroeder said. "Mr. Armstrong knew what the secretary would say."

FIGURES CHALLENGED

Mrs. Schroeder, who has challenged the Bureau of the Mint's cost figures for the Gates plant, accused Armstrong and Simon of using the subcommittee hearings to "play Republican politics.

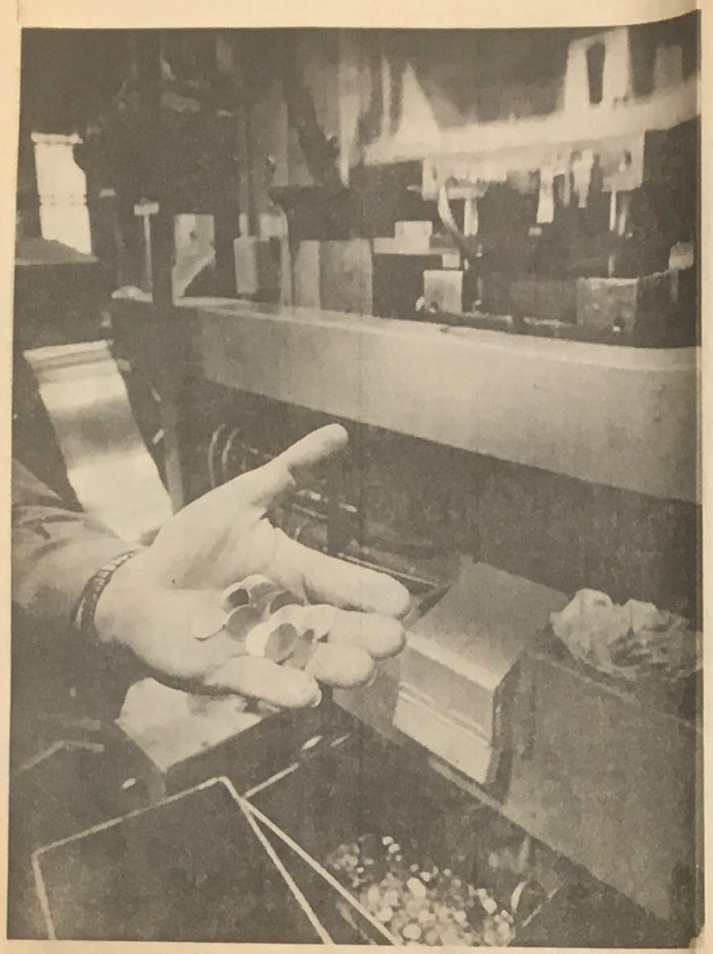
"It was all very convenient. Mr. Armstrong asked the right question and Mr. Simon gave the right answer."

She said Simon showed total disregard for a 1973 Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) report stating that moving the mint outside Denver would undermine federal efforts to revitalize the city's core area.

Armstrong said if the bureau-GSA evaluation team determines there would be no savings in moving the mint to Littleton, he would oppose the proposal.

The Colorado Republican said he had no advance inkling Simon would conditionally support the Littleton location.

"I was very pleased at his position, since it corresponded with mine," Armstrong said.



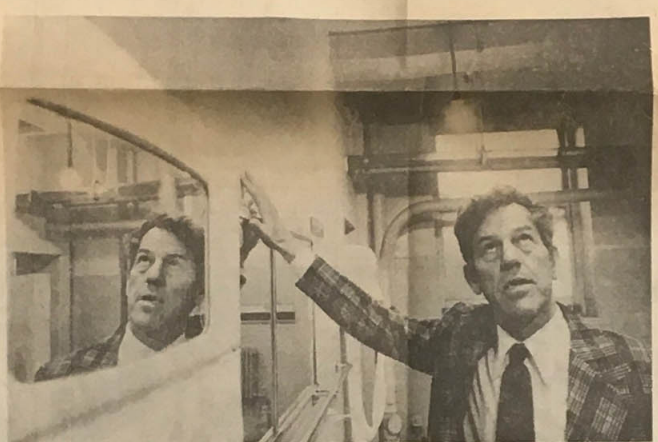
Denver Post Photos by STEVE LARSON

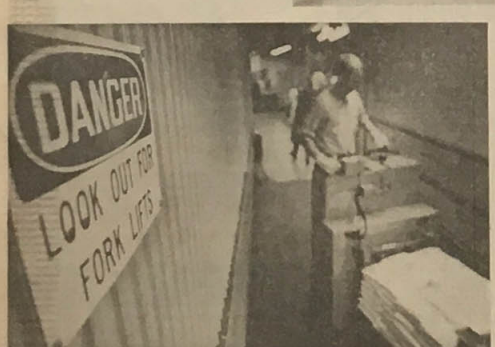


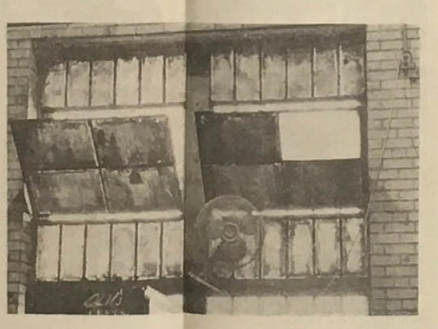
FOREMAN JAMES MARTIN SHOUTS TO BE HEARD OVER ROAR, BANGING OF STAMPING MACHINES

Sizewise, Old Mint Not Worth a Cent

Harry Lawrence, above, mint assistant superintendent, holds penny blanks that have just come from the press next to him. Blurred section at top is descending die holder, stamping out roll of sheet copper behind Lawrence's wrist. At right, Frank Rhea, program manager for the planned new mint, feels the quivering wall in a basement washroom. He'd like another inspection made to guarantee plant safety.







Looking out for fork lifts, above, is very necessary. Aisles in the old mint were intended for small, hand-pulled carts. The original mint had no forced ventilation. At upper right, this is the most forceful ventilation currently to be found in one of the hottest places—an electric fan, here unplugged for the winter. Only a 24-hour supply of copper and nickel rolls can be taken inside the mint. The rest, like these at right, stay outside, but inclement weather doesn't hurt them.



By BOB JAIN
Denver Post Staff Writer

Ten billion pennies, enough for more than 40 cents for every person in the United States, were minted last year. But that's still not enough to satisfy a demand that grows 10 per cent a year.

That's part of the problem that faces the Denver Mint, which produced about 45 per cent of those 10 billion copper coins in the fiscal year that ended last June 30. Most of the rest were stamped out in the Philadelphia Mint, with about 29 million coming from San Francisco.

The 70-year-old U.S. Mint on W. Colfax Ave., between Cherokee and Delaware Sts., is jammed with machinery for producing pennies, nickels, dimes, quarters, 50-cent pieces and dollars. It was built for a more relaxed age, with marble halls and a miniature grand staircase that the public never sees.

It also has basement storage bins too small to store more than 20 days' production of coins, floors so shaky the entire building jumps under the impact of stamping machines, and such an inconvenient floor plan that no production line exists. As pieces come out of one machine they must be carted for varying distances to another machine for succeeding operations.

Nonetheless, says Frank Rhea, program manager for the new mint being planned, there would be no new mint if poor conditions were the present mint's only drawback. It's those 10 billion pennies — or to be more precise, it's the 4,465,222,100 that Denver produced during the 1975 fiscal year, plus the 97,679,775 nickels, 370,757,100 dimes, 29,667,100 quarters (12,356,000 of them the new Bicentennial issue), 151,051,100 half-dollars (97,636,000 of them Bicentennial) and 56,075,710 non-silver dollars (21,048,710 of them Bicentennial).

Thin Reserve

That's enough, with the Philadelphia and San Francisco production (San Francisco makes no quarters, halves or dollars), for present usage, but with "a very thin reserve," Rhea said.

"What we are interested in and need is a new mint," Mrs. Betty Higby, Denver mint director, said. ". . . This (present) building is a monument, and we need a manufacturing plant."

Harry Lawrence, assistant mint superintendent, agreed. Despite the nature of its product, he said, a mint is merely a stamping mill.

The present mint has 175,000 square feet, "including every nook and cranny," Lawrence said, but the new mint will need 450,000 square feet.

That will allow space for the stamping machines to be housed behind soundproof walls, for a production line to be set up, with pieces issuing from one machine at the feeding point of the next machine, and for sufficent storage and loading space, so incoming rolls of sheet copper and nickel don't have to wait for scrap to be loaded at the single dock, and vice versa.

Mrs. Higby was disappointed when the city failed to obtain a site along the South Platte River.

"It would have served our need and it would have cleaned up the area and made it attractive," she said.

She is disappointed too in the slowness in selecting a site for the new mint and starting construction.

"If we started to build a new mint in February, it would take until 1980 to get it into production," she said, with the first eight months taken up with design.

Despite handicaps, the beat goes on in the Florentine palace-type building, 24 hours a day, five days a week.

No one knows what happens to all those pennies. Attrition and loss surely don't balance the prodigious production, yet as fast as they come out, they are eagerly accepted in trade with a shortage always threatening.

"There's been talk of producing a two-cent piece," Rhea said. "If that should replace the one-cent piece I think we would have to put out just as many."

State Unit to Discuss Jails

By JOHN TOOHEY
Denver Post Staff Writer

A moratorium on new jail construction imposed by a 1972 state law could be lifted some time [illegible] if efforts of a new advisory committee bear fruit.

The committee of 15, appointed recently by Paul Quinn, director of the Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, will meet for the first time Feb. 6. At least four applications for permission to build new jails or holding facilities will be given the committee.

The moratorium was imposed by legislation setting up a statewide community corrections system. The committee to review applications for new jails and set standards for their construction, remodeling and operation was authorized in that bill.

The committee will advise and recommend approval or denial of new jail plans, Joe Murdock, division deputy director, said Friday.

Representatives of the National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture also will attend.

Murdock said applications for new jails and plans for their construction have been received from Clear Creek, Pueblo and Douglas Counties. Aurora also is finishing plans for a detention area in its new police building, he said.

The committee includes: Russ Reddick and Victor Langhart, architects; Clark Buckler, director of Colorado Counties, Inc.; B. C. Blackwell, Clear Creek County commissioner; Charles Pitts, Arapahoe County commissioner; Harold Bray, Jefferson County sheriff; Mrs. Virginia Gray, Colorado Council on Criminal Justice member; Mercy Medina, Denver Employ-Ex staff member; Bill Gradishar, Pueblo County commissioner; James Dumas, State Public Defenders' Office; Virgil Mason, San Juan County sheriff; Vince Hardiman, an ex-offender from Denver; Lou Brown, Larimer County administrator; William Taylor, Colorado Department of Health, and Boulder Dist. Judge Richard Dana.

Filmstrip Available On Free Enterprise

Free enterprise, the economic foundation of the United States, is the subject of an Associated Press filmstrip available at the Denver Public Library.

The program is part of a series of award-winning educational filmstrips produced by the AP. It offers an historical perspective in noting that as the country celebrates its Bicentennial, it also is 200 years since the publication of Adam Smith's "The Wealth of Nations," the first major description of a free economy.

"The Free Enterprise System" studies how the system functions in the nation's economy, how it has changed since Adam Smith's days, and looks at the future of free enterprise in America.

It includes taped interviews with authorities such as economist Arthur Okun and Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., as well as educators and officials of big and small business.

The filmstrip is made available by The Denver Post and may be borrowed from the library by calling 573-5152, ext. 206.

Man Stabbed, Found Dead in Alley

A 24-year-old Denver man was found dead of stab wounds in an alley at the rear of 522 21st St. at 12:30 a.m. Monday, Detective Phil Dinan reported.

Dinan identified the dead man as Richard Amaro, of 2907 Mariposa St.

Witnesses reported Amaro left a nearby bar with two other men at about midnight.

Amaro's body was found half an hour later.

Daytime TV, Monday through Friday

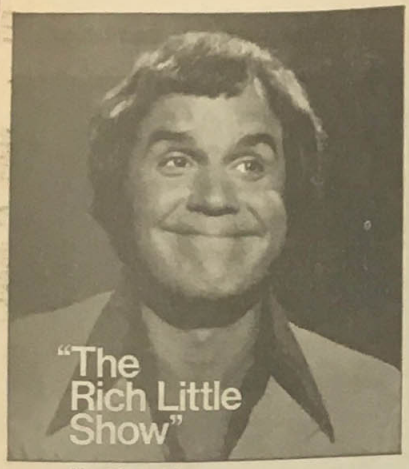
MORNING

5:20–7 Pastoral Call
5:30–7 Sunrise Semester
8:55–4 Channel 4 News
6:00–4 Donahue
7 CBS News
6:30–9 Lone Ranger
6:55–7 Evan Slack Reporting
7:00–4 Today Show
6 Captain Kangaroo
9 Good Morning America
7:10–2 Farm Ranch Report
7:15–2 Channel 2 News
7:25–4 Channel 4 News
7:30–2 Flintstones
4 Today Show
8:00–2 Blinky's Fun Club
4 Today Show
7 Cartoons
8:25–4 Regional Weather
8:30–2 Kartoon Karnival
4 Today Show
7 Gomer Pyle
9:00–2 Bewitched
4 Today Show
7 Price Is Right
9 The Honeymooners
9:05–6 School of the Air
9:30–2 Green Acres
4 Hollywood Squares
6 Sesame Street
9 Happy Days
10:00–2 Denver Now
4 Magnificent Marble Machine
6 School of the Air
7 Robert Young, Family Doctor
9 Let's Make a Deal
10:30–2 Love, American Style
4 Take My Advice
9 All My Children
10:35–6 School of the Air
10:55–4 NBC News
11:00–2 I Dream of Jeannie
4 Somerset
6 School of the Air
7 The Young and the Restless
9 Ryan's Hope
11:30–2 Father Knows Best
4 Celebrity Sweepstakes
7 Search for Tomorrow
9 Rhyme and Reason

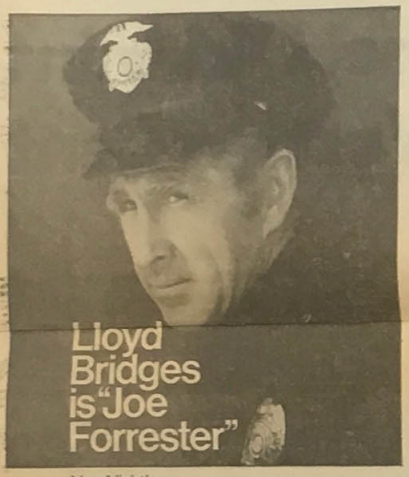
AFTERNOON

12:00–2 Perry Mason
4 Channel 4 News
7 Channel 7 News
9 Channel 9 News
12:30–4 The Doctors
6 School of the Air
7 As the World Turns
9 The Neighbors
1:00–2 Channel 2 News
4 Another World
6 School of the Air
9 General Hospital
1:10–2 Movie
1:25–6 School of the Air (Mon.-Thur.)
1:30–7 Guiding Light
9 One Life to Live
1:50–6 Villa Alegre
6 School of the Air (Fri.)
2:00–4 Days of Our Lives
7 Match Game
9 Edge of Night
2:25–6 Electric Company
2:30–7 Tattletales
9 $30,000 Pyramid
9 Merv Griffin (Wed.)
3:00–2 Medix
4 Lucy
6 School of the Air
7 All in the Family
9 Merv Griffin
3:30–2 Lassie
4 Brady Bunch
6 Lilias Yoga and You (Mon., Wed.)
6 Consumer Survival Kit (Tues.)
6 Women (Thur.)
6 Play Bridge With the Experts (Fri.)
7 Gambit
9 ABC Afterschool Special (Wed.)
4:00–2 Mickey Mouse Club
4 Star Trek
6 Mister Rogers' Neighborhood
7 Dinah Shore
9 The Cromwells
4:30–2 Hogan's Heroes
6 Sesame Street
9 ABC News

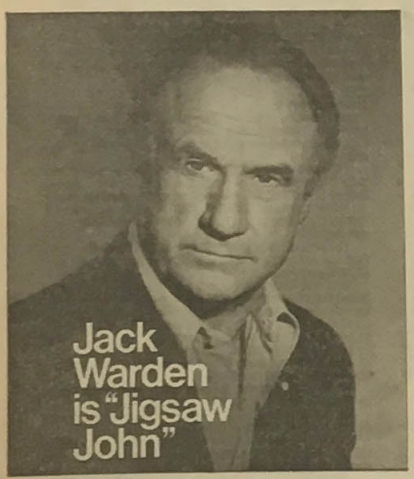
NBC's New Monday!



New Comedy!
7PM
He has faces and voices for every occasion —and tonight's quite an occasion, as Rich launches his own weekly hour! Guests: John Davidson, Glenn Ford and Susan Saint James.



New Night!
8PM
In a jealous rage, a young vice-squad officer has shot his wife. Street-cop Joe Forrester's on a new night but the action's still popping!



New Adventure!
9PM
The way he puts the pieces together proves that a detective's best weapon is a gift for figuring people. Based on the career of the LA Police's #1 homicide-solver. Guests: Robert Reed, Anjanette Comer, Brock Peters and Cynthia Sikes.

NBC4

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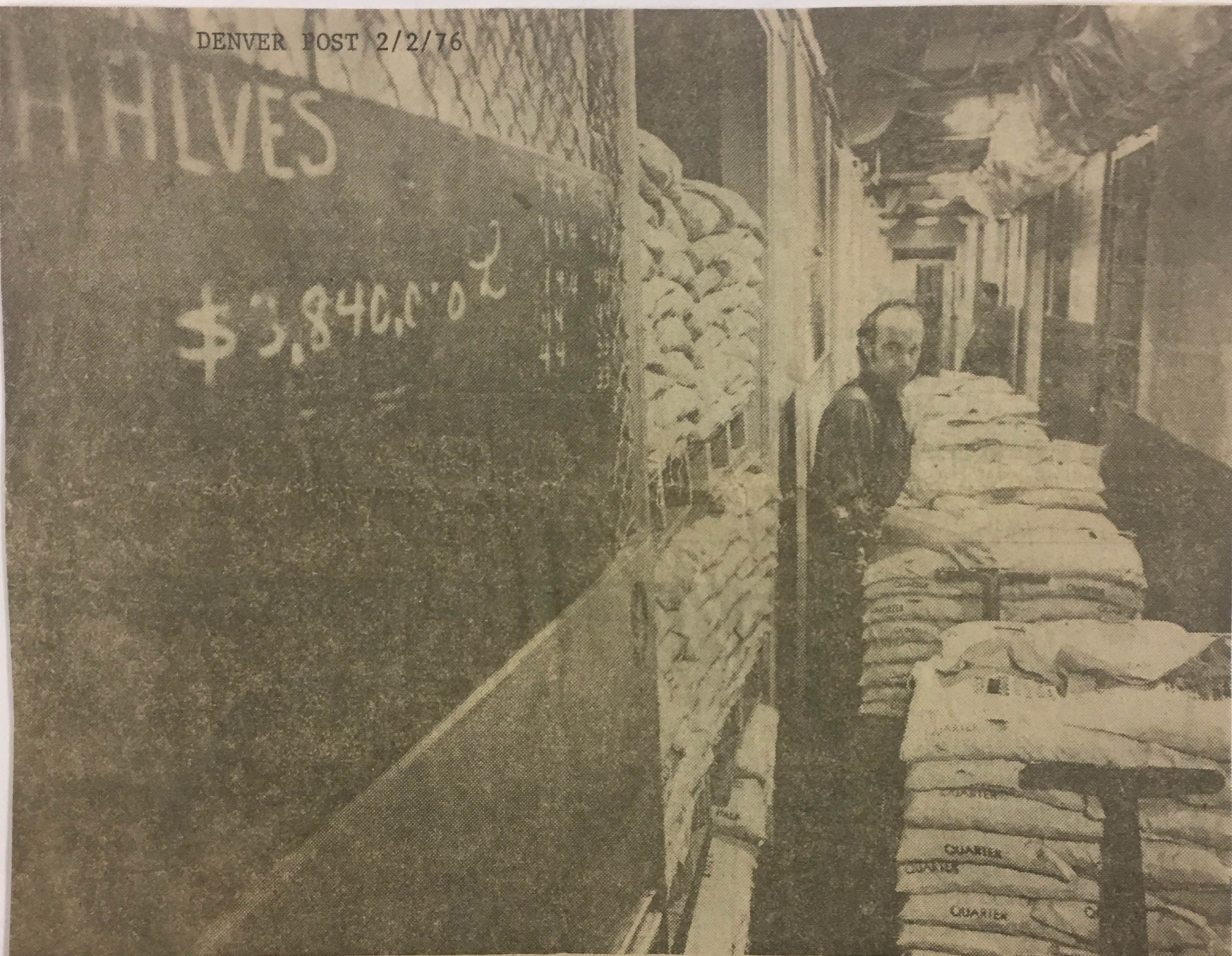
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MAZDA OF BOULDER
2555 30th St.
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(303) 237-5403

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(303) 794-2626

Northglenn
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(303) 452-6666

DENVER POST 2/2/76



Denver Post Photo by Steve Larson

CRAMPED QUARTERS

Denver Mint employe Ralph Langhorn is caught in a position—albeit a most pleasant experience—which typifies the crowded condition of the 70-year-old building. Behind Langhorn is a storage bin holding $3,840,000 in newly minted half dollars. Impeding his movement are seven carts holding 280 canvas sacks, each with about 50 pounds of quarters worth $1,000—$280,000 total. **(SEE PHOTO STORY ON PAGE 40 IN SECTION D.)**

mrs Betty Hughey

To: FRANK MACDONALD

1250 S. Monaco #97
Denver, Colo. 80224

January 25, 1976

RECEIVED

FEB 2 1976

OFFICE OF
SUPERINTENDENT
U. S. MINT AT DENVER

Honorable William B. Proxmire
Chairman, Senate Banking Committee
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Proxmire:

Supplementing my Mailgram of January 24, enclosed are clippings from the Denver newspapers to give you further background on the recent efforts of Congressman William Armstrong to offer the Gates tire factory in Littleton, Colorado, in lieu of the already planned Denver Mint in the Park Hill area, convenient to employees living in our core city.

Please note Littleton has not up to now had housing for low income families. The Denver Mint employs many low-income minorities and others who do reside in Denver, but would be forced to travel 25 miles daily to their jobs if the plant were located in Littleton. Also, as you know, the Denver Mint is a popular tourist attraction and has provided tax dollars to Denver as well as occupational tax dollars paid by the people who earn their living there.

In the interest of human convenience, saving gasoline, lowering the already heavy traffic in Metro Denver to the suburbs, reducing air pollution caused by cars, as well as protecting our tax dollars already invested to obtain the Park Hill site, it seems unbelievable Congressman Armstrong would attempt to have the United States purchase the Gates factory (allegedly to save taxpayer money), but which is too small for projected plans, would need extensive-expensive alterations to attempt to have it converted to serve the purposes for which it was not intended, and would be difficult to get to for employees and tourists.

Furthermore, the City of Denver; the Environmental Protection Agency with its EIS research; and the citizens of Denver (including Republicans and Democrats) have put a lot of time, money, and cooperative effort into obtaining the Park Hill site during the past two years. Why would Congressman Armstrong make this suggestion which may undo all that has been accomplished? Denver - and Colorado - may lose this valuable job-providing facility to Texas or other states, if we are not careful!

I have shared my feelings with all members of the Colorado Delegation by telephone and will do so with Denver elected officials and Denver Mint top staff. PLEASE do what you can to reject this proposal.

Singerely,

Edith S. Glickstein

Edith S. Glickstein

ASSURANCES GIVEN

Mint-Move Idea Is Denied

By LEONARD LARSEN
Chief, Denver Post Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — The acting director of the U.S. Mint has informed Rep. William Armstrong, R-Colo., that he knows of no attempts, in the Congress or the Treasury Department, to locate the new mint anywhere but in the Denver area.

In addition, the official, Frank H. McDonald, told Armstrong, that while it's a "fair and reasonable procedure" to compare the cost of new mint construction to moving to an existing structure, "The mint is not considering or searching for any structure in the United States for the purposes of minting outside the Denver area."

The assurances to Armstrong that there are no plans or contemplated action to relocate the mint outside the Denver area were given by McDonald in a series of responses the mint official made to questions posed by Armstrong.

While Armstrong didn't comment on the McDonald replies, the conclusion was clear that Armstrong intended to refute several statements made by Rep. Pat Schroeder, D-Colo., in the controversy over the possible relocation of the new Denver mint site from Park Hill in northeast Denver to Littleton.

The possibility of the shift was raised last week when Armstrong released an earlier statement by McDonald which discussed the potential of using an idle Gates Rubber Co. plant near Broadway and County Line Road in Littleton.

The thrust of the statement was that the Littleton site apparently would satisfy mint space requirements and would save the federal government an estimated $29 million in construction costs.

Mrs. Schroeder has attacked the mint statement, questioning the savings estimated by McDonald and suggesting a political deal maybe involved in consideration of any plan to move the new mint outside of Denver and into Armstrong's 5th Congressional District.

Armstrong has suggested that the possibility of saving $29 million with installation of the mint in an existing building should be investigated thoroughly.

It was announced Wednesday that the Senate Banking Committee would consider a $105 million mint construction authorization bill Feb. 27.

Armstrong confirmed Friday that he will appear at the Feb. 27 meeting of the Senate Banking Committee and said that he will call attention at that time to the possibility of relocating the mint at the Littleton site.

An aide to Armstrong said he made that decision after it was disclosed Thursday that no "advocate" was scheduled to appear on behalf of the Littleton site at the Senate committee meeting.

Armstrong consistently has referred to his own role in the mint location controversy as only interested in the possibility of saving federal money, not as an advocate for a site shift to Littleton for any other reason.

An Armstrong aide said Friday that "If the only guaranteed way the question of an alternative site can be discussed by the committee, then Bill will bring it up.

"Bill will appear (at the Feb. 27 committee meeting) and bring the Littleton site to the attention of the committee, but without taking a position on it."

The aide said Armstrong anticipates that after he "brings up" the Littleton site the Senate committee will question mint officials on the possibility.

In several of her statements, Mrs. Schroeder has implied that if the mint location becomes embroiled in a local controversy in Denver, action could be taken to relocate the mint—presently in downtown Denver—to another city and another state.

Transmitted via telecopier, 2/2/76, @ 8:05 A.M. (jm)

ASSURANCES GIVEN

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It was announced Wednesday that the Senate Banking Committee would consider a $105 million mint construction authorization bill Feb. 27.

Armstrong confirmed Friday that he will appear at the Feb. 27 meeting of the Senate Banking Committee and said that he will call attention at that time to the possibility of relocating the mint at the Littleton site.

An aide to Armstrong said he made that decision after it was disclosed Thursday that no "advocate" was scheduled to appear on behalf of the Littleton site at the Senate committee meeting.

Armstrong consistently has referred to his own role in the mint location controversy as only interested in the possibility of saving federal money, not as an advocate for a site shift to Littleton for any other reason.

An Armstrong aide said Friday that "If the only guaranteed way the question of an alternative site can be discussed by the committee, then Bill will bring it up.

"Bill will appear (at the Feb. 27 committee meeting) and bring the Littleton site to the attention of the committee, but without taking a position on it."

The aide said Armstrong anticipates that after he "brings up" the Littleton site the Senate committee will question mint officials on the possibility.

In several of her statements, Mrs. Schroeder has implied that if the mint location becomes embroiled in a local controversy in Denver, action could be taken to relocate the mint—presently in downtown Denver—to another city and another state.

To: Frank H. MacDonald

Littleton Mint Move Gets Little Washington Backing

By LEONARD LARSEN
Chief, Denve Post Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—A proposal that the site for the new Denver Mint be shifted from Park Hill to Littleton was languishing Thursday for lack of an official champion.

The absence of a strong advocate—at least for the present—became apparent after it was announced here that the Senate Banking Committee would have a hearing Feb. 27 on the Denver Mint construction proposal.

Rep. Bill Armstrong, R-Colo., of the suburban 5th District, called attention to the Littleton site—an empty building owned by the Gates Rubber Co. Armstrong tentatively is scheduled as a witness before the committee.

But, Armstrong said Wednesday, his position is neutral, waiting to see the proof of a $29 million savings as outlined earlier this month in a statement from the Bureau of the Mint.

Frank H. MacDonald, acting director of the Mint and also scheduled as a witness before the Senate Banking Committee, said he doesn't intend to bring up the "alternative site" in Littleton, unless he's asked about it.

And a third tentative witness, Rep. Pat Schroeder, D-Colo., who erupted angrily when Armstrong disclosed the possibility of the alternative site, made clear that she won't be a supporter of the Littleton transfer.

MAY BE NO SAVINGS

Among the observations she might make if she appears before the Senate Banking Committee, Mrs. Schroeder said, is that the bureau estimates of a $29 million savings "are a little flakey," that no such savings may be realized.

The controversy over a possible site shift came as an otherwise routine bill authorizing an increase in Mint construction funds to $15 million was moving through the Senate and the Banking Committee headed by Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis.

To: Frank MacDonald

Transmitted via telecopier, 1-29-76, @ 11:26 am

The original appropriation was for $45 million and Mint officials asked the increase to cover not only the Denver construction but also construction at the mint in Philadelphia.

Bureau officials have estimated the cost of a new Denver Mint located on a portion of the Park Hill Golf Course at $46.7 million.

In the statement on an alternative site at Littleton, the bureau estimated total cost for acquisition of the idle Gates plant and remodeling would be $17.8 million.

MacDonald, treading a careful bureaucratic tightwire and removing himself as an "advocate" for the Littleton site, said Wednesday that in a statement on an alternative site, "We said the facility (at Littleton) could be used by the Mint. We didn't say it should be."

The Treasury Department, MacDonald said, "is not pursuing acquisition of this facility." If asked by the committee, MacDonald said, he will say the Littleton plant "seems to be a viable alternative from a physical standpoint and there appears to be a savings for the taxpayers."

If the Banking Committee becomes seriously interested in the shift of sites for the Denver Mint, MacDonald said, "it would be a long, drawn-out process," involving consideration of other possible sites in the Denver area and a new batch of environmental impact statements.

COMMITMENT TO DENVER

Not the least consideration, MacDonald said, would be "our commitment to the city of Denver" in the decision to relocate the Mint from the downtown site it presently occupies to the golf course location.

Armstrong stressed that his interest in the possible shift to Littleton was spurred only by the potential savings as outlined in the Mint Bureau's statement.

While he carefully remained a nonadvocate of the site transfer out of Denver and into his own district, Armstrong added that he "frankly" expected the claimed savings for the shift would be proved.

Mrs. Schroeder disagreed on the reported savings of $29 million.

After her discussions in Washington with Mint officials, she said, she found that the estimated $46.7 million cost of building on the Park Hill site was "simply assigned — picked out of the air" by the officials.

ESTIMATE SUSPECT

The estimated costs of remodeling the Gates plant, shut down when the firm halted its production of tires, also is suspect, Mrs. Schroeder said.

If Mint officials were looking for the "cheapest possible place," Mrs. Schroeder said, they could have relocated the Mint in the old Samsonite plant on South Broadway or the Denver Union Station in lower downtown.

Should the Littleton site be seriously considered, Mrs. Schroeder said, Mint officials may find themselves in "legal difficulties," one of which would be complaints from representatives of rival locations in Denver and the suburbs.

There was no indication Thursday that the relocation of the Mint site even would be on the agenda when Proxmire's committee meets Feb. 27.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

OFFICE OF
DIRECTOR OF THE MINT

Frank Rhea

January 28, 1976

The Honorable
William Armstrong
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Mr. Armstrong:

Thank you for your transmittal of January 27, requesting my response to several statements reported in the Colorado press concerning the issue of the site location for the new Denver Mint. I appreciate the opportunity to clarify these matters. We will address the various concerns in the order presented in your letter.

A. From The Rocky Mountain News, January 22, 1976

Item 1. During the preparation of the Environmental Impact Statement for the Park Hill site, we ascertained that the employees lived in an equally dispersed circular pattern with the Mint as its centroid, with 82 percent within a radius of ten miles. Inasmuch as the Littleton facility is twelve miles south of the current Mint location, obviously some employees living to the north of the current Mint would have to travel 22 miles to arrive at their place of employment. Of course, it does not affect all of them to the same degree. Also, this is meaningful only at this point in time. Certainly as new employees are hired and the Mint staff is expanded over the years, we would anticipate that the employees would locate closer to the new facility, wherever it may be.

Item 2. The present bill does not specify a particular size for the new facility. Our criteria for buildings covered by that bill are limited to administration and coining facilities. It is anticipated that these will have a total space requirement of about 450,000 square feet. Confusion seems to come from the fact that the Environmental Impact Statement addressed itself to a total mint facility which, if authorizing legislation were passed in the future, would include a strip production facility. The total area required then would be approximately 700,000 square feet.

Item 3. It is, in our technical opinion, beyond doubt that the acquisition of the Gates facility or one similar to it and generally the same distance from the City of Denver at the price proposed, would result in a net savings to the Government. The estimated savings that have been

Rec'd via telecopier, 1-29-76, @ 10:50 am

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presented to the Congressional interests are based upon engineering judgments and represent reasonable engineering estimates. A detailed estimate would only be undertaken were Congressional interest sufficient to justify the cost and effort required. However, we are reviewing our figures to make sure that no major item of cost has been overlooked. Until that is completed sometime next week, we simply stand on our original statements that we could anticipate a savings in the order of $30 million.

Item 4. We have, in our discussions, offered to search for a productive mission that could be assigned to the old mint. We could, subject to appropriate approvals, provide a working museum to demonstrate minting operations, similar to that at the Old Mint in San Francisco. We recognize that there may be a strong desire to continue to provide a tourist focal point in the old building. The new facility, wherever it may be, will incorporate accommodations for tourists and I would not, at this time, presuppose that tourists would be averse to traveling the few miles involved to see a mint in operation.

Item 5. Treasury representatives met with Mrs. Schroeder on December 11 and Senators Haskell and Hart on December 19, at which times they were verbally advised of the availability of the facility and the various factors that would have to be considered were an active interest in it to arise. A similar meeting was held in your office on December 12. No requests for further information were made until your telephone call to me on January 19. The documents provided to you on that date were provided to the other parties on January 22. I have admitted to the Senators and Mrs. Schroeder that it was an oversight on my part not to have automatically provided information in written form at the same time to all interested members of the Colorado delegation. Because of our meetings with the Senators and Mrs. Schroeder, we did not feel that information was withheld from anyone or that we had failed to provide all parties with identical information.

B. From The Rocky Mountain News, January 24, 1976

Item 1. My response to the previous question applies here as well. We do not consider that you were treated in a manner substantially different than the others. Having only personally met with you once, and having only responded to your requests, I feel that we have not demonstrated any preferential treatment. I consider that we have been equally responsive to all others. You received the documents first because you requested them. Similarly, they were provided to Mrs. Schroeder at her request.

Item 2. I am not aware of the introduction of legislation to relocate the United States Mint from Denver. Requests for consideration of other

locations were received from areas other than Denver during the site selection process. In addition, my meeting with Mr. Collins was not to brief him on the "site situation", but to discuss the reasons for his opposition to H.R. 5620, the new Denver Mint bill. In the course of the meeting, he was advised of the availability of the Littleton facility, but that was peripheral to the substance of the meeting.

Item 3. Advising the Congress of the availability of the facility was our "proposal", but there is a distinction that should be made which has apparently been missed by the press and others. When we became aware of the availability of the Gates plant, we felt obligated to make its existence known to interested members of the Colorado delegation as well as other Members of Congress, and to seek their advice. It was your press release of January 21 which made the people of Colorado aware of the alternative. It is perhaps the failure to make this distinction that leads some people to believe that the "proposal" is yours rather than the Bureau's. The "proposal", however, on both our parts, is essentially a notification of the availability of an alternate site, at reduced cost, which deserves consideration if the Congress deems it worthy of consideration. Neither the Treasury Department nor the Mint has taken a formal position as to whether the Gates facility should be used; we have simply advised at this time that it could be used.

Item 4. In answer to this question, I can best state the Treasury position by quoting from the statement of a former Deputy Assistant Secretary, testifying at House appropriations hearings in 1972:

> Mayor MacNichols...asked...whether we could give assurances to him that when the new mint is fully operational we would be willing to declare the existing Denver Mint excess to our needs and express a preference that the city be given a fair opportunity to acquire that historic structure. We stated that we were not at this time in a position to commit a future administration to that distant determination.

I am not aware of any plans dealing with the transfer of the old building to the City for a dollar or any other sum.

C. From The Colorado Springs Sun, January 25, 1976

Item 1. We have no knowledge of any concerted attempts by other States, or within the Congress or the Treasury Department, to locate the new Mint anywhere but Denver. The few times this issue has arisen, we have responded that by law we are required to have the Mint "at Denver", which has been interpreted to mean "within the Denver area".

D. From The Rocky Mountain News, January 26, 1976

Item 1. Figures provided to Congress were based upon engineering considerations; as I have previously stated, they are reasonable estimates which are typical for the status of engineering planning at this phase of a proposed project. To prepare an estimate in the detail that appears to be requested would require first that the facility be designed in sufficient detail to support such an estimate. Without assurance from Congress that it was interested in pursuing this alternative, we do not feel that such refinement would affect consideration. We are continuing to review our estimates to insure that they are supportable.

Item 2. We would not have notified Members of Congress of the existence of the Gates facility if it did not appear adequate for mint purposes. It will, of course, require modification, but it does appear adequate. Our efforts throughout this entire exercise have been designed to be of an informative nature. It was not our intention to confuse Members of Congress or to have "fuzzed this all up". We do have highly qualified technical personnel at our disposal who at any time are available to discuss this matter.

Item 3. The approach of considering the cost of an existing structure versus the construction of a new facility is considered a fair and reasonable procedure. It is expected that once a comparative estimate is presented, all of the parameters and assumptions associated with it be clearly stated. If there are arguments with our assumptions, we would be very willing to discuss those one at a time.

Item 4. It is true that Mrs. Brooks has been ill and away from her office for several weeks. However, we have been in regular contact with her, and she is quite aware of our activities in this regard. I do not consider that her absence has had any bearing upon the coordination of this technical effort.

Item 5. The Mint is not considering or searching for any structure in the United States, for the purposes of minting, outside the Denver area.

As I discussed with Walt Klein of your staff, we are reviewing our cost figures and, your schedule permitting, we would be pleased to meet with you late next week to discuss any facets of these alternatives with you.

I am hopeful that the above will clarify the discrepancies you have observed. Your continued interest is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Frank H. MacDonald
Acting Director of the Mint

To: Frank MacDonald on 1/27

Senate panel schedules hearings on mint site

By BOB DUKE
News Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Hearings have been scheduled by the Senate Banking Committee in early March to consider proposed sites for the Denver Mint.

Committee Chairman William Proxmire, D-Wis., called the hearings at the request of Colorado Reps. Pat Schroeder and William Armstrong, who are at odds over a new location for the facility.

Mrs. Schroeder, a Democrat, favors construction of a mint on Park Hill golf course property in northeast Denver.

Republican Armstrong has endorsed moving mint operations to a vacant Gates Rubber Co. plant in Littleton, claiming the move could save nearly $29 million, according to a Bureau of the Mint report.

LITTLETON IS in Armstrong's district; Park Hill is in Mrs. Schroeder's.

Both proposals will be studied by the Banking Committee, along with any other site recommendations.

Proposed sites for the mint will be taken up by committee members in connection with a House-passed bill authorizing construction of a mint.

Sponsored by Mrs. Schroeder, the measure fails to pinpoint a location for the facility, saying only that it must be built "at Denver." Bureau of the Mint attorneys have interpreted "at Denver" to mean the Denver metropolitan area.

Armstrong and Mrs. Schroeder voiced satisfaction at Proxmire's decision, saying the hearings should settle the matter.

THE MINT REPORT, based on a federal survey of the Gates plant in early December, estimated it would cost only $17.8 million to buy and renovate the Gates building, compared with $46.7 million to construct a facility at Park Hill.

Although she welcomed the hearings, Mrs. Schroeder expressed fear they might be used by non-Colorado congressmen in an attempt to have the mint shifted to their areas.

Mrs. Schroeder also questioned whether the Gates plant could meet federal specifications.

If the Gates structure has to be modified, Mrs. Schroeder said, the cost would eliminate the savings estimated by the Bureau of the Mint.

Senate Banking Committee sets hearings on location of mint

News Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Senate Banking Committee hearings on a House-passed bill authorizing construction of a new Denver mint are to begin here Feb. 27.

Requested by Colorado Reps. Pat Schroeder and William Armstrong, the hearings will focus on two proposed locations for the mint — Denver's Park Hill Golf Course and a vacant Gates Rubber Co. plant in Littleton.

Mrs. Schroeder, a Democrat, favors the Park Hill site, since property for the proposed new structure has already been acquired there by the U.S. Bureau of the Mint in cooperation with the Denver city-county government. Park Hill is in her district.

Armstrong, a Republican, has tentatively endorsed the Littleton location on the basis of a bureau report indicating that the federal government could save nearly $29 million by shifting operations to the Gates plant rather than building a new facility. Armstrong's district includes Littleton.

The bureau report estimates it could buy and renovate the Gates structure for $17.8 million, compared with $46.8 million for construction of a new mint.

Mrs. Schroeder, who sponsored the bill to authorize a new mint, questions the savings cited by the bureau. She feels factors such as tough federal specifications could drive the cost of renovating and modifying the Gates building above that of the proposed new mint.

Although she and Armstrong have been scheduled as witnesses at the Banking Committee hearings, both say they won't testify unless asked to do so by Committee Chairman William Proxmire, D-Wis. They have taken the position that only experts from the Bureau of the Mint should testify.

Rocky Mtn.News 1/29/6

THE DENVER POST Thurs., Jan. 29, 1976

Littleton Mint Move Gets Little Washington Backing

By LEONARD LARSEN
Chief, Denver Post Washington Bureau

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The absence of a strong advocate—at least for the present—became apparent after it was announced here that the Senate Banking Committee would have a hearing Feb. 27 on the Denver Mint construction proposal.

Rep. Bill Armstrong, R-Colo., of the suburban 5th District, called attention to the Littleton site—an empty building owned by the Gates Rubber Co. Armstrong tentatively is scheduled as a witness before the committee.

ARMSTRONG NEUTRAL

But, Armstrong said Wednesday, his position is neutral, waiting to see the proof of a $29 million savings as outlined earlier this month in a statement from the Bureau of the Mint.

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And a third tentative witness, Rep. Pat Schroeder, D-Colo., who erupted angrily when Armstrong disclosed the possibility of the alternative site, made clear that she won't be a supporter of the Littleton transfer.

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The controversy over a possible site shift came as an otherwise routine bill authorizing an increase in Mint construction funds to $15 million and moving through the Senate and the Banking Committee headed by Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis.

The original appropriation was for $45 million and Mint officials asked the increase to cover not only the Denver construction but also construction at the mint in Philadelphia.

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There was no indication Thursday that the relocation of the Mint site even would be on the agenda when Proxmire's committee meets Feb. 27.

Rocky Mtn.
News 1/28/6

Texas Republican throws support to Littleton as mint site

By BOB DUKE
News Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — A Texas Republican wh[o] once tried to have the Denver Mint moved t[o] Dallas urged Tuesday that the facility be relo[-] cated in a vacant Gates Rubber Co. plant i[n] Littleton.

Rep. James Collins, who represents the Dallas area, made the recommendation on the basis of a U.S. Bureau of the Mint report which said that the Gates building could be bought and renovated for $17.8 million — $28.9 million less than the cost of building a proposed new mint at Park Hill Golf Course in Denver.

Collins thus thrust himself into the middle of a disagreement between Colorado Reps. William Armstrong and Pat Schroeder over a new location for the existing facility.

Armstrong, also a Republican, has said Congress and the Bureau of the Mint should give serious consideration to the Littleton site, since there could be a substantial savings involved. Littleton is in Armstrong's district.

However, Mrs. Schroeder, a Democrat, has questioned the accuracy of bureau estimates on the cost of buying and renovating the Gates plant and said the bureau should proceed with plans to construct a new mint at Park Hill, which is in her district.

In an interview, Mrs. Schroeder charged Tuesday that Collins' endorsement of the Littleton location indicates he's assisting Armstrong in his attempt to "undermine the Park Hill site." She described the two Republicans as close friends.

But Armstrong denied there was a cor[-]cy, saying he was "pleasantly surprised" when he learned Collins had recommended that mint operations be transferred to the Gates plant.

The site question will be settled in early March when the Senate Banking Committee holds hearings on a House-passed bill authorizing construction of a new mint in the Denver metropolitan area. Committee Chairman William Proxmire, D-Wis., called the hearings at the request of Mrs. Schroeder and Armstrong.

Collins said he decided to endorse the Littleton site following a conference with Deputy Mint Director Frank MacDonald. He said MacDonald convinced him that transferring mint operations to the Gates Co. building would save almost $29 million.

Collins, who said the $46.7 million price tag to build a new mint at Park Hill was "exorbitant," emphasized that he no longer is interested in having the mint moved to Dallas.

"Mrs. Schroeder was fearful that Jim would appear at the Banking Committee hearings and ask that the mint be moved to his district," he said. "Obviously this isn't going to happen."

Meanwhile, a spokesman for Sen. Joseph M. Montoya, D-N.M., said the senator has no immediate plans to renew his campaign to have the mint shifted to Albuquerque.

In Denver Tuesday, a Republican who is campaigning for election to Mrs. Schroeder's seat, John Gonce, urged the Treasury Department to "wholeheartedly endorse construction of the new facility at Park Hill."

Gonce added that although he agreed with Mrs. Schroeder on this issue, the controversy over relocation never would have occurred in the first place "if Denver had any real representation in Congress."

Denver Post 1/27/76

Panel Hearing Set On New Mint Sites

Hearings have been scheduled in March by the U.S. Senate Banking Committee to consider construction sites in Denver and Littleton for the new U.S. Mint facility.

U.S. Rep. Bill Armstrong, R-Colo., has proposed that a Littleton site be considered for the mint, as well ad Denver's Park Hill, the location favored by U.S. Rep. Pat Schroeder, D-Colo. Armstrong said he was pleased that the Banking Committee will consider both proposals.

NOTIFIED BY TREASURY

Armstrong said last week he was notified by the U.S. Treasury Department that purchase and use of a Gates Rubber Co. facility in Littleton could save the federal government about $29 million. He called moving the mint to the Gates site, which is in his 5th Congressional District, "superficially very attractive."

Mrs. Schroeder, whose 1st District includes the Park Hill site, said the advantages of moving the facility could be swallowed up by inflation.

She said also that the Gates plant has inherent disadvantages, including less space, construction which might not satisfy mint standards and longer commuting distances for the facility's work force.

The Denver Democrat's handling of the matter, meanwhile, drew criticism Tuesday from one of three Republican challengers for her House seat.

TELEGRAM SENT

John Gonce announced that he has sent a telegram to Treasury Secretary William Simon, urging federal support in keeping the mint in Denver and condemning Mrs. Schroeder's lack of leadership in retaining the facility for the city.

"But for the fact that the City and County of Denver currently is without representation in either the U.S. House of Representatives or the U.S. Senate, I am confident that necessary appropriations would have been available last year and the new mint facility would now be under construction in the Park Hill area," Gonce said in his telegram.

The GOP candidate outlined the advantages of the Denver site and assured Simon that the city wants to keep the mint, despite the inaction by Mrs. Schroeder and Democratic U.S. Sens. Floyd Haskell and Gary Hart.

He urged the Treasury Department "to wholeheartedly endorse construction of the new facility at Park Hill. Further delays only add to the inflationary impact upon ultimate costs," Gonce stated.

Disadvantages Cited In Littleton Mint Site

By PAT BRAY
Denver Post Staff Writer

A predicted savings in relocating the proposed new Denver Mint site from near the Park Hill golf course to an abandoned Littleton factory may "evaporate," U.S. Rep. Pat Schroeder, D-Colo., said Sunday.

Mrs. Schroeder told a reporter after a Sunday afternoon news conference she would support relocation of the site if $29 million can be saved in the move as predicted.

However, inflationary factors and inherent disadvantages in the proposed new location—a Gates Co. tire factory near S. Broadway and County Line Road — dictate against a change in site, she contends.

The issue arose last week when U.S. Rep. Bill Armstrong, R-Colo., announced he had requested Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, to consider the Littleton site when a Denver Mint construction finance bill is discussed.

A switch in locations would remove the new mint from Mrs. Schroder's district and would place it in Armstrong's. Mrs. Schroeder has called the move politically motivated but Armstrong has denied the charge.

Sunday, Mrs. Schroeder criticized the projected savings of $29 million, saying the figure is without foundation because it is based on the as yet undetermined cost of the mint at the Park Hill site.

Legislation setting aside money for the new mint's construction only sets a ceiling, she said. While that ceiling is some $55 million, the actual cost of the new mint hasn't been established, she argued, so no savings can be projected from another site.

The figure used by Armstrong also doesn't provide an inflationary hedge, as does the congressional appropriation, she noted.

Additionally, the Gates site has several inherent disadvantages, including less space, cheaper construction and longer commuting distance for the work force than the Park Hill site might provide, Mrs. Schroeder said.

The tire plant has only 400,000 square feet and 700,000 square feet are needed for the mint, she said.

The Gates plant walls are generally only two inches thick and walls of the new mint should be about 12 inches thick for proper security, she noted.

The Gates plant has a projected life span of only 25 years, while the existing Denver Mint, located near W. Colfax Ave. and Delaware St., has stood 75 years, she observed.

Many of the mint's 500 employes couldn't afford to live in the Littleton area where housing costs start at $35,000, she said. The average annual salary of mint workers is $10,300, she said.

She also noted purchase of the 50-acre Gates site would remove it from local tax roles.

Additionally, the Denver and federal governments already have spent $2.5 million in initial purchase and preparation costs for the Park Hill site, she said.

Armstrong reported that the purchase cost of the Gates plant would total about $8.5 million and that modification costs would be about $17.8 million.

The Gates plant was built in 1971 for $21 million and was abandoned two years later when the firm ceased manufacturing tires.

A new mint is slated for completion in 1980 to meet increasing demand for coins.

Denver Post 1/26/6

'Comparing apples and oranges'

Schroeder attacks mint estimate

Estimates that almost $29 million would be saved by locating a new mint in Littleton instead of Denver haven't been substantiated and shouldn't be used in making a site selection, Rep. Pat Schroeder, D-Colo., said Sunday.

At a news conference in her Denver office, Mrs. Schroeder said comparing the two sites under consideration — a vacant factory building in Littleton and a plot on the Park Hill Golf Course — was fruitless because they're dissimilar.

"What we're really doing in this whole thing is comparing oranges and apples," she said. She maintained that financial estimates on the matter were "just kind of pulled out of the air as a great guess."

Rep. William Armstrong, R-Colo., suggested Wednesday that a vacant Gates Rubber Co. building in Littleton be considered for the new mint instead of erecting a building at Park Hill.

Mrs. Schroeder objected, saying that a final decision to build in her district had been made in 1974. The Littleton site is in Armstrong's district.

Armstrong said the $29 million savings estimate came from a report by the U.S. Bureau of the Mint.

But mint officials, Rep. Schroeder contended, have "really fuzzed this all up."

She said original mint plans called for a building with 12-inch walls, insulation and tight security.

But the Gates building, she said, has 2-inch walls, no insulation and poor security potential. "It's a typical factory-type building" with a life span of about 25 years, she said.

"The ball is really in their (the mint officials) court at this moment," Rep. Schroeder said. But she added that it would be unfair to compare sites on the basis of cost and efficiency until specific plans have been drawn for the Park Hill building.

Mrs. Schroeder said she felt mint officials were unorganized on the issue because Mint Director Mary Brooks recently has been ill and off the job.

She repeated a warning that Colorado might lose the mint altogether if the controversy continues and the Bureau of the Mint re-evaluates its plans.

"There are a lot of better buildings you can get even cheaper . . . in Michigan for example," Rep. Schroeder said. "But obviously I don't want that."

To: Frank MacDonald on 1/27/76

decision on the new mint site

Denver Mint ended July 16, 1974, with the announcement by Mrs. Mary T. Brooks, director of the U.S. Bureau of the Mint, that the new facility would be built at a site on the Park Hill Golf Course.

But no. Eighteen months later — after the House voted to authorize the construction funds, after Denver City Council appropriated some $3 million to buy and improve the land and sell it to the government, after completion of an exhaustive environmental impact study — a new proposal has surfaced.

Rep. William Armstrong, R-Colo., and the Bureau of the Mint (through Deputy Director Frank H. MacDonald) are suggesting the federal government buy the vacant Gates Rubber Co. factory in suburban Littleton and move the mint there.

They say the government could buy and renovate the former tire factory for $17.8 million compared with the estimated $46.8 million cost of the proposed new mint.

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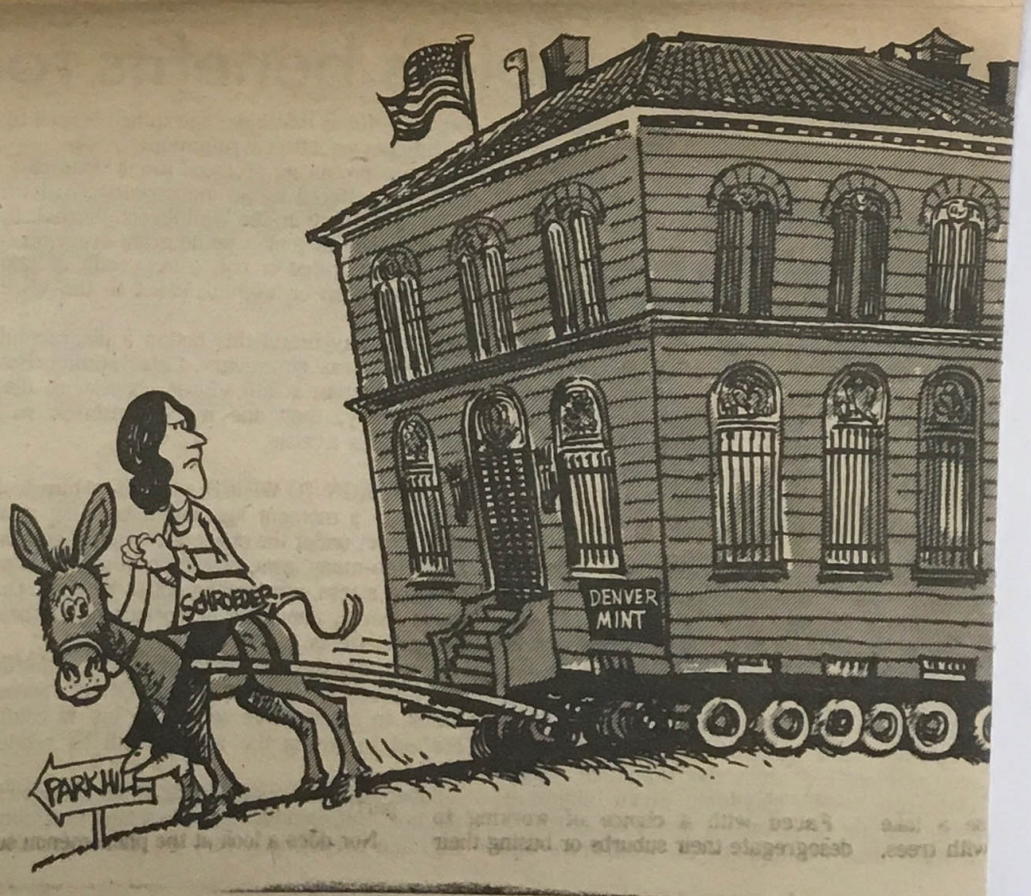
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s-1/25/6

Let's have a quick decision on the new mint site

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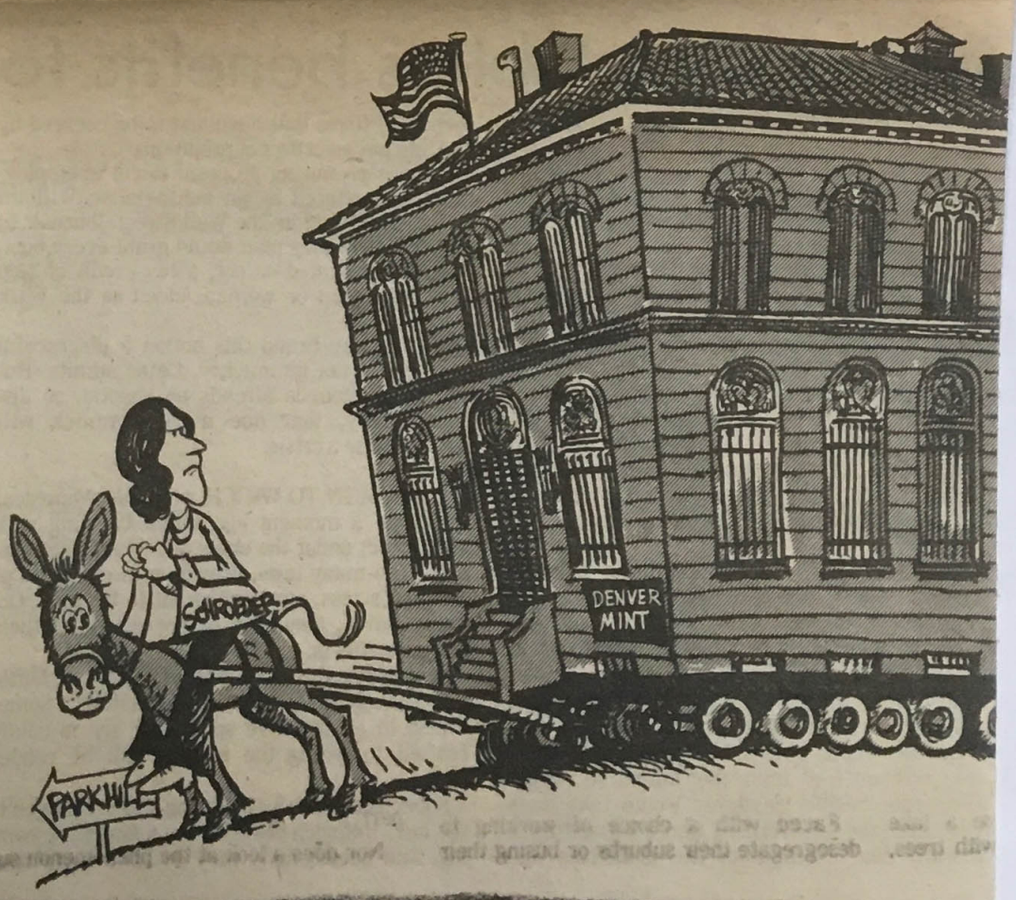
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Rocky Mtn.
News - 1/25/

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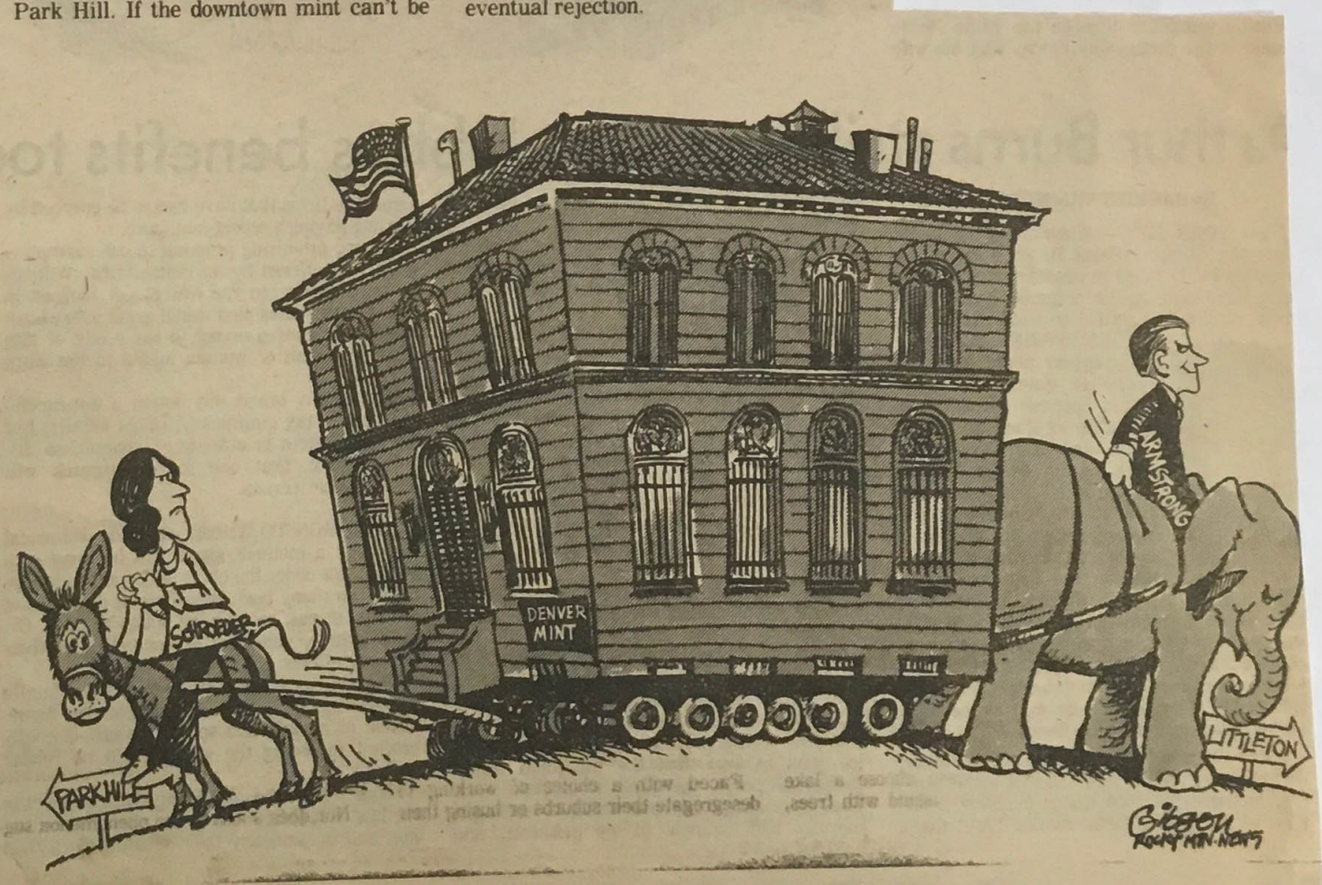
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At the Legislature

Printing charge

The House Friday formally approved a policy already in effect: Levying a charge for complete sets of bills, journals and calendars.

Formerly they were free to those who asked for them.

The fee is $225 for sets picked up at the Capitol and $275 for those mailed out. Single bills and journals can still be picked up free.

The media has been exempted from the charge because of its role as a "vehicle" to the public, according to Speaker Ruben Valdez, D-Denver.

Valdez said more than 100 organizations have already paid $25,000 for bills, about a fifth of the anticipated legislative printing budget.

Equipment assessment

A bill to authorize the property tax assessment of certain underground field equipment was approved by the House and sent to the Senate.

To be assessed as personal property will be pumps and "sucker rods," the flexible steel sections that operate the pumps. Oil field tubing and casing, however, will be assessed only

Old law unconstitutional

New obscenity bill proposed

By CHARLES ROOS
News Staff

Warning of the danger of a "tidal wave" of immorality and organized crime, a Colorado Springs legislator Friday proposed a new obscenity bill for adoption this session.

Republican Rep. Kenneth Kramer, chief sponsor of the bill, appeared at a Capitol press conference with the Senate cosponsor, G.H. "Hank" Brown of Greeley.

Kramer and Brown, both lawyers, said they think their bill, yet to be introduced, meets legal standards outlined by federal and state courts.

They suggested, though, it may be bottled up in the House Judiciary Committee by opponents of any obscenity legislation.

The Colorado Supreme Court recently declared the state's obscenity law unconstitutional, leaving nothing on the books.

Kramer said he, "like all freedom-loving Americans," believes in free expression as guaranteed by the First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution.

"I also believe that basic morality is needed in a society that is to stand the test of time," he said. "If history has taught us nothing else, it has taught us that those civilizations which lose their basic morality, and which lose the vision of their beginnings, in time lose all."

If the Legislature does nothing this session to draft a new law, he said, it will encourage "materials" or "performances" either to minors or adults.

Obscenity is defined as a performance or material which:

—"Appeals to the prurient interest of the average person, applying contemporary statewide standards; and

—"Depicts or describes hard-core sexual conduct; and

—"Taken as a whole, lacks serious literary, artistic, political or scientific value."

The bill defines hard-core sex in some detail. It would include various kinds of heterosexual and homosexual activity, but also — according to the definition — "excretory functions."

Anyone promoting obscene materials or performances would be guilty of a crime. No specific distinction is made between public and private acts, though Kramer said his intent is to deal with "public" promotion of obscenity, which to him means "outside the home."

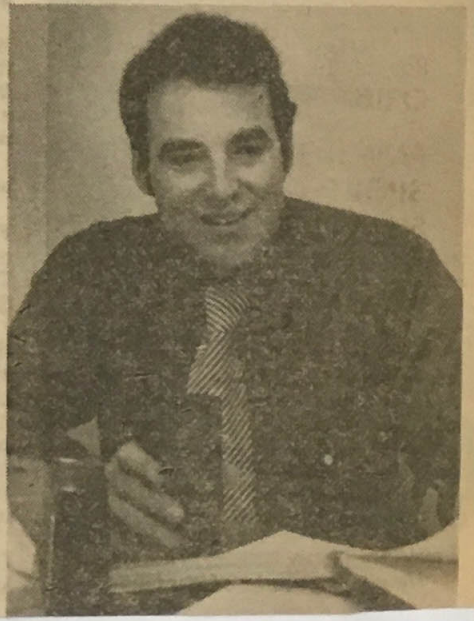
Promoting obscenity to an adult would be punishable as a class 3 misdemeanor: Up to six months in jail and a fine of $750.

Promoting obscenity to a minor would be punishable as a class 1 misdemeanor: Up to two years and a $5,000 fine.

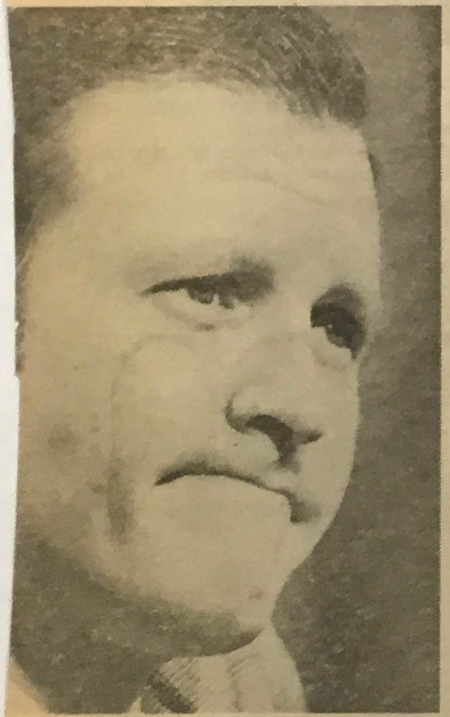
Some language of the bill is essentially dictated by court opinions, Kramer said, such as application of "statewide standards" to obscenity. The old, invalid law attempted to apply community standards to allow for more lenient

crats, but some of its Republican members are also inclined toward a civil-liberties view on issues such as obscenity bills.

Kramer said his bill isn't, and shouldn't become, a partisan political issue.



Schroeder, Armstrong clash on Mint issue



Republican Rep. William Armstrong
"I'm saying now let's look at it."

By CHARLES ROOS
News Staff

The new controversy over the Denver Mint might throw the whole process of selecting a site back to the beginning, Rep. Pat Schroeder, D-Colo., said Friday.

There is some slight chance, she said, that Colorado will lose the mint entirely — to Albuquerque, Dallas or some other city.

The Denver congresswoman commented in Washington on a proposal disclosed earlier in the week that the government buy a vacant factory building in Littleton instead of building a new mint on Park Hill Golf Course land in northeast Denver.

The decision supposely was made in 1974 to build at Park Hill.

Meanwhile, in a Denver press conference Friday, Rep. William Armstrong, R-Colo., called again for consideration of the Littleton site. That site is in his district; Park Hill is in Mrs. Schroeder's.

Armstrong said he isn't committed to the Littleton site but figures from the Bureau of the Mint indicate the government could save almost $29 million by making the switch.

The House of Representatives last September passed a bill appropriating funds for a new mint "at Denver," without specifying the site, at an estimated cost of $46.7 million, according to bureau estimates.

The bill is now before the Senate Banking Committee, headed by Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis.

Armstrong, in a letter dated Wednesday, had suggested to Proxmire the Littleton site was worth "serious consideration."

Armstrong also sent Proxmire copies of bureau estimates showing a Littleton mint would cost only about $17.8 million — $8.5 million to buy the vacant factory and grounds from the Gates Rubber Co. and the remainder for modification and contingencies.

The congressman said Friday he had made the Littleton proposal public this week because he feared otherwise it would never reach the light of day.

He said the same proposition had been put before him, Mrs. Schroeder and Colorado's two Democratic U.S. senators in December.

In the weeks that have passed since then, he said, there has been no public mention of the proposal and he began to "get bad vibrations about what was happening."

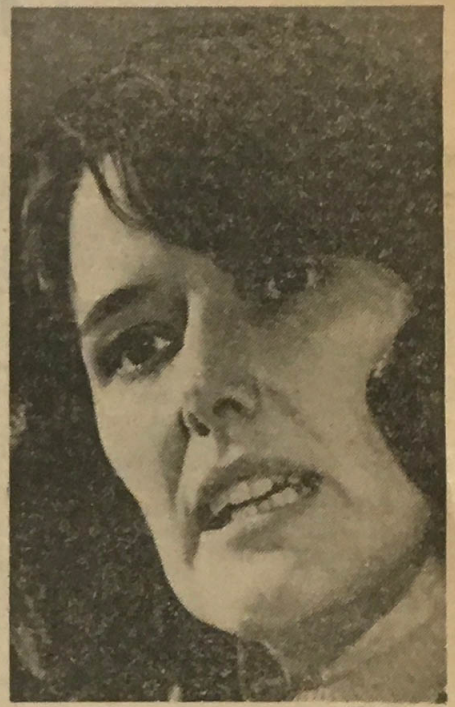
Armstrong said the Littleton proposition should have been "no surprise" to Mrs. Schroeder this week.

"I treated it purely in a routine way for a month," he said.

Mrs. Schroeder said the Bureau of the Mint had never made a true proposal on the Littleton site. The bureau furnished her with some preliminary, incomplete information in December, but no follow-up until this week.

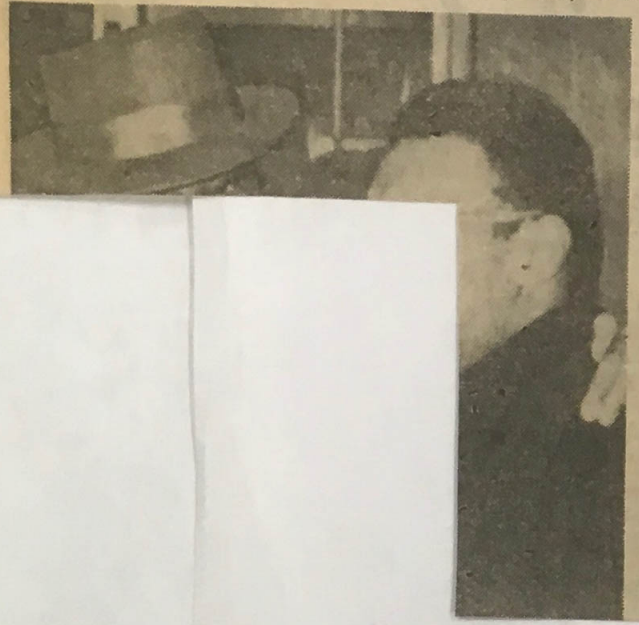
And then, according to Denver aide Larry Wright, the bureau didn't give the congress-

(Continued on page 13)



NEWS PHOTOS

Democratic Rep. Pat Schroeder
Dallas would like the mint, too.



Sub-zero cold grips New England

United Press International

The coldest weather of the season gave New Englanders and New Yorkers the winter miseries Friday.

Northerners vacationing in Florida grumbled about Florida's coldest January in recent memory.

Grape growers in northern California complained that the state's sunny, rainless winter threatened to cut wine production by as much as 50 per cent.

Across the nation just about everyone, it seemed, was talking about the weather. Few were happy about it.

The wind chill in New England ranged from 50 below zero in Boston, where rapid transit trains balked and thousands of commuters suffered, to 118 below zero atop New Hampshire's Mt. Washington.

"It's the closest we've come to Siberia," said Randy Gobez, 60, as he piled on layers of clothing to tend floodgates on a Mystic River dam at Somerville, Mass.

"It's terrible, terrible, with that wind blowing," police dispatcher Borden Helms said in Colebrook, N.H., where the mercury dropped to 32 below.

In New York City, where an early morning temperature of 1 below was the lowest reading since January, 1968, a National Weather Service spokesman warned succinctly: "Bundle up."

"If you were to go streaking down Fifth Avenue this morning," he said, "it would feel like 50 degrees below zero."

He referred to the wind chill factor—a measure of the effect of the combination of wind and temperature on bare skin.

Thousands of New York commuters dragged in late to work because several Long Island Railroad and Penn Central line trains were delayed by frozen switches and other malfunctioning equipment.

Heart attacks blamed on over-exertion in snow claimed the lives of two men in Westfield, Mass., and one in Portsmouth, R.I. A Somersworth, N.H., woman died when her car skidded off an icy road.

Service stations at Hartford, Conn., had hundreds of calls from beleaguered motorists. Construction worker Philip Iannucci of Wethersfield, Conn., beat the cold motor problem by rigging a wood-burning stove in his garage.

The fourth cold spell of the month moved into Florida Thursday, chilling unacustomed residents and nudging tourists into donning coats and scarves they had hoped to discard.

"Thirty-five dollars a day I'm spending — for this?" Bernard Goldstein said as he sat on a park bench in Miami Beach. "It would be cheaper to stay home in Newark and get a sun lamp."

Schroeder, Armstrong clash over site for new Mint

(Continued from page 5)

woman the same set of documents it gave Armstrong.

"He's got some kind of inside connection we don't have," Wright said.

The News learned Friday that the deputy bureau director, Frank MacDonald, had visited the office of Rep. James Collins, R-Texas, Thursday to brief Collins on the site situation.

Collins, who would like the mint moved to Dallas, was an outspoken critic of the mint appropriation bill when it went through the House last year.

Efforts also have been made to move the mint to Albuquerque and other sites in southwestern states.

Mrs. Schroeder said the current controversy can only encourage efforts to delay construction or pick a new site.

She, too, has urged Proxmire to have early hearings on the bill, but she said Friday she doubts the senator will proceed with hearings as long as the Colorado delegation is divided.

MacDonald told her Friday, she said, that the Littleton proposal was Armstrong's, not the bureau's.

But Armstrong told Denver reporters it wasn't his plan.

A document prepared by the Bureau of the Mint states that a Denver realty firm, Doug Morrison & Co., approached the bureau with an offer on the Gates building "approximately one month ago."

The bureau document isn't dated.

The Gates factory was completed in 1971, but was closed in 1973 when the company dropped tire manufacturing. In spite of its apparent availability, the building was overlooked when decisions were being made on a mint site in 1974 and 1975.

"I'm saying now let's look at it," Armstrong said. "Let's give them a hearing."

Armstrong did not make it clear in his press conference that the 472,000-square-foot Gates building is only about two-thirds as large as the proposed Park Hill plant.

He did say, however, that the bureau — if it took the Littleton site — would continue to use the downtown mint building for special coinage purposes.

Armstrong said, however, he understood the downtown building, in the 300 block of W. Colfax Ave., would continue to be used no matter where the main mint operation goes in the Denver area.

Wright said that report is apparently incorrect.

All mint operations have been scheduled to move to the Park Hill site, and the downtown building turned over to the city for $1, Wright said.

Armstrong said he doubts a move to Littleton would have great impact on the mint work force. He has been assured by MacDonald that the Littleton operation would be as economical as Park Hill, the congressman said.



NEWS PHOTO BY MEL SCHIELTZ

The unused Gates plant in Littleton which is being suggested as a site for the new Denver Mint.

Bureau report stirs Mint controversy

By BOB DUKE
News Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — The question of whether the Denver Mint should remain in Denver has been raised again because of a report by the U.S. Bureau of the Mint.

The bureau, which has been attempting to resolve the issue for the past seven years, now contends that the federal government could save nearly $29 million by shifting the Mint to a vacant Gates Rubber Co. plant in Littleton instead of constructing a new facility in Denver.

If approved by Congress, the bureau's alternate proposal would shift the Mint from Democratic Rep. Pat Schroeder's First District to Republican Rep. Armstrong's Fifth District. Predictably, the two are at odds over the proposal, with Schroeder opposing it and Armstrong favoring it as an economy move.

REPORT UPSETTING

Mrs. Schroeder is particularly upset at the bureau for coming up with the report after heartily endorsing her bill authorizing construction of a new Mint and buying a tract of land at the Park Hill Golf Course in Denver as a site for it. Her legislation, passed by the House and pending before the Senate Banking Committee, fails to pinpoint a specific location for the new Mint, saying only that the facility must be "at Denver."

Mrs. Schroeder said Thursday she has asked the Senate Finance Committee and House public building and grounds subcommittee to hold hearings on the alternate plan to determine if its would actually effect a nearly $20 million savings.

Meanwhile, Colorado Sens. Floyd Haskell and Gary Hart, both Democrats, are awaiting further information before assuming stands on the issue. Both said a $29 million savings could not be ignored, if it exists.

Despite the heat the bureau's alternate proposal has generated in the Colorado delegation, it isn't the first time the bureau has looked at or recommended a location for the Mint outside Denver.

Prompted by former Republican Rep. Don Brotzman, the agency recommended in 1973 that the facility be moved to Lakewood, which was in Brotzman's Second District. However, at Mrs. Schroeder's request, the bureau commissioned an environmental impact study that was unfavorable to the Lakeside site.

SITES SURVEYED

The Bureau of the Mint also has surveyed other sites within the Denver city limits as well as locations in Dallas and Albuquerque.

Estimates are that the proposed new Mint at Park Hill in Denver would cost around $46.8 million as compared with $17.8 million for purchase and renovation of the Gates building at Broadway and Country Line Road in Littleton.

But the idea was attacked by a Denver official Thursday.

Ben Bezoff, senior aide to Denver Mayor Bill McNichols, said, "As far as we're concerned, the Mint is in Denver and it's going to remain in Denver.

"We have no knowledge of the reason for his (Armstrong's) proposal," Bezoff said. "But if there are any changes to be made, they must be made by Congress, which approved Denver as the site of the Mint. Bezoff said the federal government purchased the 35-acre Park Hill site from the city for $1.5 million. The city had bought the land from the George C. Clayton Trust, he explained.

LAND ACQUIRED

He said Denver also relocated a portion of the Park Hill Golf Course and acquired land for access roads to facilitate construction of the Mint.

The Denver city administration clearly wants to keep the Mint, but Littleton municipal leaders apparently haven't made up their collective mind yet.

Brad Stelling, president pro tem of the Littleton City Council, said Thursday afternoon that he hadn't heard of the proposal until a reporter described it to him.

"My initial reaction," Stelling said, "is I honestly don't know. There are obviously severe ramifications."

Stelling said having the Mint in Littleton would be disadvantageous on one hand because it would take the Gates building off the tax roles. But he was quick to add that a healthy federal operation such as a Mint almost certainly would stimulate the city's economy.

Mrs. Betty Higby, superintendent of the Mint, said she could see some advantages in the Littleton site but stressed that the matter "is in the hands of Congress."

"I want it understood that we (local Mint officials) haven't proposed any alternate sites," Mrs. Higby said. "All we're concerned with is having a new Mint site by 1980."

She added, though, that it would be difficult to ignore a possible savings of $29 million. And she said that the Littleton site would be usable earlier than the Park Hill location.

While construction wouldn't be completed at Park Hill until 1980, "We could get into the other building immediately for storage and into production in two years," Mrs. Higby said. "That would be an advantage."

She said she didn't think locating the Mint in Littleton would inconvenience many of the 482 employes or make it impossible for them to keep their jobs.

OPINIONS VARY

Operations at the old building will continue and persons living in the downtown Denver area probably could work there while the Littleton facility might be staffed with employes living in the Englewood-Littleton area, she explained.

Several Mint employes expressed varied opinions Thursday.

Cliff Phares, a machine shop foreman, said he thought the Littleton site would be better than Park Hill.

"Personally, I think it's a doggone good idea.

I've talked with people familiar with the Gates plant, and they say it's an ideal maintenance facility," Phares explained. "It would be a longer trip to work for some, but the majority of people live in the southwest part of town.

"Of course it might not go over so well politically," he added.

COMMUTING PROBLEM

Pat Boothe, who works in the coining division, said the main drawback of the Littleton site for employes would be the commuting distance involved. "That would be my only complaint," she said.

Shirley Breffle said, "I just wouldn't like it there personally. It's just too far."

Leonard McCoy agreed that "It wouldn't be good for me."

Several employes said they would have no opinion until a final decision on the site was made.

There are indications that instead of promoting it, the Bureau of the Mint tried to avoid precipitating a clash in the Colorado delegation over its alternate report on the Mint.

Mint deputy director Frank MacDonald said the bureau had hoped that the delegation would reach a consensus on the report. In fact, he said, the bureau withheld release of the document to give delegation members time to study it and supplementary information substantiating the nearly $29 million savings envisioned by the alternate proposal.

SHOCK WAVES

Although MacDonald declined to confirm her statement, Mrs. Schroeder quoted several bureau officials as saying they were shocked when Armstrong wrote a letter to Senate Banking Committee Chairman William Proxmire, D-Wis., endorsing the bureau report.

"Mr. Armstrong rushed out on his own without waiting for the rest of the delegation to reach a consensus on the alternate proposal," she said. "Had it not been for his hasty action, we might have been able to resolve this question inside the delegation."

MacDonald said a Gates Co. official contacted the Bureau of Mint project manager in Denver last November and advised him the firm had a relatively new 472,000 square foot building available in Littleton for $8.5 million. MacDonald and deputy assistant Treasury secretary James Clawson visited the location in early December and judged it suitable as a mint site.

"Once we found the facility was adequate, we felt compelled to submit the proposal to interested parties in the Colorado delegation," MacDonald said.

Bureau officials then discussed the matter with Hart, Haskell, Armstrong and Mrs. Schroeder, who then requested additional data to substantiate the estimated savings, he said.

MEET COIN NEEDS

MacDonald emphasized that the bureau's sole interest is to obtain a Mint capable of meeting coinage needs of 1980.

Asked what would happen to the Park Hill tract if Congress decides to move the Mint to Littleton, he said, "We haven't given any thought to that. We certainly wouldn't want a federal golf course."

He said the House-approved legislation pending in the Senate would not have to be amended to enable the bureau to shift Mint operations to Littleton.

"Our attorney has interpreted the words 'at Denver' to mean that we can put the Mint anywhere in the Denver metropolitan area," MacDonald said.

ROCKY MTN. NEWS
1/22/76

Gates offers vacant Littleton plant as new Mint site

By BOB DUKE
News Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — The Gates Rubber Co. would like to sell the federal government an unused factory in Littleton for the new Denver Mint.

Rep. William Armstrong, R-Colo., in whose congressional district the Gates factory lies, thinks it's a fine idea. It would save the government about $29 million, he said Wednesday.

And he produced a report by the U.S. Bureau of the Mint which was generally favorable to the idea.

In a letter that drew an angry denunciation from Rep. Pat Schroeder, D-Colo., Armstrong told Senate Banking Committee Chairman William Proxmire, D-Wis., that the Bureau of the Mint could buy, renovate and modify the Gates building for $17.8 million compared with the $46.8 million cost of a proposed new mint.

PARK HILL PENDING

Pending before Proxmire's committee is a House-passed bill authorizing construction of a new mint on the Park Hill Golf Course in Denver.

Built in 1904, the existing mint is in the 300 block of W. Colfax Avenue.

Mrs. Schroeder, who sponsored the legislation for the proposed new mint, accused Armstrong of simply trying to have the facility moved from her district to his.

"This is dirty politics," she said. "It's uncalled for.

"I intend to fight Mr. Armstrong's proposal all the way," she said. "I'm confident that reason will prevail and Congress will approve construction of the new mint at Park Hill."

Armstrong denied wanting the mint moved to his district for political reasons, noting that the Bureau of Mint had issued a report describing the Gates building, situated on a 90-acre tract near S. Broadway and County Line Road in Littleton, as an ideal site for the facility.

SAVE TAXPAYERS

"When the federal government has an opportunity to save taxpayers almost $29 million, it should take it," he said. "My sole aim is economy."

Armstrong said Gates is willing to sell the Littleton building for $8.5 million. In Denver, a Gates spokesman confirmed the sale price.

The Gates building was built in 1973 as a location for a tire manufacturing plant. However, Gates discontinued the operation in 1973.

Moving the mint to Littleton, Mrs. Schroeder said, would be unfair to its 400 employes.

"Most of them live within five miles of the present mint," she said. "If the mint is moved to Littleton, they will have to travel 24 miles to and from work."

She pointed out that her bill calls for a 700,000-square-foot mint, while the Gates building contains only 472,000 square feet.

In its report the Bureau of the Mint said the present mint, which has about 400,000 square feet, would continue operating as a subsidiary if the Gates building is purchased.

"The Bureau of The Mint, in effect, would grow into the new facility as coinage demand dictates," the report said. "It is envisaged that it would be approximately 10 years before the annex would be developed to its full production potential."

Under Mrs. Schroeder's legislation, the proposed new mint would be completed in the mid-1980s.

"There's actually no way of knowing at this point just how much it will cost to expand the Gates building," she said. "In the final analysis moving the mint to Littleton could cost more than the construction of a new mint."

TOURISTS CONSIDERED

Mrs. Schroeder argued that shifting the mint to Littleton could dissaude many tourists from visiting it.

She argued, too, that it might be a mistake to locate the mint at S. Broadway and County Line Road, since the site is adjacent to the route of the proposed Interstate 470.

(Continued on page 18)

Vacant Gates factory offered as site for Mint

(Continued from page 5)

Mrs. Schroeder complained that the Bureau of the Mint gave Armstrong much more material on the proposed Gates building location than it did her and Colorado Sens. Floyd Haskell and Gary Hart.

She first received indications that the bureau was looking at the Gates building last Dec. 1. But it was not until Wednesday that she realized the bureau was serious.

"The bureau had worked closely with us in drafting the legislation for a new mint," Mrs. Schroeder said. "Consequently, I did not regard their scrutiny of the Gates building as serious."

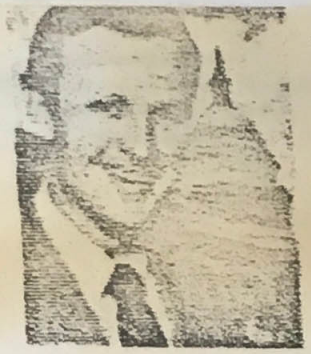
In its report, the Bureau of the Mint said it was approached by Gates officials about the possibility of buying the Littleton building.

In a separate statement, the bureau conceded that shifting mint operations to Littleton would create housing problems for employes wishing to relocate near the facility.

"The Gates plant is located on the outer perimeter of the Denver metropolitan area, approximately 12 miles from the Denver city center," the impact statement said. "This means that housing would not be available in a circular pattern around the facility, as is the case for the present downtown mint."

The bureau conceded that the housing problem primarily would affect low-income employes, primarily Chicanos and blacks.

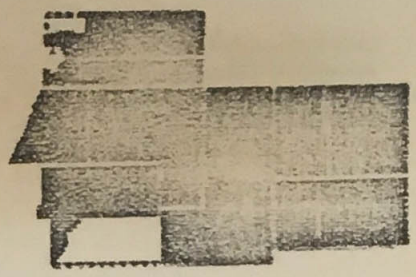
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NEWS

From your Congressman

WILLIAM L. ARMSTRONG



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

January 21, 1976

CONTACT: Earl Clayton

(202) 225-4422

ALTERNATE MINT SITE COULD SAVE TAXPAYERS $29 MILLION -- ARMSTRONG

Washington, D.C....Colorado Congressman William L. Armstrong, in a letter to Senate Banking Committee Chairman Senator William Proxmire, has urged the Wisconsin Democrat to look at "a viable alternative" to construction of a new U.S. Mint in Denver that could save the taxpayers almost $29 million.

Armstrong said he had been informed by the Bureau of the Mint that they have recently examined the new Gates Rubber Plant in Littleton and find it ideally suited for Mint purposes.

"A recent study conducted by the Treasury Department indicated that this building was almost too good to be true," said Armstrong.

The Bureau of the Mint has proposed a plan whereby it would phase in to the new facility over a period of years. At the same time, the old Mint would remain in downtown Denver with a sizeable work force, an arrangement similar to that now existing with the old Mint in San Francisco.

Armstrong urged Senator Proxmire to give the new proposal very serious consideration. He noted that "As a member of the Appropriations Subcommittee which will consider funding for the project, I welcome the opportunity to consider a saving of this magnitude. I am sure you will feel the same."

####

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January 21, 1976

Honorable William Proxmire
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Proxmire:

H. R. 5620, the bill authorizing funds for construction of a new U. S. Mint in Denver, was referred to your Committee on September 22, 1975. I supported the bill when it passed the House because an improved facility is urgently needed if we are to keep pace with the nation's increasing coinage needs.

However, since passage of H. R. 5620, I have learned of an opportunity for the Mint to acquire an existing facility in the Denver area. Based on information now available, it appears worthy of very serious consideration.

I am advised by the Bureau of the Mint that a new industrial plant in Littleton, Colorado, owned by Gates Rubber Company, could be purchased and easily modified for Mint operation. The information I have enclosed indicates that up to $28.9 million could be saved compared to constructing a completely new facility in Denver as presently planned.

Acquisition of this existing facility would also enable the Mint to phase into their new operations almost immediately rather than waiting until 1979 as now scheduled. According to Mint officials this could be a very significant improvement in view of the need for coins.

As you can see, it is contemplated the new facility in Littleton would be phased-in over a period of years and would therefore be less disruptive for personnel affected. At the same time, the old Mint would remain in Denver with a sizable work force, an arrangement similar to that now existing with the Mint in San Francisco.

Enclosed is a copy of a letter regarding the proposal that I have received from the Assistant Director of the Mint. As a member of the Appropriations Subcommittee which will consider funding for the project, I welcome the opportunity to consider a saving of this magnitude. I am sure you will feel the same.

If I can be of any further assistance, please let me know.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

William L. Armstrong

WLA:as

Denver Post 9/3/5

Mint Aide Sees Delay In Building

Construction of a new Denver Mint won't begin for another six to 12 months, Frank Rhea, facilities project manager for the mint, said Tuesday.

The Denver City Council Tuesday night approved transfer of title of 35 acres of the Park Hill Golf Course to the federal government for construction of the facility.

Rhea said that although the U.S. Mint has the necessary appropriation to pay the city for the land and design of the new facility, Congress still has to authorize money for its construction.

The House Public Works and Transportation Committee has approved the authorization measure and it is awaiting House floor scheduling by the Rules Committee.

Rhea said he hoped the bill would be passed by October.

The Senate is awaiting completion of House action.

Rhea said the Mint plans to sign an agreement with the city to allow continued use of the land until the federal government is ready to begin construction.

The city has reconstructed the golf course to make room for the new mint facilities, and Rhea noted that the extra time will allow the new fairways and greens time to take hold.

Orig sent to F. Mac D. on 9/4/75

Denver completes plans for sale of new U.S. Mint site

(News-8/20/75)

Plans have been completed to transfer 35 acres of land in northeast Denver to the federal government as a site for the new Denver Mint, Denver city councilmen were told Tuesday.

City Atty. Max Zall said he has drafted a bill which deeds land adjacent to the Park Hill Golf Course to the government for a sale price of $1.5 million.

The Mint site lies in an area bounded by Colorado Boulevard on the west, Dexter Street on the east, Smith Road on the north and E. 35th Avenue on the south.

Owned by the trustees of Clayton College, the land has been leased by the city for many years and used as a municipal golf course.

The city last year bought a 35-acre parcel on the northwest corner of the college's property after plans to locate the new Mint on a site in the South Platte River valley near downtown collapsed.

In addition to the $1.5 million the city paid for the Park Hill site, it has spent another $400,000 rebuilding the golf course to make way for the Mint project, Zall said.

The federal government's $1.5 million payment for the land will be made in mid-September, Zall said. Work on the Mint project is expected to begin early next year.

Project No.N-CO-72-600
New Denver Mint

Vol. 83 No. 280

THE DENVER POST

The Voice of the Rocky Mountain Empire

Denver, Colo.—Climate Capital of the World—Wednesday, May 7, 1975 *15 Cents, 164 Pages*

Denver Mint Funds Get House Panel OK

By ANDY ROGERS
Denver Post Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — A House subcommittee Tuesday quickly approved an authorization bill for construction of a new Denver Mint and sent the bill to the full House Public Works and Transportation Committee.

Rep. Pat Schroeder, D - Colo., told the subcommittee that there is widespread community support for the new mint site, located on a corner of the Park Hill Golf Course.

The bill authorizes the spending of $65 million over four years to build the 400,000 square-foot facility and to completely equip it with coin-making machinery.

Cost Rose $10 Million

The cost of the mint rose $10 million in the past two years, when the first cost estimates were made, even though no design changes were made. Mint officials attributed the increased cost to inflation.

Mary Brooks, director of the Mint, testified that the facility is expected to be open by 1980 and will have an initial production capacity of 10.5 billion coins a year. The current Denver Mint, built early in the century, is listed as a historic landmark and will be preserved.

Denver is rebuilding the golf course and expects to complete conveyance of the land to the federal government for $1.5 million on Sept. 15, Mrs. Brooks said.

Although not in the plans before the subcommittee Tuesday, Mrs. Brooks said a strip fabrication facility may be added to the new mint. The fabrication plant "is essential to assure the constant supply of high quality strip (rolled metal) at a reasonable price for coinage blanks."

The bureau is studying coinage demands before deciding on construction of the strip facility, Mrs. Brooks said.

Last December, when the same authorization bill failed to pass the House under a suspension of the rules procedure, the only objection to the measure came from several members who feared the current efficiency of the Denver Mint would be disturbed by the move to new quarters.

Mrs. Brooks said current operations in Denver have forced some offices out into the halls and the heavy stamping machinery is placing a strain on the aging building.

She indicated that the new facility would enhance the Denver Mint's high efficiency rating.

Project No. N-CO-72-600
New Denver Mint

Rhea

8—Rocky Mountain News Thurs., March 27, 1975, Denver, Colo.

Denver mint construction bill is offered

News Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Legislation to authorize construction of a new $61.5 million mint in Denver was introduced Wednesday by members of the Colorado congressional delegation.

Similar legislation passed the Senate in 1973 but failed in the House last year because of a parliamentary situation which required a two-thirds majority.

Rep. Pat Schroeder, D-Colo., the chief sponsor of the bill, said she expects the measure to pass the House this year with little difficulty. She has lined up 18 members of the Public Works Committee, to which the bill will be referred, as co-sponsors.

Congress already had appropriated funds to buy land for the mint, which will be located near the Park Hill Golf Course in Northeast Denver.

300 15.7

The facility will be able to produce 25 billion coins a year, a 500 per cent increase over the existing mint in downtown Denver.

The authorizing legislation was introduced in the Senate Wednesday by Sen. Floyd Haskell, D-Colo.

DENVER FACILITY (Post-3/27/75)

Bills Introduced For New Mint

Denver Post Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Bills were introduced in the House and Senate Wednesday providing funding authority to construct a new Denver mint.

Sen. Floyd Haskell, D-Colo., introduced the measure in the Senate and Rep. Patricia Schroeder, D-Colo., in the House. All other members of the Colorado delegation cosponsored the bills except Republican Rep. William Armstrong.

The bills would provide $61.5 million for the construction of the new facility, located on a section of the Park Hill Golf Course. The old Denver mint is outmoded and unable to expand in its downtown Denver location.

The new mint would have an eventual capacity of 25 billion pieces a year, up from the current capacity of 4.5 billion pieces a year.

The cost of the new mint rose $6.2 million in the past three months, when Congress last considered funding for the Denver facility. In December, the House narrowly defeated a measure which would have allowed construction to proceed on the mint, estimated to cost $55.3 million at that time.

A spokesman for Mrs. Schroeder's office attributed the rise in costs to "general inflation."

Haskell said the new mint would help the country meet the expected need for 18 billion coins a year by 1980. The old mint, Haskell noted, would be preserved as an historic landmark.

The Treasury Department has already authorized about $3.5 million for land acquisition and architectural and engineering services for the new mint.

Rep. Armstrong said he had been invited to join in cosponsoring the House bill but declined until he had a chance to study the justification for the proposal.

Eighteen members of the House Public Works Committee, where the measure has been referred, have joined in cosponsoring the Schroeder bill. The Senate passed a similar measure last year.

Rocky Mts. -7/31/4

Fund's denied Denver Mint's initial phase

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Sen. Floyd Haskell's efforts to have an $11.8 million appropriation for first-phase construction of the new Denver Mint in a proposed public works appropriations bill has been turned down.

An aide to Haskell quoted committee aides Tuesday as saying the request was untimely because the mint construction hadn't been authorized. The Haskell aide said it was possible the full Appropriation Committee might be convinced that the mint funding should be voted without prior authorization.

Haskell said the more likely move was that authorization would be moved through House and Senate committees in time for a first-phase funding of the mint construction, probably in October.

The decision to relocate the Denver Mint to a site on the Park Hill golf course followed several weeks of discussions. Also under consideration was a site near the Federal Center in Jefferson County.

SCRIPPS – HOWARD

"Give light and the people will find their own way."

Rocky Mountain News

Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

A Scripps-Howard Newspaper

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The Denver Mint stays in Denver

THE GREAT MINT controversy came to a close Tuesday with the announcement in Denver by Mrs. Mary Brooks, director of the U.S. Bureau of the Mint, that the new Denver Mint will be built on the Park Hill Golf Course site in East Denver.

Denver and Lakewood had been vying for the new Mint and the argument kept picking up steam ever since it began last December when plans to build the Mint on the west bank of the South Platte River south of Speer Boulevard fell through.

We feel the Mint director made the best choice, although there was nothing intrinsically wrong with the Lakewood site.

But the Mint historically has been in Denver and it should remain here. Denver as a core city in a metropolitan area is having the customary struggles of core cities and moving the Mint away from Denver would have been a serious blow.

Environmental aspects entered into the picture but a final impact statement indicated there would be little difference between the Lakewood and Denver sites as far as air pollution is concerned and Denver supporters believe the statement favored the Park Hill location.

And we believe the Department of Housing and Urban Development hit the nail on the head when they pointed to the various government programs dedicated to stimulating and renewing the core city. Relocating the Mint outside Denver would run contrary to these efforts.

Location of the Mint in Park Hill should do much to encourage the hiring of Denver residents who need public transportation to and from their jobs. And this should be a plus in the battle against air pollution and energy shortages.

A most interested observer at the announcement in Denver Tuesday was U.S. Rep. Pat Schroeder, D-Colo., who, along with many Denver officials and citizens, worked hard to keep the Mint inside the city. Her efforts in Washington should be appreciated by her Denver constituents.

Park Hill Site Selected for 'Denver Mint'

By BOB EWEGEN
Denver Post Staff Writer

The "Denver Mint" will stay in Denver.

Mrs. Mary T. Brooks, director of the U.S. Bureau of the Mint, made that announcement Tuesday in the company of the city's municipal, legislative and congressional leadership, which had successfully sought to keep the mint in the capital city at a site on the Park Hill golf course.

Mrs. Brooks insisted that the decision, which thwarted hopes of some Lakewood officials that the mint would be relocated to the Federal Center in suburban Jefferson County, had been stripped of "all political arguments."

But Mrs. Brooks said a reason for choosing Park Hill over the suburban site was the "secondary socio-economic impacts" resulting from such a move.

Translated into simpler terms, those "socio-economic" impacts involve payroll's for the current 500 employes of the Denver Mint—expected to grow to about 800 employes at the new, larger, site.

Also, construction and relocation of the mint, together with its equipment, has been estimated as costing as much as $90 million.

Report Cites Factors

"The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) has stressed that moving the mint out of the city of Denver would be counterproductive to the previous and continuing efforts of the federal government to stimulate and renew the core city, which serves as a sustaining element for the entire (metropolitan) area," Mrs. Brooks said.

The HUD report also stressed greater availability of housing, social services and cultural facilities if the mint remained in Denver, Mrs. Brooks said, "particularly for the 41 per cent of the present employes who are members of minority groups."

The Office of Economic Opportunity also "stressed these considerations" in favor of the core-city site, Mrs. Brooks said. (Park Hill is an integrated neighborhood in northeast Denver, while the Lakewood area surrounding the Federal Center is overwhelmingly white.)

Mrs. Brooks said the Park Hill site offered other advantages, including being "more convenient" to tourists. "For senti-

Continued on page 3.

Lot of golf-course changes



Denver Post Photo by Duane Howell

MRS. MARY T. BROOKS ANNOUNCES DECISION ON NEW SITE FOR THE DENVER MINT

Behind Mrs. Brooks at the present mint building are, from left, U.S. Rep. Pat Schroeder; Shari Brown, 8, Cleveland, niece of State Rep. Arie Taylor, who is behind Shari, and Mrs. Betty Higby, the director of the Denver Mint.

Schroeder Tells of 'Hardball' Mint Politics

By LEONARD LARSEN
Chief, Denver Post Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — If it took hardball politics to win assurances that the mint would remain in Denver, Rep. Pat Schroeder, D-Colo., said Monday, then she was willing to play.

The freshman Denver congresswoman met with reporters in her Washington office before leaving for Denver for Tuesday's announcement that the mint would be relocated on a portion of the present Park Hill golf course.

At the time, Mrs. Schroeder said, she still hadn't been informed the relocation would be on the Park Hill site — and not on a rival site in the Federal Center in Jefferson County.

OFFICIAL WORD

But, Mrs. Schroeder suggested, she had been encouraged by Treasury officials to attend the Tuesday press conference in Denver where Mrs. Mary Brooks, U.S. Mint director, made the official announcement of the relocation inside Denver.

"I think they were aware that I'd be disappointed if they announced in Denver they were going to move the mint to Lakewood," Mrs. Schroeder said with a smile.

At the Monday meeting in Washington, Mrs. Schroeder released exchanges of correspondence concerning the mint, including letters between herself and Rep. Kenneth J. Gray, D-Ill., chairman of the public buildings subcommittee of the House Public Works Committee.

In her letter to Gray, Mrs. Schroeder had stressed the "very positive impact" the relocation to Park Hill "would have in reversing Denver's degenerating economic situation."

She added that "by way of contrast, a decision to remove the mint to a location outside the city would not only aggravate that problem, but might also spark additional requests for federal housing assistance for relocated employes, etc."

INTENT NOTED

Mrs. Schroeder suggested further to Gray that mint relocation to Park Hill "would, thus, appear to carry forward congressional intent that the new facility be located 'at Denver.'"

In a brief reply to Mrs. Schroeder, Gray stressed that Congress could exert the kind of pressure Mrs. Schroeder was seeking, mainly through appropriations for the new mint construction.

"As I explained to you on the House floor," Gray said in the letter, "if the officials in the (Treasury) department do not agree to a Denver site, we can either sit on the bill and not take any action at all or we can write language in the bill naming the site."

Gray concluded his letter to Mrs. Schroeder:

"Assuring you of my desire to be of all assistance with this or any other matter, I remain ..."

Of the "hardball" tactics in exerting pressure to keep the mint in Denver, Mrs. Schroeder said Monday, "I don't really like to play this way, but I felt it was really worth going to the mat about."

At the Monday briefing, Mrs. Schroeder also disclosed that the Park Hill site had been the first alternate favored by Treasury officials, even ahead of the site on the west bank of the South Platte River south of the interchange between Interstate 25 and Speer Blvd.

VALLEY PROJECT

The Platte River site, she said, was selected by mint officials in an effort to cooperate with Denver officials in the beautification of the Platte River valley.

When that site fell through because of refusal by the Burlington Northern Railroad to change plans for mainline trackage, Mrs. Schroeder said, mint officials seemed headed towardm selection of the site a the Federal Center.

"That's when we started feeling we really had to dig in and a lot of people were working really hard," Mrs. Schroeder said.

One of the critical points was in persuading Mrs. Brooks and Treasury officials to postpone the relocation announcement until after criticisms had been aired to an initial environmental impact statement which appeared to favor the Federal Center site, she said.

That was done, and a final impact statement appeared to shade the decision in favor of the Park Hill site.

"I had to be a little tougher than I like to be," Mrs. Schroeder said of her actions in favor of the Denver site, "but in this case it was justified."

Mint Will Stay in Denver

FROM PAGE 1

mental historic reasons," she added, there is some advantage in retaining the association of the mint with the city proper. The Denver Mint is a widely known federal institution dating back to the 1890s."

Both the Denver and Lakewood sites were "excellent" and "practically identical with respect to engineering factors," she said, and there were "no significant differences between the two sites relative to primary environmental matters."

U. S. Rep. Pat Schroeder, D-Denver, beamed during the announcement which climaxed her long fight to keep the facility in the capital city. Mayor Bill McNichols, also a Democrat but not always allied with the more liberal Mrs. Schroeder, was also jubilant and the two exchanged praise for the successful unified city effort to retain the facility.

'HAPPY DAY'

McNichols called it "a really happy day for Denver," and said he was grateful to Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. Schroeder and "all the people who made this possible."

He added that the "real crown of glory belongs to the elected representatives — the city council — who set aside almost $3 million to keep our end of the commitment." The council appropriated $2.9 million in 1972 to purchase a mint site.

McNichols had special praise for Councilmen Elvin Caldwell and Bill Roberts, who he said "did all the legwork needed in the Park Hill area."

State Sen. George Brown, D-Denver; State Rep. Arie Taylor, D-Denver, and City Councilmen Bill Roberts and Elvin Caldwell, all representing the affected area, added their congratulations and pledged community support.

MAYOR'S PLEDGE

Frank Rhea, project director for the new mint, said he hopes construction can start in the fall of 1975 or in early 1976, assuming the city has no problems acquiring the golf course land from the George Clayton trust.

Mayor McNichols has pledged that the land will be acquired promptly.

Rhea said the mint will be built on about 35 acres, allowing extra space for expansion. He said it will be designed to meet U.S. needs for "a century."

The present mint, completed in 1904, began operation in 1906 and now produces about 4 billion coins a year, he said. The new facility will be designed to produce 10.7 billion coins annually and can be expanded to 16 billion, he said.

He said he hoped the mint could be completed in about four years after ground is broken or about 1980.

The mint originally was scheduled to be relocated on the west bank of the South Platte river south of the Interstate 25-Speer Blvd. interchange. That plan collapsed when the Burlington Northern Railroad refused to yield its right of way in the area to the mint. The politically charged scramble for an alternate site then began.

House Blocks Funds to Build Denver Mint

By ANDY ROGERS
Denver Post Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — The House Monday failed to approve a $50 million authorization to build a new Denver mint, killing the measure for the current legislative session.

The measure, which would have authorized construction of a facility in Park Hill to replace the downtown mint, was approved 241 to 143, but fell 15 votes short of the necessary margin for passage. A two-thirds majority is needed to pass a bill under the House suspension-of-rules procedure, which the House used to consider the mint bill.

Rep. Patricia Schroeder, D-Colo., who spoke for the bill on the floor of the House, said she was surprised "that the bill got as many votes as it did." Mrs. Schroeder said she was confident the bill would get a majority but doubted it could muster the necessary votes to pass under a suspension of the rules.

'Didn't Work'

Mrs. Schroeder said the Department of the Treasury had sought passage of the measure but "didn't work their side of the aisle" — failed to line up Republican votes for the measure.

She also said the chairman of the Public Works subcommittee, Rep. Kenneth Gray, D-Ill., made a mistake by waiting until the end of the session and trying "slide it through."

The bill was reported out of Gray's subcommittee nearly 13 months ago but held until Monday.

The new mint, to be located on a portion of the Park Hill Golf Course, is expected to cost about $55.3 million and exceed the output of the old Denver mint by 500 per cent.

The only debate on the bill concerned the closing of the present Denver facility which was called the "most efficient and most productive" Treasury Department facility.

Rep. Gray, the floor manager of the bill, said the new mint is badly needed to meet the expected demand of 18 billion coins a year by 1980 and 40 billion coins a year by 1988. Current demand is nine billion coins a year.

The Denver mint now produces about 4½ billion coins a year, while the new facility is expected ultimately to produce 25 billion coins a year.

Rep. James Collins, R-Texas, the only member to speak against the measure, praised the existing Denver mint and commended the government "for operating it on an efficient basis."

Collins warned, however, that "building a new mint doesn't mean it will be a

Continued on page 20.

Denver Mint Funding Blocked

FROM PAGE 1

better or more efficient facility. He urged that the Philadelphia mint be more fully utilized by replacing old coin-punch machines with new ones.

Rep. Schroeder told Collins that the new mint is needed because the existing facility can't be expanded in its congested downtown location. The site of the new mint, chosen last summer in competition with a site at the Denver Federal Center in Jefferson County, is close to interstate highway and rail facilities, Mrs. Schroeder said, easing one of the problems of the current mint operation.

The Denver congresswoman assured Collins that the new Denver mint "will continue to be a model of efficiency" and the advantages of the new location "can make it even more efficient than it is now."

About $3.5 million has already been appropriated by Congress for site acquisition and architectural and engineering services for the new mint. The Treasury Department is expected to spend nearly $10 million in fiscal 1975 for construction of the facility, $28.9 million in 1976, $10.25 million in 1977 and $900,000 in 1978.

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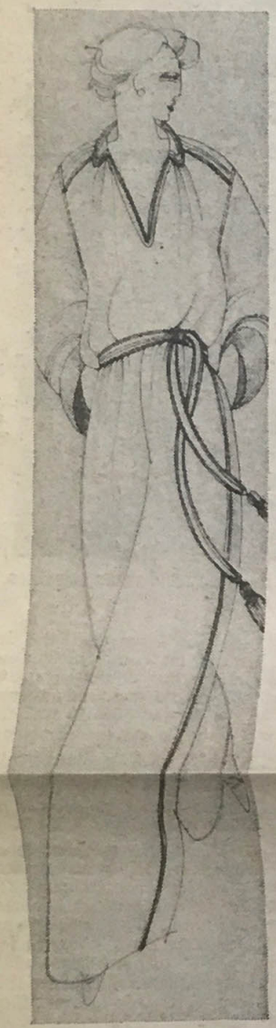
Mrs. Schroeder said the mint bill will be re-introduced in Congress in January and go through "pro forma" committee approval.

Funds for the new structure must still be approved by Congressional appropriations committees.

Mrs. Schroeder said the existing mint will continue to function until the new facility is built and operational. The old mint building has been designated a national historic landmark and will be preserved.

All members of the Colorado delegation voted for the bill except Republican Rep. Donald Brotzman, who was absent.

Beene adds to laurels with voluminous shape



Turkish pajamas in stone colored crepe de chine with robin's egg blue satin stripings.

By Eleanor Lambert

GEOFFREY BEENE got fired from his first job for making his dresses too loose.

But, as they've been saying since he was born almost, Geoffrey is a stubborn cuss. He believed, as a beginner in fashion, and says now with the authority of a multi-million-dollar success record: "The most universal and enduring fashion of all time is the easy, voluminous shape worn by peasants of all countries.

Last June the fashion editors of America voted Beene his third Coty "Winnie," which places him with other such immortals as Galanos, Trigere, de la Renta and his 1974 co-winner Halston in the fashion world's highest citadel, the Coty Hall of Fame.

HIS FALL collection, the one that clinched the jury's decision, was inspired by peasant costumes from the 16th century onward, which Geoffrey spent months researching in the Costume Institute of the Metropolitan Museum and his own collection of costume books.

As these sketches by Jasper Nyebo show, the 1974 Beenes have the ease and action, the dropped shoulders, full sleeves, swinging skirts and quaint jackets of naif dress everywhere, PLUS that indefinable but ever-present stamp of luxurious snobbery that makes a Geoffrey Beene as personal as the designer's own thumbprint.

Perhaps because somewhat the same blend is ingrained in Beene's own personality. Beneath the shy, tentative manner and bayou drawl of this quiet Southerner there's a layer of cavalier arrogance. He works hard, but he's driven to work in a gleaming black Rolls Royce Silver Shadow lined in natural saddle leather.

HE ALMOST never makes the fashionable scene, but he never misses a great concert or ballet, and he is a constant and experienced traveler. To his circle of friends his completely black-and-white apartment in downtown Manhattan is the place to spend a great evening of great food and great surroundings. He was one of the first to collect Art Deco furniture and objects.

Though he'd be too modest to say so, I'm sure Beene was no more surprised than I was when the fall couture collections in Paris two weeks ago reinforced this peasant-smock, dirndl-skirt and full-full shepherd-coat themes.

Getting it first is less important to Geoffrey than first getting it right, however. His looks, like the sweat-shirt overblouse and his anti-romantic sequin dresses decorated with football uniform numbers, have sometimes been a bit too advanced for the average women to absorb right away, but they have never been unbecoming.



... Peasant-skirted party dress by Geoffrey Beene in henna georgette crepe with a full blouse of henna and gold cut velvet.

WHICH HELPS to explain why the business he started from scratch 11 years ago with Henry Ginsburg, a friend from his school days, and Seventh Avenue's noted impresario Ben Shaw, is now one of the most prestigious in the field.

"There's nothing majestic about my career," he smiled as we ate super-delicious crabmeat and egg salad off plastic plates in Geoffrey's gray lacquered studio.

"You call it my 'look,' but it's been changing with the times, constantly. You can't do the same thing for 35 years. I admit I'm a straight-grain designer. I'm not inspired by bias cuts. I like simple, linear outlines because they're cleaner.



Beene's lightly belted street smock in wheat and eggplant checked tweed, its slashed front revealing a mauve crepe de chine blouse.



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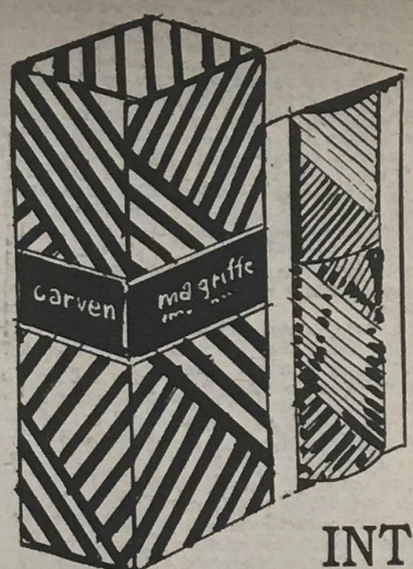
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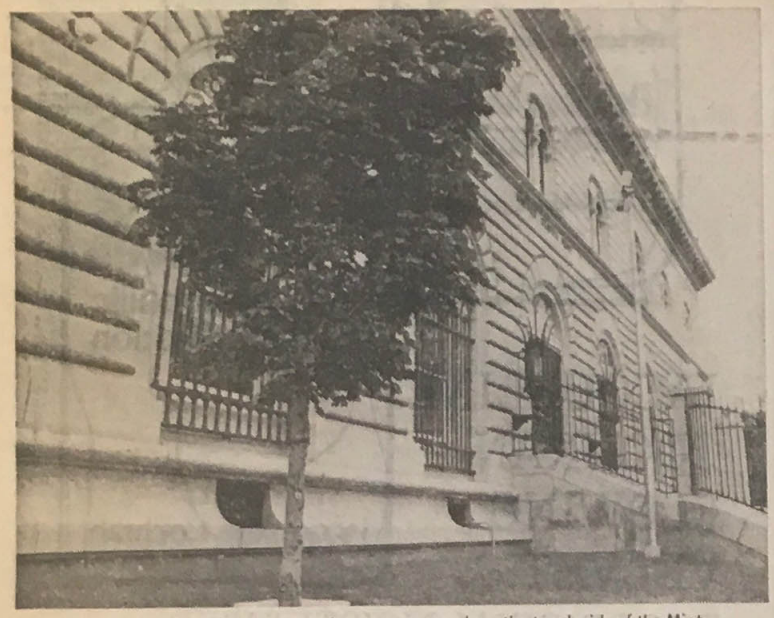
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What's future for stately old Mint?



Iron grillwork, and the rusticated stone masonry show the tough side of the Mint.



Fresco ceilings, chandeliers and marble columns are splendors of the Colfax entrance.

By Duncan Pollock

THE LONG, marching line to the Denver Mint begins in the early morning hours and sometimes stretches a full city block into the late afternoon.

The eager troops are usually tourists from places like Sioux Falls and Rapid City. They come to the Mint under sleet, snow and a scorching hot sun to see how money is made, hoping, perhaps, that some of the old silver magic will rub off.

From a high, catwalk deck, they look down onto the huge presses that crank out nearly five billion coins a year. They stop to gape at a vault glistening with gold bullion, and later they shop for souvenirs from the U.S. Treasury. But rarely do they see the biggest gemstone of them all: a long, arched gallery made of richly veined marble, mosaic floors, soaring vaults embellished with murals, culminating in a crescendo of glittering chandeliers.

THESE ARE JUST a few of the little known details that make the Denver Mint one of the city's real architectural prizes. And while the building isn't in the same historical class as something like the Brown Palace Hotel, it is still a noble structure and a much coveted piece of property now that the feds have finally found a new home for the Mint in Park Hill.

The existing Mint is actually four or five structures tied together into one complex that is part office, part coin factory.

The original edifice fronting Colfax Avenue was built in the munificent Tuscan palazzo style between 1904 and 1906. As the demand for coins burgeoned in succeeding years, the Mint was expanded southward in the block with additional construction laid in 1936, 1946, and 1965. The small, blockhouse building visible from Delaware Street was purchased from the Denver Tramway Cable Co. in 1945 and added to the complex.

The south wings of the Mint house most of the machinery for coin manufacture. Design-wise, these additions are cleaner and far less lavish in their exterior treatment than the original structure, but are still in harmony with the old building.

THEY HAVE connecting basement and sub-basement levels, and basically two floors of factory-like space filled with noisy blanking presses and huge hot furnaces, with air ducts and cooling systems, and the din of a full scale industrial operation. Ceilings are 25 feet high in some places, and when the dusty light filters in through barred windows, you can imagine the cavernous Roman ruins so well depicted in Piranesi prints.

The real gem of the Mint, however, is the old building itself. It fully deserves its designation as a Denver Landmark, and inclusion in the prestigious National Registry of Historic Places.

No costs were spared in the original construction, and the most lavish materials were marshaled up to make this stately, neo-Renaissance fortress. Supervising architect was James Knox Taylor of the Mint Bureau.

Two varieties of granite were used and no fewer than three kinds of marble were imported for interior and exterior finishing. Murals, elaborate ironwork and other decorative details were apparently considered necessary elements of the building project.

SOME INDICATION of the attention lavished on the most minute details can be gained by perusing the volumes of preliminary correspondence and hundreds of old drawings that seem to make contemporary design mechanics looks paltry by comparison.

Sheaths of architectural renderings, for instance, are devoted to such problems as the design of custom-made door jambs, toilet bowls and the like.

The building may have been modeled after a specific structure, but it was surely influenced by Renaissance palazzo architecture that prevailed in Florence and other cities of northern Italy in the late 15th and early 16th centuries. The regular, orderly placement of arched windows, the rusticated stone facade, the rectangular plan and horizontal division of floors are all characteristic of the style.

The building is faced with Colorado granite to the water table, and with Arkins granite from Maine up to the jutting cornice and Mediterranean red tile roof. Other external embellishments are provided by the wrought iron grillwork and delicately carved lunettes at the top of the double arched windows.

From the outside, the old Mint appears to have only two stories, but is actually three stories and then some, not counting the basement and sub-basement levels.

IF YOU HAVE appointed business here, you can ascend the impressive portico from Colfax Avenue and then cool your heels by the massive wrought iron gate until an armed guard cautiously ushers you into a small rotunda with a decorative, vaulted ceiling and murals done by an academic painter named Edwin Howland Blashfield of New York.

There's another guard behind another iron gate, and when this opens to a security check, you enter a long sumptuous gallery that runs east and west the length of the building. The walls here are modulated with panels and doriccapped pilasters of grey veined white Vermont marble. The vaulted ceiling is elaborately decorated and hung with huge, Tiffany-type chandeliers made of bronze and leaded glass. A flying double staircase at the center of the gallery takes you to the mezzanine and then a second floor of offices which usually face Colfax Avenue. The south side of the structure boasts a series of vaults, a counting and review room, and other facilities connected to the factory-like additions.

THE CHARACTER of the old Mint and its close proximity to both City Hall and the soon-to-rise police and jail building have prompted a number of city officials — including Mayor Bill McNichols — to court this stately mistress of a bygone era.

According to McNichols aide Ed Sullivan, the City and County Building is literally bursting at the seams with an ever expanding bureaucracy. He says that the situation has reached the point where the city is now renting a considerable amount of space in the downtown area for court facilities.

McNichols has suggested publicly that the dignified Mint would make an ideal courts building. The structure's facade nearly vibrates with nobility, righteousness and strength. The marble-cased interiors of the old building glitter with pomp and circumstance. Spacious offices are ideally suited to jurists' needs, and the high ceilings of the light industrial additions could well serve as court rooms.

There are plenty of washrooms and elevators (three in the old building, five elsewhere), and the security system would foil even a Houdini.



Strength, discipline, and dignity are reinforced by the old Mint's Tuscan, palazzo style architecture. Early photo shows the City and County Building in background, with spacious lawns along Colfax Avenue and future News site at lower right.

OF COURSE there are some amenities that might be wasted on a courts building. The subterranean basement is one. It has a complete pistol range, and there is enough vault space throughout the building for the Broncos to practice in at full strength. The Mint also boasts its own deep water well which brings up the purest liquid in town.

But there are problems too. For one thing, the cost of renovation may well be prohibitive. The industrial areas, which claim about two-thirds of building's 175,000 square feet, will require a major overhaul for either court or general office use.

The city would have to add new floors to the industrial rooms with 25-foot ceilings, build columns and beam supports, rewire most of the building and add air conditioning.

Frank Rhea, an engineer in charge of construction for the new Denver Mint, has overseen renovation of the old San Francisco Mint and reports that the project cost an average of $40 a square foot.

While the costs of construction are higher in the Bay Area, you can count on inflation over the next five years to bring the basic figure to well over $4 million. And that's just for starters.

Sullivan and other city officials have toured the Mint in recent months. He is enthusiastic about the idea of a city acquisition, but concedes: "We haven't taken a hard look at the engineering aspect . . . It may well prove an horrendous task."

ANOTHER POTENTIAL roadblock to a successful city courtship is Uncle Sam himself.

Rhea is counting on seeing the new Mint in full production by the summer of 1978, but says that it will take another year for the transition to be made from the old facility to the new. Even then, the demand for coins, medallions and other commemorative pieces, he says, may require the Denver Mint to maintain the old facility.

Mrs. Betty Higby, the present superintendent, underscores this possibility by stating flatly that "no decision has been reached."

If and when the Mint determines the facility isn't needed, it will turn back the building to the General Services Administration. The standard procedure, says Rhea, is for the GSA to run a space analysis on the building to see if it can meet other federal office needs.

If there are no takers in the bureaucracy, the GSA would then entertain bids from other interested parties. Rhea believes that Denver would be given top priority and says that there is little likelihood of a private concern outbidding a public entity.

Denver Planning Director Alan Canter reported recently that he and the mayor were given verbal assurances by a congressional subcommittee in 1972 that the city would have first opportunity to acquire the building if and when it becomes available. He is also hoping that the price will be a token $1.

THERE IS JUST one more hitch, and it's something that may concern preservationists.

While there is little chance the fortress-like structure would be razed for any reason — only a fool or a mad demolition expert would attempt such a feat — the building's landmark designation protects only the exterior of the building. The richly decorated interior is completely vulnerable to attack, since only New York City has a covenant protecting "public spaces" as well as the facade of its historic structures.

Mint Fund Start to Be Asked

Denver Post Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Sen. Floyd Haskell, D-Colo., Monday offered an amendment to an appropriations bill to allow start of construction of the new Denver Mint during the current fiscal year.

Under terms of the Haskell amendment, $11.8 million in first-phase funds would be appropriated for the mint project, relocation of the facility to northeast Denver expected to cost up to $90 million.

Formal announcement of the selection of the site on Park Hill golf course was made in Denver July 16 by Mrs. Mary Brooks, U.S. Mint director.

The selection was regarded as a victory for Denver officials and Rep. Pat Schroeder, D-Colo., who urged the mint—now at W. Colfax Ave. and Cherokee St.—remain in Denver. An alternate site was at the Federal Center in Lakewood.

The Haskell amendment is expected to be debated on the Senate floor Wednesday during consideration of the $5.6 billion measure covering public works appropriations for the Treasury Department, the Postal Service and general government operations.

The Colorado senator explained the amendment to fund an early start to the mint construction was necessary since specific funds weren't outlined in either the House version of the bill nor in Senate committee action.

Sen. Haskell Rebuffed On Mint-Funding Bill

By LEONARD LARSEN
Chief, Denver Post Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — A bid by Sen. Floyd Haskell, D-Colo., for quick appropriation of $11.8 million for first-phase construction of the new Denver Mint suffered a setback Monday in the Senate Appropriations Committee.

Committee aides — after Haskell's amendment was submitted to a $5.6 billion public works appropriations measure — told Haskell the mint construction hadn't yet been authorized, so an appropriation couldn't be approved.

A Haskell aide said that appropriations staffers had suggested earlier that the mint authorization was, in fact, already approved in public works measures but that a recheck showed no such action had been taken.

The Haskell aide said it was possible the full Appropriation Committee might be convinced that the mint funding should be voted without prior authorization.

MORE LIKELY MOVE

The more likely move, however, the Haskell aide said, was that authorization would be moved through House and Senate committees in time for a supplemental appropriation for a first-phase funding of the mint construction, probably in October.

Haskell, when he offered the amendment to the public works bill earlier in the day Monday, said the money was necessary so that construction could be started in the current fiscal year which began July 1.

He had asked that the amendment be included in the Senate floor debate of the public works bill scheduled for Wednesday.

JULY 16 DECISION

The decision to relocate the Denver Mint — now at W. Colfax Ave. and Cherokee St. — to a site on the present Park Hill golf course in northeast Denver was announced in Denver July 16 by Mrs. Mary Brooks, the U.S. director of the Mint, after several weeks of discussions.

Mint officials first had planned to relocate the mint on a site on the banks of the S. Platte River south of the interchange of Interstate 25 and Speer Boulevard, but that plan was abondoned when spokesman for the Burlington Northern Railroad said they would refuse to give up mainline trackage.

For several months a debate was carried on over whether to relocate the mint on the Park Hill site or on an alternate site at the Denver Federal Center in Jefferson County.

That dispute was resolved by Mrs. Brooks' statement in Denver July 16.

Rocky Mtn. News - 7/17/74

Park Hill area officially selected as site for mint

By JEFF ROSEN
News Staff

Months of political in-fighting over the location of the new Denver Mint came to an end Tuesday with the formal announcement that the $55 million facility will be built on a 35-acre segment of the Park Hill Golf Course.

Mrs. Mary T. Brooks, director of the U.S. Bureau of the Mint, made the announcement during a press conference in the existing mint at W. Colfax Avenue and Cherokee Street. Lined up behind her were the Colorado officials who fought long and hard to keep the mint, its jobs and tourism, within the city limits.

Lakewood and Jefferson County officials who'd tried to lure the project to the Denver Federal Center weren't in attendance.

Mrs. Brooks told newsmen and city officials the Park Hill site had been chosen "leaving all political arguments out of our final decision."

Suspicious that the Nixon Administration would prefer to locate the facility in Republican Jefferson County, Denver city officials, state legislators and Rep. Pat Shroeder, D-Colo., lobbied on a variety of fronts.

City Council set aside, and left set aside, $2.9 million for site acquisition to keep the federal government from having to spend more than $1.5 million for the land. City agencies expedited their studies of the site, its transit access and drainage characteristics.

Mrs. Shroeder wrote letters to mint officials and a congressional subcommittee.

Northeast Denver City Councilmen Elvin Caldwell and Bill Roberts, key Council proponents of the Park Hill site, weren't invited to Tuesday's press conference. But they showed up anyway, as did State Sen. George Brown and State Rep. Arie Taylor, both northeast Denver Democrats.

Mayor Bill McNichols expressed his satisifaction with the announcement after Mrs. Brooks stood up from the wire and microphone crowded desk in a mint office. As the mayor finished, Mrs. Shroeder seemed to try to approach the microphones. But Mrs. Brooks slid in ahead of her and made a few more remarks.

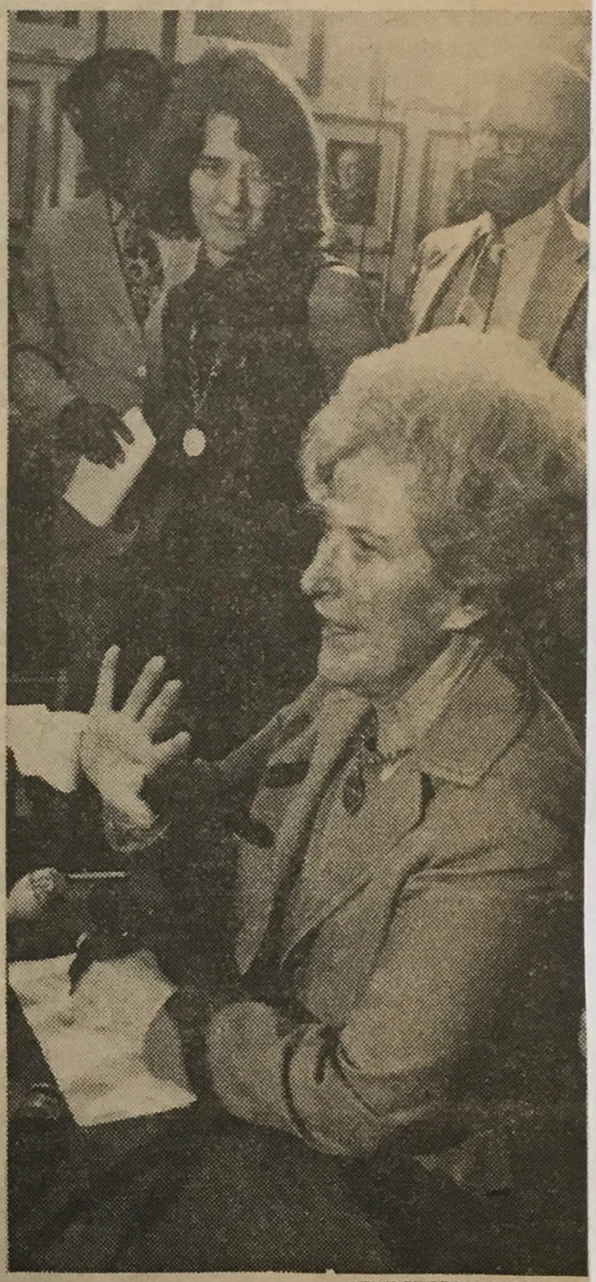
Mrs. Shroeder finally got to say a few words but the brief byplay caused one city official in the audience to remark that Mrs. Brooks was trying to keep from giving the Democratic congresswomen a chance to get any campaign mileage from the announcement.

Whatever the politics, the decision is now final. Construction on the site in the northwest corner of the golf course at Colorado Boulevard and Smith Road is expected to begin in late 1975 or early 1976. Sometime in 1978 the facility should be able to produce more than 10 billion coins a year. The existing mint produces only about 4 billion.

The Park Hill Golf Course is on part of a 200-acre tract owned by the George W. Clayton Trust. To make way for the new mint, Denver parks and recreation officials will have to relocate seven golf course holes to a vacant portion of the trust's land.

The purchase of the mint site will, in effect, force the city to negotiate with itself. Under the terms of the trust a three-member commission made up of the mayor, the City Council president and the manager of revenue administers the property.

This commission will have to appoint a fiduciary to work out details of the sale. Denver officials expect they'll have to make up the difference if the mint site costs more than $1.5 million.



NEWS PHOTO BY DICK DAVIS

Mrs. Mary Brooks, director of the U. S. Bureau of the Mint, announces selection of the Park Hill Golf Course as the site for the new Denver Mint. In background, from left to right, are City Councilman Bill Roberts, Rep. Pat Shroeder, D-Colo., and State Sen. George Brown, D-Denver.

NEW DENVER MINT
Project No. N-CO-72-600

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Park Hill site chosen for $55 million Mint

By CLAUDE POWE
Daily Journal Senior Editor

"I'm very pleased, of course, that the Denver mint is going to stay in Denver," says Congresswoman Patricia Schroeder, following Tuesday morning's announcement here by Mrs. Mary Brooks, director of the U. S. Mint.

And a beaming Mayor Bill McNichols, jammed into one corner of the office of Mint Superintendent Betty Higby, across the street from his own City Hall office, obviously agreed.

Mrs. Brooks had just announced the city would turn over a 35-acre site in the northwest corner of the Park Hill Golf Course, at Smith Road and Colorado Blvd., as the new location of the mint.

She also announced a $55 million program—including estimated construction costs by 1976 of $28 million, plus $10 million in site work, design fees and administrative costs and $17 million in equipment costs—for the new facility.

The new mint will be approximately 450,000 sq. ft., according to David L. Gess, project director of the construction management division of General Services Administration, and will include the administrative building and a high-bay manufacturing plant.

"We don't know the answers to exactly how the design will be done," he told this writer later, "but we're looking to the architects for the answers."

Design contracts are to be negotiated with the A/E firm of DMJM-Phillips Reister Inc., with a contract goal by Sept. 1, Gess said. He and Frank W. Rhea, Bureau of the Mint facilities project manager, agreed that construction should be under way by late 1975 or early 1976.

"Our goal is production by early 1978 at the new facility," Rhea said. "Of course, we'll be producing coins in both places for a while as we move and work the bugs out of the new facility."

Production in the present facility on W. Colfax Ave. in downtown Denver, Rhea said, is now at about four billion coins per year. The additional space in the new facility would allow an initial production of 10.7 billion coins with a possible expansion to 16 billion.

A possible $90 million plant, planned earlier for location along the S. Platte River just south of the Speer-Interstate 25 interchange, would include complete manufacturing facilities for smelting, refining and mixing the raw ores and production of the metal strips fed into the coin stamp machines, Rhea said.

This plan, while not completely abandoned, is not immediately contemplated, he said. Present plans for the new facility include buying the metal in strips, as is now done for the downtown Denver Mint. The strip production facility could be added at a later date, he indicated,

The riverfront site was abandoned when the Burlington Northern Railroad refused to cancel its plan for mainline trackage in the area. Mrs. Brooks said the move to a location on the main line of a major railroad was "impossible," and started looking for another site.

Two locations under major consideration were the golf course site and one on the Denver Federal Center in Lakewood. Environmental considerations—with a fierce political fight to keep the mint in Denver—culminated in Tuesday's announcement.

Mrs. Brooks said both sites were excellent and practically identical in engineering factors, and there were no significant differences in the two as regards environmental factors.

But she said there was considerable difference in secondary socio-economic impacts, with housing, social services and cultural facilities of the core city being cited, especially for the 41 per cent of the employees who are minorities.

She said the Park Hill site would be more convenient to public visitors, adding "And lastly, we feel that for sentimental historic reasons, there is some advantage in retaining the association of the mint with the city proper."

Coinage requirements, increasing at about 10 per cent per year, dictate the need for a new facility as quickly as possible, she said.

"And, as our recent problem with meeting demands for pennies has emphasized, we urgently need the increased production capacity which the new mint will provide."

NEW MINT LOCATION

Post - May 14-1974

EPA Denies Site Preference

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Monday disclaimed any site-selection preference for the new Denver mint after recent publication of a preliminary impact statement on two proposed locations for the facility.

In a letter dated May 6 to Frank Rhea, facilities project manager for the mint, Denver EPA officials rated the project, in that agency's coding system, as "LO-2."

The "LO" means "lack of objection," and the "2" means insufficient information," according to John A. Green, EPA regional administrator.

The Denver Post reported last week that EPA had recommended the Denver Federal Center proposed site for relvcation of the mint from downtown Denver.

"EPA feels at this point the relative merits of one site versus another from an air-quality standpoint are unclear," the letter said.

The other site being considered for the mint relocation is at the Park Hill Golf Course in northeast Denver.

The letter from Green's office to Rhea also was noncommital concerning other points which should be included in any final environmental impact statement prepared by the U.S. Treasury Department, parent agency for the mint.

EPA asked Treasury to determine what mass transit will be available to employes and visitors, the number of vehicle-miles per day traffic for each location, and the amount of pollution which may result from cooling water use at the new mint.

In another action taken Monday in the mint site selection, Mike Norton, regional administrator for the U.S. General Service Administration (GSA), disclaimed any official sanction of a letter published in The Post Open Forum last week by a former GSA official.

Gregory Cavanaugh, former GSA regional commissioner for public buildings service, called on Rhea to pick the Federal Center as the new mint location.

Cavanaugh r e s i g n e d from GSA March 9 to transfer to the Atomic Energy Commission.

Treasury favors Park Hill as Mint location

(Continued from page 1)

base offering employment opportunities to residents of the city, as well as providing much needed revenue to the city," HUD said.

The HUD officials also said the substantial number of minority employes at the Mint "have existing ethnic ties within the city which should be maintained."

The impact statement said a Mint in Park Hill probably wouldn't attract as many tourists as it now does, but the statement also noted that a Mint in Lakewood would weaken Denver's tax base through a loss of the Mint's $5 million annual payroll.

Although generally favorable to the Denver site, the statement did reject the contention by city officials and Rep. Pat Schroeder, D-Colo., that federal law requires the Mint to remain in Denver."

The statement concedes that the authorizing legislation does say the Mint "shall be the Mint of the United States at Denver." But the word "at," according to the statement, has been interpreted by the courts to mean "nearness" or "proximity" and that therefore the Mint can legally be moved to Lakewood.

The Mint now stands in downtown Denver on W. Colfax Avenue just west of the City and County Building. The proposed Park Hill site is on the northwest corner of the Clayton Trust property near Colorado Boulevard and Smith Road. The Lakewood site is on the northwest corner of Denver Federal Center, near the W. Sixth Avenue expressway and Kipling Street.

Pepper dash costs

SYDNEY (AP) — A shake of pepper on a sandwich at one Sydney take-away food bar costs an extra cent.

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Treasury Department's final environmental statement

Park Hill Mint location favored

By ROBERT THRELKELD
News Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Unlike an earlier draft version, the Treasury Department's just-completed final environmental statement on relocation of the Denver Mint tends to favor Denver's Park Hill district over Lakewood as the new site.

The statement doesn't specifically conclude that Park Hill is better than the proposed Federal Center site in Lakewood. But the report downplayed earlier criticisms of the Denver site by the State Health Department and emphasized a strong recommendation by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) that the Mint be built in Park Hill.

The decision on where to build the Mint will be made July 7, according to Treasury officials. Mint Director Mary Brooks has said the environmental impact statement will be the basis upon which a decision is reached.

Denver city officials and other backers of the Park Hill site have been concerned about a State Health Department study which concluded the Lakewood site can tolerate the additional automobile-caused pollution better than Park Hill.

The study, submitted by State Air Pollution Control Division director Lane W. Kirkpatrick, was filed last April with Mint officials in response to their request for public comment on the draft environmental statement.

Kirkpatrick contended that "no new source of generated vehicle-miles traveled" could be tolerated in Park Hill. This is so, he said, because the area falls within the boundary set by state and federal air quality officials "to demonstrate the adequacy of transportation control strategies to attain and maintain" national air quality standards.

But the Mint's final impact statement quotes suggestions from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) that Kirkpatrick's conclusions may not be "quite accurate."

EPA officials told the Mint that the "boundary" mentioned by Kirkpatrick was merely part of a model set up to gather pollution data and has no legal basis.

"Both sites are in the same air quality control region and subject to exactly the same air quality standards," the EPA told Mint officials.

The agency also said that "at this point" EPA feels the relative merits of one site versus another from an air quality standpoint are unclear.

But EPA concluded that an "increase in vehicle-miles traveled caused by the new Mint would not have a significant effect at either site, although it would be somewhat greater for the Federal Center."

And the impact statement itself concludes that "The solution of air quality problems in the Denver air quality control region is dependent upon changes in uses of transportation modes and improved emission control technology, not upon Mint location."

The environmental statement also quotes at length from a long report submitted by HUD which concludes the Park Hill site would be "far superior" in terms of social and economic impacts.

Relocation of the Mint ouside Denver "would run counter to the continuing efforts of federal agencies to stimulate and renew the core city," HUD said.

The department said it has invested some $80 million for community development work in Denver, much of it in Park Hill.

"Essential to the maintenance of these efforts is a supplemental economic

(Concluded on page 24)

Rocky Mtn. News - 7/16/74

U.S. expected to announce Denver mint site

By ROBERT THRELKELD
News Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Treasury Department officials are expected to announce Tuesday that the Denver Mint should remain in Denver rather than be moved to the Federal Center in Lakewood.

A 9 a.m. press conference has been called at the Denver Mint to announce the long-awaited decision on where a new $55 million facility should be located.

Denver city officials and Rep. Pat Schroeder, D-Colo., have been lobbying hard to keep the mint in Denver ever since the original relocation site near the South Platte River was scrapped when Burlington Northern Railroad officials refused to remove railroad tracks.

Mrs. Schroeder, who once suggested that Republicans were working to relocate the mint out of her district in order to embarrass her, will attend Tuesday's press conference.

She insisted Monday that Treasury officials hadn't notified her that a site in the Park Hill district had been selected.

"I'll be embarrassed if they announce it will be in Lakewood," she said. "But they know I'm coming and I think it's safe to say they've chosen Park Hill."

Mrs. Schroeder released to reporters copies of letters she had sent in the past year to mint officials and a congressional committee in her effort to keep the mint in Denver.

She released a letter sent to her by Rep. Kenneth J. Gray, D-Ill., chairman of the House Public Works subcommittee which controls legislation authorizing funding for the new mint.

(Continued on page 20)

New mint site expected to be in Park Hill

(Continued from page 5)

In the letter, a copy of which was sent mint officials, Gray told Mrs. Schroeder, "We can either sit on the bill and not take any action at all or we can write language in the bill naming the (Denver) site."

Mrs. Schroeder said the use of such legislative threats was being "a little tougher than I like to be, but I think it was justified in this case."

She suggested that through her efforts and the hard work of "an awful lot of people," the Treasury Department was prevented from making a snap decision to relocate the mint in Lakewood.

"I tried to do everything I could to hold back a decision until all the facts were presented," she declared.

She said her staff was quick to challenge a State Health Department report which concluded the Lakewood site can tolerate the additional automobile-caused pollution better than Pak Hill.

The Environmental Protection Agency later concluded there is little difference between the sites as far as pollution is concerned.

Mint officials have said the final environmental impact statement would be the basis on which the relocation decision would be reached. And the statement, released last month, tends to favor Park Hill.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development told the Treasury Department that relocation of the mint outside Denver "would run counter to the continuing efforts of federal agencies to stimulate and renew the core city."

The Open Forum

Area Benefits from Location Of Mint at Federal Center Site

To The Denver Post:

THE RECENT furor over the air pollution and traffic problems in connection with the proposed new mint has obscured several important facts about the Lakewood location.

Taxpayers could save millions of dollars with the mint located at the Denver Federal Center.

The site at the Federal Center is free while the Park Hill site would cause the expenditure of the $1.5 million appropriated by the Congress for site acquisition. Other significant savings at the Federal Center include lower site development costs and elimination for the need for a new heating plant and certain other services solely for the mint.

Previously unmentioned positive spin-offs of the mint project being located at the Federal Center would include the elimination of a dangerous and congested access situation at the west (Simms St.) entrance to the Federal Center. Since the proposed location of the mint is in the northwest quadrant of the Federal Center, a better access, with realigned entrances and interior circulation at the center could be designed, resulting in improved traffic patterns in the Lakewood-Green Mountain area.

Public transportation at the Federal Center could be improved as a result of the additional crosstown employe population added by the mint. Adequate public transportation from cross-town locations has been slow to develop heretofore because of insufficient passenger traffic to justify such service economically. This would in effect "open up" the Federal Center to various Denver residents who have been unable to work at the center due to poor public transportation.

Whichever site is to be selected, it should be accomplished now! We should get the project moving and under construction so that inflation and indecision do not drive costs out of reason or cause a relocation to another state.

Savings in the area of 10 to 15 per cent per year could result by early construction of the mint. When you are considering a $75 to $90 million project cost, the savings are significant.

I urge the citizens of the area to inform their representtives in Congress of their desires in this important matter.

GREGORY CAVANAGH
Evergreen

HUD backs Denver site for new Mint

Rocky Mtn News
5/10 '74

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) has recommended that the Denver Mint be relocated in Denver.

According to HUD, relocating the Mint in Lakewood — which is one plan under consideration — "would run counter to the continued efforts of federal agencies to stimulate and renew the core city, which serves as the sustaining element for the entire Denver metropolitan area."

Putting the Mint outside Denver would have substantial harmful effects on employment, the employment of minorities, transportation and tourism, HUD said.

The loss of the Mint's annual $5 million payroll would substantially damage Denver's economy and tax base and would especially harm minorities who comprise 41 per cent of the Mint's staff.

Putting the Mint on the Park Hill Golf Course in northeast Denver, HUD said, would benefit an area where unemployment is especially high. The Lakewood site's lack of mass transit would prevent many low-income persons from commuting from the core city to the suburbs.

HUD estimated that the Lakewood site would require Mint employes to drive 1,800 miles a day farther than the Park Hill location, since most Mint employes live in Denver.

The recommendation — submitted to Frank W. Rheat, Mint facilities project director — noted that HUD has "invested approximately $80 million for community development with the goal of arresting blight, stabilizing neighborhoods and providing a decent living environment within . . . Denver.

"We are most concerned," HUD said, "that other federal agencies take actions which protect and enhance this substantial investment."

The recommendation noted that many of the HUD developments are located in the Park Hill area. Construction of the Mint in that area would enhance HUD's investments, the recommendation said.

HUD Backs Site in Denver

By JOHN TOOHEY
Denver Post Staff Writer

Relocation of the U.S. Mint should be in Denver, officials of the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) have recommended.

The Denver site at Park Hill Golf Course was recommended by HUD officials in a letter dated May 3 and sent over the weekend to Frank W. Rhea of the Bureau of the Mint.

HUD is concerned primarily with two effects, the letter said: "The effects of a proposed action on the urban environment and the compatibility of the action with the comprehensive planning for the area."

EFFECTS CITED

Moving the mint to a location outside Denver "would run counter to the continued efforts of federal agencies to stimulate and renew the core city which serves as the sustaining element for the entire Denver Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA)," the letter said.

The letter to Rhea was signed by Dwight G. Moore, management and budget division director, for Robert Rosenhiem, HUD regional administrator.

Moore's letter to Rhea complained that HUD already has invested nearly $80 million for community development programs "with the goal of arresting blight, stabilizing neighborhoods and providing a decent living environment within the city and county of Denver."

Moore listed five redevelopment projects on Denver's northeast side near the Park Hill course in which HUD has invested more than $24.5 million.

HUD Model Cities supplemental funding combined with other money from federal, state and city agencies has totaled more than $118 million in the northeast Denver area the past four years, he said.

OTHER OUTLAYS

Another $67 million has been invested in other renewal areas of the city, and more than $140 million in private investment has gone into the Skyline renewal project in lower downtown, his letter said.

All these programs, he said, have been designed to aid Denver's improvement and to encourage other private and public financing.

Relocating the mint outside Denver would remove an employment opportunity, economic base and much-needed revenue for Denver, he said.

The present payroll of the mint's more than 460 employes is $5 million a year. That will double with the new mint's construction when the work force will be doubled also, he said.

Unemployment could be decreased in the northeast Denver area should the mint be relocated at Park Hill. But if it were moved to the Federal Center proposed site at Lakewood, it "would create an additional obstacle to employment of core residents."

JOB OUTLOOK

A move to Lakewood might even increase unemployment in the Denver area, he said, "by reducing job opportunities and leaving the present minority employes behind."

The HUD letter said 41 per cent of present mint employes are of minority groups. They have ethnic ties in the core city which would be disturbed by a move to Lakewood.

Health, social, licensing and regulatory services also are more readily available in the core city for these employes, he said.

The core city also has superior cultural facilities for all mint employes, the letter said.

"From the socioeconomic standpoint, a potentially beneficial impact is that of the opportunity for minority entrepreneurship which would be available for service businesses related to the mint employes as well as tourists," Moore's letter said.

The core city also has better transportation facilities, he said.

'FAR SUPERIOR'

The proposed Denver site "would be far superior to that of the alternate (Lakewood) proposal because of its being able to fit better into the Denver-area's long-term planning goals," Moore's letter said.

The HUD recommendation for the Park Hill site is in direct opposition to a recent recommendation from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) which said the Lakewood site is a better location.

Comparing the mint to a factory, the EPA report said air and noise pollution from the facility would disrupt the predominantly residential character of the Park Hill community, but would have little effect on the Lakewood site.

The Lakewood-Federal Center proposed site is in a growing light industrial-commercial area at W. 6th Ave. and Union Blvd.

Dr. Rulon Garfield, regional director of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) and vice chairman of the Mountain-Plains Federal Regional Council, Tuesday urged other council member agencies to submit their mint-site recommendations to Rhea within the next few weeks.

The mint site will be determined by the end of June, Rhea told the council at a meeting last month.

Denver Post 5/5/74

Rumored 'Deal' on Mint Called Political Scheme

U.S. Rep. Donald Brotzman, R-Colo., Friday called reports of a Congressional deal to locate the new Denver Mint at Park Hill "an old fashioned political power play."

Brotzman said he had been told that Rep. Pat Schroeder, D-Colo., had made a deal with Rep. Kenneth J. Gray, D-Ill., chairman of the House Public Buildings Subcommittee.

The deal reportedly would allow Mint construction funds to be provided only if the Mint is located in Park Hill.

Brotzman said his position has been consistent. The Mint should be located in the best possible site. Brotzman said he had avoided political pressure on officials because politics shouldn't enter into the decision.

He said that while the Park Hill and the Denver Federal Center sites both have their advantages, neither are as desirable as the original location along the South Platte River.

The congressman said he wouldn't be surprised if the site is determined by Congress that other states would attempt to take the Mint from Colorado.

"What is really needed is a recognition of the fact that the Mint is important to the entire metropolitan area. It is not the private property of Denver's elected officials," Brotzman said.

Brotzman said he hoped city officials recognize this before some "enterprising congressional delegation takes it away from the Denver area altogether."

State warned it could lose Denver Mint

Rocky Mtn. News 5/3/4

If the new Denver Mint doesn't remain in Denver proper it could end up being moved completely out of the state, a Denver planner warned Thursday.

Robert A. Damerau, assistant planning director for the city, said that the federal law establishing the Denver Mint requires that it be located "at Denver."

He said city attorneys have told him that common legal usage of the key word "at" means the Mint must remain within the city proper and can't be moved to Lakewood — at least not without Congress changing the law.

Two sites now are being considered by U.S. Treasury Department officials for the new Mint — the Park Hill Golf Course, which is owned by the city, and the Denver Federal Center in Lakewood.

The bureau now is reviewing responses to its environmental impact statement comparing the two sites.

Damerau said the city has been aware of the federal law for some time and it has been called to the attention of Mint officials.

Damerau warned that if Congress was asked to change the law to allow the Mint to be moved to the Jefferson County site it would probably be moved out of the state instead. That's because Denver and Colorado have less clout in Congress than many other cities and states and many of them could be expected to vie for the Mint if the matter was opened up.

He said that would be a situation where there would be no winners, at least not locally.

Damerau called the legal provision Denver's ultimate weapon in its battle to keep the Mint. "It's sort of Denver's H-bomb," he said.

"We would hope that the Treasury Department and Jefferson County officials would not press us to the point where we would have to fall back on that," Damerau said.

Meanwhile in Washington Thursday Rep. Pat Schroeder, D-Colo., said she's "a little suspicious" that Republicans want the Mint moved to Lakewood to embarrass her in an election year.

She said the move could "make it look like I lost something" and be used against her in the November election.

The Lakewood site is in the district of Rep. Donald Brotzman, R-Colo.

Mrs. Schroeder said she "couldn't prove any direct conspiracy," but hinted that Brotzman could be involved in the effort to move the Mint to Lakewood.

"However, Brotz is in a tough position because he now represents part of Denver as well as Lakewood," she said.

Brotzman couldn't be reached for comment Thursday but he has previously denied any active participation in the site selection.

However, when plans were first made to move the Mint from its present downtown location, a site alongside the South Platte River was chosen. That site was abandoned because a railroad couldn't be dissuaded from laying mainline trackage right alongside.

Mrs. Schroeder said her suspicions about a possible Republican conspiracy were aroused when she learned that Republican House leaders were pushing for quick approval of a bill authorizing funding for the Mint location.

But the bill is under Democratic control. It is in a House Public Works subcommittee headed by Rep. Kenneth Gray, D-Ill. Mrs. Schroeder said Gray told her he won't act on the bill without her approval. And she said she won't approve it until "there is language in it specifying the Park Hill site."

She said Gray also agrees with her that the old federal law establishing the Mint may prohibit it from being moved outside the city limits.

Schroeder Sees GOP Political-Sabotage Sign

By LEONARD LARSEN
Chief, Denver Post Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Rep. Pat Schroeder, D-Colo., said Thursday she saw signs of Republican political action against her in the proposal to move the Mint from Denver to Jefferson County.

She—along with Denver Mayor Bill McNichols—was unconvinced by a state air pollution agency report last week which recommended the site of the Denver Federal Center, Mrs. Schroeder said.

An open advocate for the relocation of the Mint from downtown Denver to a proposed site on a portion of the Park Hill golf course, Mrs. Schroeder said reports which reach her suggest "some people are trying to sabotage us."

If the Mint, with Republican efforts, were to be relocated to Jefferson County instead, she said, the GOP could then be supplied with a potential campaign issue—that Mrs. Schroeder had been ineffective on the issue in Congress.

One report that came to her, Mrs. Schroeder said, was that minority Republicans were pushing for House Public Works approval of the $90 million appropriations bill to fund the construction of the new mint.

"I find that very interesting," she said, suggesting that the ploy would be to move the appropriations measure so that majority Democrats—herself included—could not protest the subsequent selection of a site outside Denver.

"I think there must be something behind it," said Mrs. Schroeder, "and I think it's the possibility of discrediting me in areas of the city where I'm strong."

The state study favoring the Federal Center site was released by the Colorado Air Pollution Control Division, and suggested there would be less automobile-caused pollution in Jefferson County than if the Mint were moved to Park Hill.

She was advised, Mrs. Schroeder said, that at least one member of the division staff who had a part in the study had complained privately that "some portions" favorable to the Park Hill site had been omitted.

Two Republicans of the Colorado congressional delegation, Sen. Peter Dominick, R-Colo., and Rep. Don Brotzman, R-Colo., who represents the 2nd District which includes Lakewood, said they were taking no part in the Mint site selection, expected later this month.

TAKING NO PART

He had informed Mrs. Mary Brooks, the U.S. Mint director, that he wanted no part of the site decision, Dominick said.

"I told Mary I thought it ought to be done with her own judgment and the EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) study of both sites," Dominick said.

Brotzman said he had been "disappointed" when the proposed site alongside the South Platte River was rejected because of refusal of the Burlington Northern Railroad to abandon track rights nearby.

Brotzman who said he had ot been "actively lobbying" r any site did, like Dominick, er to environmental studies he proposed mint locations.

Mrs. Brooks is going to have ake the decision on the of the environmental pact statement, the cost of building the facility, the ease of operation and convenience to the tourists," Brotzman said.

"But I'm going to leave the determination up to her."

One Denver area congressman, Rep. William Armstrong, R-Colo., came up with what appeared to be a totally new suggestion.

He had had some talk with Aurora residents who favored relocation of the Mint to that eastern suburb, Armstrong said.

While it was little more than an "exploratory conversation," Armstrong said, the Aurora residents made it plain that if the other potential sites proved unsuitable, "we'd welcome interest in Aurora."

Law Requires Mint 'at Denver'

FROM PAGE 1

impact statement comparing the two sites. A bureau decision isn't expected until at least early June.

To date, the bureau has received responses from at least three crucial segments — the Colorado Air Pollution Control Commission (APCC), the Denver Planning Office and the League of Women Voters (LWV).

TOTALLY INCORRECT

The APCC tended to favor the Federal Center site because the commission said a NEW mint in that location would create less air pollution.

The city planning office, however, disputes that theory, noting that the APCC "doesn't know what it is talking about." The city contends that APCC data is "totally incorrect," and estimates that air pollution in the Denver Air Quality Control Region will be "far greater" if the Mint is built at the Federal Center.

The LWV also supports the Park Hill site, but more on economic grounds than environmental.

Meanwhile, in a letter to Mayor Bill McNichols, University of Denver Chancellor Maurice Mitchell notes that "It is impossible to move a federal establishment from an inner-city location to a suburban location without specific permission of the General Accounting Office of the federal government."

Mitchell, who also is a member of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission, says this practice is followed to "prevent the flight to the suburbs that has taken place in some cases at the federal establishment level."

"It is not uncommon," Mitchell wrote the mayor, "for a federal agency to take off, depart Washington or some other big city, and locate itself in some euphoric sylvan location, where the employes can enjoy the country air, the beautiful views, and the absence of unwanted minority colleagues."

About 41 per cent of the 461 Denver mint employes are either Hispano or black. Personnel will about double at the new Mint, but whether the minority employment ratio is retained, city officials believe, will depend on where the facility is finally located.

Accordingly, Councilman Bill Roberts, whose predominantly black district includes the Park Hill site, has strongly backed administration efforts to keep the MINT in Denver and in Park Hill.

Roberts says the facility would help stem the "slowly fading economic trend" in the area as well as provide some badly needed jobs for area residents.

Additionally, the Greater Park Hill Improvement Association, a multi-racial citizens group, has endorsed the mint for the area, and, according to Roberts, may be "unhappy" if the federal government decides on the federal center.

LITTLE-KNOWN STATUTE

Mint Must Be 'at' Denver, City to Argue

By NORM UDEVITZ
Denver Post Staff Writer

Denver officials are quietly preparing what could be a potent legal argument should the U.S. Treasury Department decide to build the new $95 million U.S. Mint at the "Denver" Federal Center in Jefferson County.

The argument, which could negate a pro-federal center decision, has been under preparation by the Denver city attorney's office for more than a month.

It is based on a little-known federal statute that specifically establishes a "mint of the United States at Denver."

The key words, administration officials say, are "at Denver." That doesn't mean, they say, "in Lakewood or Jefferson County."

The wording appears in sections 261 and 262 of Vol. 31 of the U.S. Code, where, it is noted, the "mint at Denver" was established by a Congressional Act of Feb. 20, 1895 (C.105-1,3,28 Stat. 673).

That act was amended on July 11, 1962 by Public Law 87-534,1,76 Stat. 155. This amendment eliminated some of the assay offices established under the 1895 act, but didn't change the status of the Denver mint.

Officials Wednesday acknowledged that they have called these statutes to the attention of U.S. Bureau of the Mint officials who are now deciding whether to build the mint at the federal center or on a site at Park Hill Golf Course in northeast Denver.

City Hall sources say they believe the legal issue will decide the mint location question in Denver's favor, but should the Bureau opt for the federal center, the city will seek a court decision.

Currently the bureau is receiving and reviewing responses to its environmental

Continued on page 2.

Rocky Mtn. News 5/1/74

NAACP supports Park Hill Mint

The Denver Central Branch of the NAACP voiced support Tuesday for relocating the Denver Mint to the Park Hill Golf Course.

In a prepared statement, W. Gene Howell, national board member and central branch president, said, "We are devoted to the Park Hill site for the job opportunities it offers core city residents and for the boom it presents to tourist-oriented businesses operated in Northeast Denver."

The Colorado Air Pollution Control Commission recommended the mint be built on a Lakewood site — an idea opposed by Denver Planning Director Alan Canter.

Howell said everyone knows a flight to the suburbs by residents will "herald the decay" of Denver and "do irreparable damage to our stability and our capacity to grow, but the flight of out history will destroy us."

He said keeping Denver "Alive and flourishing" depends on keeping the city's landmarks which give it dignity.

Heart Association

Screening programs for hypertension and clinics on pacemaker technology will be on the agenda of the 11th Annual Assembly of the Colorado Heart Association at the Antlers Plaza Hotel in Colorado Springs Friday and Saturday. Delegates from throughout the state, including physicians, nurses and laymen are expected to attend.

Boulder Recall Petitions Filed

By JANE CRACRAFT
Denver Post Boulder Correspondent

BOULDER — The Boulder Recall Committee Tuesday submitted to City Clerk Carl Chapel 9,572 signatures on petitions seeking the recall of Mayor Penfield W. Tate and 9,599 signatures for recall of Councilman Tim Fuller.

Chairman Zenon Raczkowski couldn't explain the difference in totals. The two sets of petitions were circulated together for the past two weeks.

Under the city charter, a council member isn't subject to recall until he or she has served six months in office.

The petitions charge Tate and Fuller with "malfeasance, misfeasance and nonfeasance" in office.

Tate said he was "pleased" that the petitions were filed. He said he would not resign.

Fuller said he was "glad to get it over with."

Tate and Fuller voted against a proposed amendment to the city charter which would have required the city to provide day care centers for children of working parents.

The amendment was also supported by three councilwomen, Janet Roberts, Karen Paget and Ruth Correll, but they weren't subject to recall because they were elected to new terms in November 1973 and took office in January.



MISSING
Pamela Harris, 17, of 1420 S. Pennsylvania St., has

AURORA VS. FIRE FIGHTERS

Court Opinion Sought on Labor Dispute

By PAT AFZAL
Denver Post Staff Writer

AURORA — An unresolved labor dispute between city administrators and an Aurora firefighters' group will move to District Court in Brighton.

City officials announced Tuesday they will seek a declaratory court judgment on whether the city legally can enter into collective bargaining with the Aurora Firefighters' Protective Association (AFPA).

AFPA members on March 28 filed initiative petitions here calling for the bargaining powers and the right to submit tion until the declaratory judgment is made.

Municipal election laws require that the special election, if held, would have to fall on or before Aug. 6.

In a statement released by the AFPA Tuesday, the group expressed "regrets" that the city intends to take the firefighters' proposal "to the courts."

City administrators were accused in the statement of "attempting to deprive voters of this city the right to decide this issue."

'A CLEAR MANDATE'

AFPA is calling for swift action by the courts so Aurora voters can "voice their opinions at the polls."

The 70-member group claims existing charter provisions allow firemen only to "take or leave" wage and benefit offers made by the city.

'MORE OF A VOICE'

With bargaining powers and the potential for binding arbitration in disputes, the firemen can have "more of a voice in our futures," the firemen claim.

Aurora firemen are now requesting.

And administrators note further that Littleton voters rejected a similar request from firemen in that city.

Despite those outcomes, AFPA members express confidence their proposals "will withstand a court test."

According to the AFPA, its proposal "is nearly identical to one passed into law nearly three years ago" by Denver voters.

The Denver law has never been challenged, AFPA members claim.

Johnston, a special election would cost the city between $8,000-$10,000.

Gallup Seeks Alcoholic Aid

GALLUP, N. M.—(AP)—The Gallup Inter-Agency says it is asking for $450,000 to fund existing alcoholic prevention programs in the McKinley County area.

The agency said it decided on this plan after federal officials said the government wouldn't provide $11 million for an alcoholic rehabilitation center. The Gallup Inter-Agency includes the city of Gallup, McKinley County and several organizations involved in treating problem drinkers.

...l Not Cause ... Rico, Ophir

...arson probe because of the "strange coincidence" of the fires.

Agent Nelson Janett determined that faulty electrical wiring caused both blazes.

Rico is in Dolores County and Ophir in San Miguel County. The towns are 20 miles apart.



...PRESSOR/SPRAYER
...R USE IN HOME!
...max.
...onair
...e. Set
...outfit.
159.88
REG. 249.95


...R LATEX FLAT
YOUR CHOICE

Mint Site Recommendation Lashed by Denver Planner

By NORM UDEVITZ
Denver Post Staff Writer

A study by the Colorado Air Pollution Control Commission (APCC) favoring Lakewood over Denver's Park Hill district as the site of a new $95 million "Denver" Mint was severely criticized Tuesday by Alan Canter, director of the Denver Planning Office.

The state study, made in response to a U.S. Bureau of the Mint request for public comment on their environmental impact statement comparing the two sites, was authored by Lane W. Kirkpatrick, acting director of the APCC.

Kirkpatrick recently took over the job from Gerald Wood, who resigned as the state's chief air quality enforcer March 25 after it was disclosed that he had falsified his academic credentials.

"Kirkpatrick doesn't know what he is talking about," Canter said. "If this is the man replacing Wood, then we are still in trouble."

LESS TRAFFIC

Kirkpatrick based his preference for the Lakewood site—actually at the Denver Federal Center, near the W. Sixth Ave. Expressway and Kipling St.—on the premise that vehicle traffic to that site by employes and tourists would eventually be less than to the Park Hill site.

That, in turn, would help reduce the fouling of Denver air from carbon monoxide and other automobile-caused pollutants.

He found that although the Park Hill site would create 1,800 fewer vehicle miles daily, this figure was more than offset by the "fact" that there are 7,600 more vehicles traveling roadways around Park Hill each day than there are on roads surrounding the Federal Center.

"Not true," Canter says.

In fact, according to Canter, the "most recent" Colorado State Highway Department figures show that there are about 33,000 more traffic movements on streets adjacent to the Federal Center than on streets adjacent to the Park Hill site.

"This hardly indicates that there are more cars traveling streets around the Park Hill site than the Federal Center," Canter said.

Kirkpatrick also argued that "no new source of generated vehicle miles traveled could be tolerated" in the Park Hill area, because the district falls within the boundaries of the Denver Air Quality Control Region.

"Well," Canter countered, "so does the Federal Center."

Accordingly, Canter argued, exactly the opposite of what Kirkpatrick said is true. "The Park Hill site will generate 1,800 fewer vehicle miles daily than the Federal Center site, so, obviously, the effect on the whole air quality control region will be a lot less."

Canter also noted that Kirkpatrick "failed entirely" to realize that "most, if not all" of the traffic increase to Park Hill would be offset by the corresponding decrease in traffic to the current Mint site, on W. Colfax Ave. just west of the City and County Building.

Canter also scored Kirkpatrick for not considering where Mint employes live and where tourists stay.

Should the Mint be located at Park Hill, Canter said, 7.7 per cent of all employes would live within a two-mile radius, 26.6 per cent within a five-mile radius and 84 per cent within a 10-mile radius. Almost 100 per cent would live within a 15-mile radius.

On the other hand, should the Mint be constructed in Lakewood only, 2.9 per cent would be within two miles of work, 12.8 per cent within five miles and 53.1 per cent within 10 miles. Nearly 15 per cent of the work force would live 15 or more miles from their jobs.

"The best way to reduce automobile pollutants," Canter said, "is to cut down the number of miles people have to travel to get to work."

Kirkpatrick intimated that the eventual establishment of a rapid transit system terminus by the Regional Transportation District (RTD) at the Federal Center would overcome travel distance inequalities.

He also noted that the nearest terminus to the Park Hill site would be two miles distant.

"But," Canter says, "a terminus at the Federal Center is years away and in the meantime bus service to Park Hill is much better. And the RTD can alter existing Park Hill bus routes much faster and much easier than it can establish one at the Federal Center."

Canter also noted that there would be a potential traffic problem for Mint commuters using W. 6th Ave. because of an at-grade crossing of the expressway by the Lakewood spur railroad tracks.

Canter also said that the Mint at the Federal Center would cause an increased use of the center's coal-fired heating plant, thereby increasing the suspended particulate air pollution load in Lakewood.

"Expensive precipitators or filters," he said, "would probably have to be added."

Canter also charged that Kirkpatrick, as well as the original Bureau of the Mint statement, had ignored the "social and economic impact" of moving a major employer out of Denver.

"Such important factors as loss of Denver school children, housing, classroom space, job opportunities and loss of city revenues haven't been quantified," Canter said.

The Mint currently employs 461 people, earning about $5 million a year. But the new Mint reportedly will employ more than 800 persons, about doubling the payroll.

About 41 per cent of Mint employes are of minorities and 59 per cent are Anglos.

"If the Mint moves to Lakewood," Canter says, "many Anglo employes will move to the suburbs, something we are desperately trying to prevent. This would take about 700 Anglo school children away from our school system, making our effort to achieve a racial balance even more difficult."

Conversely, Canter says, minority employes would find it more difficult to move to Lakewood, "where it is clear that Chicano and black residents aren't wanted."

"If the minorities aren't free to move to the suburbs," Canter said, "then it would be improper and unfair for the federal government to move their place of employment to the suburbs.

"In fact," he continued, "it might be viewed as a violation of federal regulations and as a racist and discriminatory action."

Transcript - Golden 4/23/74

Lakewood mint site urged in pollution study

DENVER (AP) — The Colorado Air Pollution Control Division recommended Monday that the new Denver mint be built in Lakewood rather than in Denver's Park Hill area.

In a study filed with federal officials, the division said the proposed Federal Center site in Lakewood could tolerate increased automobile-caused pollution better than the Park Hill location.

U.S. Mint officials had requested public comment on their environmental impact statement, which compared the two sites. The Mint now stands in downtown Denver.

In the study, state Air Pollution Control Division director Lane W. Kirkpatrick admitted that what little air quality data exists for comparing the two sites shows they are roughly the same in concentrations of suspended particular matter. But he said there is no comparable data on the major automotive pollutants.

Kirkpatrick maintained that "no new source of generated vehicle-miles traveled could be tolerated" in Park Hill. He said the district falls within the boundary set by state and federal air quality officials "to demonstrate the adequacy of transportation control strategies to attain and maintain the National Ambient Air Quality Standard for hydrocarbons by 1977."

Favors Park Hill site

Editor: I want to compliment the positive attitude of the Rocky Mountain News to retain the Mint for Denver.

It is my opinion it should have been placed on the original Platte River site, but the Park Hill location is far and away better than the Jefferson County site for money reasons.

Historically, Denver has always been known as a "Mint" location. It should remain here.

Since the Mint is a great tourist attraction, retaining the Mint in Denver will actually save energy as people will not drive so far to visit the Park Hill site. Also, it will build up an area that has been neglected.

JACK SHAPIRO
Denver

Rocky Mtn 6/12

Study favoring Lakewood for Mint hit by McNichols

By JAMES CRAWFORD
News Staff

A study which favors Lakewood over Denver's Park Hill district as the site of the new Denver Mint was filed with federal officials Monday by the Colorado Air Pollution Control Division.

The state study concludes that the proposed Federal Center site in Lakewood can tolerate an additional slug of automobile-caused pollution better than Park Hill.

Mayor Bill McNichols, who provided the News with a copy of the report, heaped scorn on the study, calling it "an exercise in futility."

He pointed out that in either location, the pollution generated by Mint commuters and tourists would become part of the same brown cloud hovering over the Denver Air Quality Basin.

Clearly what upset McNichols most was the emergence of new arguments favoring a Mint site which could cost Denver some of its wage-earners and residents, as well as force less mobile Mint employes to find other livelihood.

"I'd rather have the air polluted by people going to work than by people out looking for work," he said.

REQUEST RESPONSE

The state study was filed in Denver Monday with U.S. Mint officials in response to their request for public comment on their environmental impact statement comparing a site on the northwest corner of the Park Hill Golf Course with the Denver Federal Center, near the West Sixth Avenue Expressway and Kipling Street. The Mint now stands on West Colfax Avenue just west of the City and County Building.

The study, submitted by State Air Pollution Control Division director Lane W. Kirkpatrick, conceded that what little air quality data exists for comparing the two sites shows them to be roughly the same in concentrations of suspended particulate matter.

But because there is no comparable data on carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides and hydrocarbons—the major automotive pollutants—Kirkpatrick argued that "pollutant problems can be reduced by locating the Mint where vehicle traffic can be minimized.

FEWER MILES

Taking figures from the Mint's own environmental impact statement, Kirkpatrick noted that for the present Mint workforce to commute by car to the Park Hill site would generate 1,800 fewer vehicle-miles daily than a similar trip from their present homes to the Lakewood site. But on the other hand, present traffic levels around the Park Hill site are considerably higher — by 7,600 vehicles a day — than on roadways surrounding the Federal Center site, he concluded.

Furthermore, "no new source of generated vehicle-miles traveled could be tolerated" in Park Hill, Kirkpatrick maintained, because the district falls within the boundary set by state and federal air quality officials "to demonstrate the adequacy of transportation control strategies to attain and maintain the National Ambient Air Quality Standard for hydrocarbons by 1977." The Federal Center site, by implication, falls outside that bureaucratic boundary.

FINAL ARGUMENT

Kirkpatrick's final argument was that plans of the six-county Regional Transportation District call for creation of a rapid transit system by 1980 with a terminus at the Federal Center,

(Concluded on page 21)

Study favors Lakewood for Mint

(Continued from page 5)

while the closest terminus to the Park Hill site would be two miles distant, tempting motorists to remain motorists in getting to a Park Hill Mint site.

For all those reasons, Kirkpatrick concluded, the state concurs with a conclusion Mint officials reached themselves that "the net adverse impact on air quality would be less with the new Mint located at the Federal Center."

But Mayor McNichols found none of this persuasive and noted during a News interview Monday that another official of the Air Pollution Control Division had conducted a similar study just last month and favored the Park Hill site.

An aide to the mayor subsequently identified the official as Gerald P. Wood, who held Kirkpatrick's position as the state's chief air quality enforcer until he resigned March 25, the day after the News exposed as fraudulent his claims to be a college graduate and a Ph.D. in industrial hygiene.

'THOUGHT AND EFFORT'

Ed Sullivan, McNichol's administrative assistant, said Wood's study displays "a lot more thought and effort" than the study filed with federal officials Monday.

Wood's study and report, which was conducted at the request of the Denver Chamber of Commerce and mailed to it on March 11, also is based on figures in the Mint's environmental impact study. It concludes that the Park Hill site would generate 10,128 vehicle-miles a day, only slightly more than present levels, while the Federal Center site would generate 19,438.

But Wood's calculations are based on a theoretical model which Kirkpatrick says is totally incomprehensible to engineers in the State Air Pollution Control Division. "If the city officials find that report 'thoughtful,' I wish they'd explain it to us," Kirkpatrick said Monday.

TENDENCY TO BAFFLE

During his three-year tenure with the state, Wood became well known for his tendency to baffle subordinates, including engineers, with technical responses which didn't add up.

Wood's study for the Chamber of Commerce was one of several conclusions which underwent close scrutiny after his resignation on orders from State Health Department Executive Director Edward G. Dreyfus, Kirkpatrick said.

Another Wood decision now undergoing review was his conclusion — apparently reached without benefit of any investigation — that the state's hourly carbon monoxide standard for the 11,000-foot-high Eisenhower Tunnel should remain at 100 parts per million — three times higher than the ambient air standard since established by federal authorities for sea level.

The Denver Chamber of Commerce itself voiced misgivings about Wood's Mint study after his resignation. On March 25, Chamber president Rex Jennings wrote Dreyfus, asking that the Air Pollution Control Division evaluate "the reliability and technical competence" of Wood's report.

The first indication of the divisions' response came Monday with the filing of its report with Mint officials.

The division's report concludes with a paragraph reading: "This is the only official statement to date from the Department of Health regarding the air quality impact of the relocation of the Denver Mint."

Sentinel 4/ 74

Possible traffic, housing problems

Enthusiasm wanes for Mint move

Concerns about traffic, public transportation and housing have tempered the Lakewood City Council's enthusiasm for a plan to move the U.S. Mint to the Federal Center.

Council's resolution of opinion, passed at a special meeting Monday night, states the group favors moving the Mint to Lakewood but wants more studies of traffic, public transportation and housing in the area. City staff comments on technical aspects of the federal Treasury Dept's. environmental impact statement were attached to the resolution, which also noted the Council had reviewed citizen opinions of the proposal.

Citizens were invited to express their views at Council's April 8 meeting. Doubts about traffic congestion at Union Blvd. and W. 6th Ave. were expressed by a representative of the Green Mountaside Civic Assn. at that meeting and echoed by several Council members at a special study session last Thursday.

COUNCIL MEMBER Les Willson said a sample of citizen opinions in Ward 5 indicated 26 residents favored the proposal, 65 opposed the move and 47 approved of the relocation if traffic problems were solved first.

Council member Sharon Carr's Ward 5 poll found 65 persons who favored the move, eight who had no opinion and 32 who opposed the relocation because of traffic cncerns. Mrs. Carr said many residents approved of having the Mint in Lakewood because they worried about what might occupy the site if the Mint isn't built.

Council members Pearl Alperstein and Carolyn Bacher said their constitutents also expressed concerns about traffic.

City Traffic Engineer Ron Rutter said state highway officials had indicated the interesection of Union Blvd. and W. 6th Ave. might be redesigned, but that such work was not immediately necessary. Council members disagreed and Mrs. Alperstein called the interesection "the worst intersection in the metropolitan area." A planned traffic signal won't help, she said, adding that "the whole thing needs to be redone."

Mrs. Alperstein also criticized the environmental impact statement's comment that planned public transportation to the Federal Center will help ease traffic congestion. She said a mass transit route "probably is a long way off."

LAKEWOOD'S CURRENT shortage of housing for low- and moderate-income families also bothered the Council, since about 82 pct. of the future Mint's 800 employes will be in those income groups. Housing Coordinator Dave Choate said locating the Mint in Lakewood could actually help solve the housing shortage, since federal officials might be encouraged to offer financial help for a city housing program.

Before federal funds can be received, however, the city would have to establish a special agency to administer housing programs. A Lakewood Housing Authority was proposed last year — before the mint relocation was considered — and will be reviewed at Council's April 29 study session. Council members oppose establishment of a city housing authority, and Council member Gaylor Smith said he didn't want hopes for the Mint to pressure the city into establishing such an agency.

Director of Community Development Gary Latham summarized the city staff's belief that "any adverse impacts" caused by the Mint could be "overcome during the development process," although the staff wanted more information about some concerns. Most staff questions, Latham said, probably would be answered by second, more detailed environmental impact statement, which will be prepared by the federal government if the Lakewood Mint site is chosen.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL Officer Don Shanfelt agreed the statement was short on factual material, he had resolved most of his concerns in independent talks with federal officials. Any environmental problems created by the Mint, Shanfelt said, will be adequately "designed out."

Federal officials also are considering a Mint location at the Park Hill Golf Course, Colorado Blvd. and Smith Rd. in the city of Denver, which hopes to keep the mint in its territory. The Mint's present downtown Denver location has long been a tourist attraction.

The new facility, to begin operating by 1980 at either the Park Hill location or at the Federal Center, will double the output of the existing Mint.

DECISION BY LATE JUNE

Federal Center, Park Hill Course Still in Running for Mint Site

By JOHN TOOHEY
Denver Post Staff Writer

Selection of a site for the new Denver Mint will be made in late June, officials of the U.S. Treasury Department and General Services Administration (GSA) told the Mountain-Plains Federal Regional Council Tuesday.

First drafts of the proposed environmental impact studies on two sites in the Denver area have been circulated to most interested organizations and individuals, according to Frank W. Rhea, facilities project manager, Treasury Department.

The two sites still in the running are the Denver Federal Center at Lakewood and at the Park Hill Golf Course in northeast Denver.

'WE'RE NEUTRAL'

"Right now we're neutral on which site is finally selected," Rhea told the regional administrators and directors of federal agencies who make up the council.

All interested organizations, federal agencies and individuals who wish to make comment on the first drafts of the impact statements have until April 22, he said.

A choice will be made after that and a final environmental impact statement, more detailed than the current working draft, will be made public, he said.

Deadline for the comment on that statement will be in mid-June, he said.

DRAFT PUBLICATION

The whole timetable for selection is based on publication of notice of the first draft's publication in the Federal Register March 8. The Treasury Department and General Services Administration, by law, can make their decisions 90 days after that, he said.

Following site selection, the two federal agencies can begin design work on the new mint, Rhea said. His department wants the new mint in operation by 1980 when present capacity of mints at Denver, San Francisco and Philadelphia will have reached their limit in supplying coins for the nation, he said.

Based on location, preliminary environmental and engineering studies and amount of land available, the two federal agencies "are neutral" right now on site selection, he said.

MAIN TRACK

"There's not that much difference to us in the two sites in question," he said.

The original mint relocation site along the South Platte River west of downtown was ruled out after the Burlington Northern Railroad, which owns part of the land, announced it would run its new main track through the area, rather than sell it to the federal government.

The Treasury Department, through the General Services Administration, signed an agreement May 24, 1973, for land acquisition at the South Platte River site.

That agreement legally still is in effect, Michael Norton, regional director of the GSA, said Monday.

He wrote Denver Mayor Bill McNichols March 20 that the Treasury Department "formally has asked GSA to request" the agreement be rescinded by mutual agreement "so that plans for a suitable mint site can go forward at the earliest possible time."

FACE THE FACT

McNichols replied on March 25 that "it is with regret that I must face the fact that this location is no longer acceptable to the Treasury Department."

He told Norton he was requesting the city attorney to work with Norton's office to rescind the agreement.

Rhea told the federal regional council Tuesday his office and GSA "will work closely with affected citizens groups to avoid the conflict which arose over selection of a new site for the Air Force Finance and Accounting Center."

In that case, the site was announced before public comment was sought by the Air Force.

editorial view

Let's not overlook problems with Mint

Who in Jefferson County doesn't want the U.S. Mint located in Lakewood?

Probably not many. No one can deny the benefits it would bring to the economy and the recognition Lakewood would enjoy.

We, along with others, strongly favor locating the Mint here. The Federal Center site certainly is more logical than the Park Hill Golf Course in Denver.

But Green Mountain area residents — and even some of the Council — have a legitimate concern when they point out they're already overburdened with traffic problems. They want to be assured the streets will be designed properly to bear the increase in vehicles.

Some city officials have attempted to overlook what problems there might be. At a meeting last week to draft the Council's official resolution of support for the Mint, one Council member seemingly tried to quash any mention of traffic or housing burdens in the statement.

While the Lakewood Chamber of Commerce has pushed hard for the Mint — and rightfully so — we were surprised at Councilman Don DeDecker, who also is the Chamber's new president. His zealousness in attempting to sway his cohorts was overwhelming. DeDecker shouldn't let his position with the Chamber influence the moves he makes.

Meanwhile, the Mint can be a great asset to Lakewood. Then, again, it can be a burden if details aren't worked out.

Let's continue to work on getting the Mint. But let's also work on the shortcomings. We've got six years before the Mint opens in 1980. That should be enough time.

Rocky Mountain News 4/17/74

Lakewood bids for Denver mint

Lakewood Tuesday made its formal bid to have the Denver Mint relocated on a 50-acre parcel of land at the northwest corner of the Denver Federal Center.

City Mgr. Walter Kane mailed to Frank Rhea, facilities project manager of the Bureau of the Mint in Denver, a copy of a Lakewood City Council resolution favoring and endorsing relocation of the Mint within Lakewood.

The resolution said an environmental impact statement prepared by the Department of Treasury on the Federal Center move was reviewed by council and staff personnel and at a public hearing.

While the impact statement was found favorable, the council resolution requested additional environmental impact studies of traffic, public transportation and housing.

Lakewood is making a serious bid for the expanded mint which Denver is seeking to relocate on a 34-acre portion of Park Hill Golf Course in northeast Denver after plans to put it on Burlington Northern Railroad property by the South Platte River fell through.

The new mint, costing $45 to $90 million, is expected to be in operation in five or six years after a site is determined. The new plant would double the number of employes from 480 today to about 800.

The only major concern of Lakewood officials and residents is the impact of tourist traffic to the mint. Now Denver's No. 1 tourist attraction, the mint draws about 3,000 visitors a day, primarily during the summer months.

Mint Welcome in Lakewood

Post 4/13/74

LAKEWOOD — The city council has authorized Mayor James Richey to tell the federal government that the city welcomes relocation of the Denver Mint at the Federal Center here.

The action came at a city council meeting Thursday night after two hours of discussion.

Several council members were worried about traffic congestion, housing and other environmental problems that might be created by relocation of the mint in Lakewood.

But optimistic city staff members reported that after a two-week study of the U.S. Treasury Department's Environmental Impact Statement, they were in total agreement and the problems it raised could be overcome fairly easily.

The staff said problems not adequately covered by the statement could be handled in the followup and final statement through discussion between the city and federal government.

Among the dozen problems the staff said weren't adequately covered were: the relationship of land uses surrounding the center to the mint itself, assurances that the mint wouldn't interfere with general traffic patterns, a commitment to obey city noise standards, information on the method of waste disposal, and the impact of the center on housing in the area.

The Federal Center in Lakewood is one of two sites being considered for the new mint. The other is Denver's Park Hill Golf Course.

Rocky Mtn. News 4/10/4

Federal Center Mint location gains support

A Lakewood City Council public hearing relating to the relocation of the Denver Mint at the Denver Federal Center received favorable support.

Some 10 persons spoke at the hearing including a report from the Lakewood Chamber of Commerce in support of the relocation.

The only question raised was one of some concern over the increased traffic flow to the Federal Center, not only of Mint employes but by the thousands of visitors who tour the mint annually.

Council will hold a study session Thursday evening with city staff personnel to consider further the remarks made at the public hearing and review further the findings of an invironmental impact statement prepared by the Treasury Department.

A special council meeting will be held at 7 p.m. next Monday to adopt a resolution reflecting the city's position on relocation of the Mint which will be forwarded to the Treasury Department.

Denver is still seeking to have the mint relocated from its present site adjoining the City Hall to a larger site on the northwest corner of Park Hill Golf Course.

Planned river rail line protested by legislators

Denver's legislative delegation protested Thursday that a proposed new railroad line along the west bank of the South Platte River will disrupt plans to redevelop part of the downtown area.

The 23 lawmakers asked Burlington Northern Railroad of St. Paul, Minn., to meet with local officials and reconsider the proposed new mainline, which would be used by three railroads.

"It has long been the hope of Denver and Colorado citizens to see the river's banks redeveloped to provide public recreation areas in an environment of flowing water redolent of the history of western America," the legislators said in a letter to Burlington president Louis Menk.

They objected that the new mainline "would completely barricade one bank of the river, precluding inclusion of the west side of the river in any valley improvement plans.

"To persons using the opposite bank the line would present a continuous parade of noisy and unattractive frieght trains. This is a far cry from our hope that the river banks would be an oasis of repose and recreation," the letter added.

The legislators said they were unconvinced there was "a compelling need" for the new line since there already are two mainlines connecting the same end points to be served by the proposed addition.

They invited railroad officials to meet with them "to open the dialogue to find a common ground for the future of our city."

Legislators signing the letter included Republican Reps. Carl H. Gustafson and Don Friedman; Democratic Reps. Edward M. Bendelow, Betty L. Benavidez, Eldon W. Cooper, Charles D. DeMoulin, Dennis J. Gallagher, David M. Gaon, Gerald H. Kopel, Richard D. Lamm, Hubert M. Safran, Arie Taylor, Ruben A. Valdez and Wellington E. Webb; Republican Sens. J. Robert Allshouse, Roseanne S. Ball and Richard H. Plock Jr., and Democratic Sens. George L. Brown, Joseph B. Calabrese, Roger Cisneros, Allen Dines, Ben Klein and Don MacManus.

Lakewood Sentinel 4/4/74

Chamber endorses Mint for Center

The Lakewood Chamber of Commerce has endorsed a proposal to move the U.S. Mint from downtown Denver to the Federal center in Lakewood.

"The positive factors involved in relocating the Mint in Lakewood far outweigh the negative factors," according to a Chamber policy statement prepared by a task force assigned to study the proposal. The Chamber believes the move "would cause no significant ill-effect on the enviroment of our community," based on a federal Treasury Dept. environmental impact statement.

Location of the Mint in Lakewood would "be good reason for community pride and could help create a distinct identity for our city," the Chamber's statement says, which could "combat the apathy we have experienced in local elections and on local issues."

The Chamber statement calls the mint "the top tourist attraction in the metro area, and second in the state only to the Air Force Academy." It says location of the Mint at the Federal Center "would certainly make people outside the city aware of Lakewood" and "would result in considerable additional revenue to the city."

Why City Planners Back Park Hill Site for Mint

Post 3/29/4

To The Denver Post:

SUBJECT: Park Hill site for U.S. Mint

AFTER REAMS of discussion, articles in the press, etc., there seems to be a lull — a waiting experience. This then may be the correct time to again bring out a few important facts regarding the new location of the U.S. Mint, which for all of the years of my recollection has been centrally located.

Yet this is a different time and other factors to the mint location for the future are now applicable.

The Park Hill site on part of the present golf course can be served by both rail and truck efficiently, since the area is adjacent to I-25 and Union Pacific switching service. The site is on high ground with a view of the city and surrounded by open space with no obstruction to the view of the mountains. The multi-million-dollar structure will both enhance and be enhanced by the Park Hill site, which is not the case of any alternate site under consideration.

There has been some concern that the residents of the surrounding neighborhood are lukewarm to the project. I am advised by the councilmen of the area that such is not the case. In fact, the facility is welcomed as an asset.

As an added plus to Park Hill, a review of the residence locations of present employes and travel distance (accumulative percentages) between Park Hill and Lakewood offers a valuable picture.

	Park Hill site	Lakewood site
Within 2 miles	7.7 pct.	2.9 pct.
Within 5 miles	26.6 pct.	12.8 pct.
Within 10 miles	84.0 pct.	53.1 pct.
Within 15 miles	97.8 pct.	85.4 pct.
15 + miles	100.0 pct.	100.0 pct.

(These figures prepared by the Denver Planning Office.)

There are numerous other factors which make the Park Hill site the logical choice for the mint structures — direct access from Colorado Blvd. or Smith Road without driving through a heavily developed federal area; far more centrally located; less gas consumption by both workers and visitors.

The planning process in Denver is fully capable of integrating the Park Hill site into the fibre of the community — one which welcomes the U.S. Mint and will serve it as a distinguished asset among the many that Denver offers.

PHILIP MILSTEIN
Chairman,
Planning Board,
City and County
of Denver

Post - 3/28/74

LETTER FROM LAWMAKERS

Kill Track Plan, BN Urged

By NORM UDEVITZ
Denver Post Staff Writer

Nineteen metropolitan legislators have requested the Burlington Northern (BN) Railroad to abandon plans to build new mainline tracks along the west bank of the South Platte River in central Denver.

At a Thursday morning press conference, the lawmakers released a letter sent Monday to Louis Menk, BN president.

The letter, read by Democratic Rep. Ted Bendelow of Denver, asked Menk to meet with the legislators and members of the Denver City Council to review the controversial track-alignment proposal.

PARK IS GOAL

Bendelow also is chairman of the Platte Area Reclamation Committee (PARC), a northwest Denver citizens' group opposed to west-bank trackage and dedicated to transforming the central Platte Valley into a large park.

PARC has charged that the railroad wants to move mainline tracks from the middle and southeast edge of the valley only to open up about 500 acres of valuable land for a major office, retail and residential development.

Railroad officials contend, however, that unless the tracks are relocated to the West bank, they won't be able to transfer their facilities from the central valley to their new yards at 38th St. and the river. That would mean, they say, that the central valley never would become available for any kind of redevelopment — commercial, residental, greenbelt or otherwise.

The track-relocation project already has been delayed, temporarily at least, because Mayor Bill McNichols late last year impounded $1.5 million in city funds that had been earmarked to extend the 23rd Street viaduct, a necessary first step in the track-relocation plan.

The mayor, who "froze" the funds at the request of PARC, has said he will keep the money frozen until the railroad publicly reveals its plans for valley redevelopment.

So far, railroad officials have declined to do that.

PARC Wednesday asked the city council budget and finance committee to recommend an ordinance that would reallocate the $1.5 million for city purchase of most of the contested west-bank land, thus blocking the proposed track relocation permanently.

MINT DECISION

The track-relocation plan also figured in the U.S. Treasury Department's decision not to build a new $95 million U.S. Mint on the west bank of the river in the central valley.

The valley site was scratched late last year after mint officials learned of the proposed track-relocation plan, which would have had mainline tracks running immediately behind the mint buildings.

Federal officials are considering other sites for the mint at the Park Hill Golf Course and the Denver Federal Center.

Although railroad officials have stoutly maintained that the west bank line is necessary to their plans to move their operations from the central valley to the 38th Street yards, the legislators apparently aren't convinced.

In the letter to Menk, they said, "We are not persuaded that there is a compelling need for the new line."

FLOODING FACTOR

They pointed out that existing lines already connect with the 38th Street yards and that one of them is less subject to flooding than the proposed river bank line.

The legislators also contend in the letter that the proposed new line would "completely barricade" on bank of the river and "preclude the inclusion of the west side of the river in any valley improvement plans."

And, they said, should the bulk of the land on the east side of the river ever be redeveloped into a park, "parade of noisy and unattractive freight trains" on the west bank would detract from that midtown oasis of repose and recreation.

U.S. Mint—Federal Center Site

3/26/74

To The Denver Post:

PROPOSED SITES under consideration for the new U.S. Mint have been reduced to two, either the Denver Federal Center or the Park Hill Golf Course. The final decision to be made within the next 60 days will be based primarily upon the recommendation of Mrs. Mary Brooks, director of the mint in Denver.

The Federal Center site is the logical choice for many reasons:

1. Comparatively less impact from air pollution, according to the environmental study. Air on the east side of Denver is already badly contaminated by industrial emission, odors from the stockyards and gas refineries due to prevailing air currents.

2. Highway network is adequate to handle the significant volume of vehicular traffic. West Alameda and West 6th Ave. will accommodate the traffic where as Colorado Blvd. and Smith Road will not.

3. The Federal Center site, with the Rocky Mountains as a back drop would be more attractive to tourists and create a more favorable impression than the Park Hill site which offers a heterogeneous surrounding area at best.

4. Comparative capital costs would be less, a savings of about $2 1/2 million to the taxpayers:

—Land at the Federal Center is already owned. At Park Hill, land would have to be purchased at a cost of $1.5 million or more.

—The heating plant at the Federal Center can serve the mint. At Park Hill a new plant would be required.

—Little, if any highway construction would be required at the Federal Center. Volume of traffic could involve major highway construction in Park Hill.

—No golf course to revamp at the Federal Center.

5. Land use at the Federal Center would be in keeping with present surroundings. At Park Hill, land presently devoted to public recreation would be reduced since the planned expansion of the golf course to 27 holes would be cancelled out.

6. Lakewood residents and officials want the mint at the Federal Center.

The mayor and Denver City Council have strongly favored the Park Hill site. So strongly, in fact, that a resolution was passed by city council on Jan. 29 in favor of the Park Hill site. This action was taken almost one month before the environmental impact study was completed, Feb. 27. Reasons given supporting the resolution refer to the intrinsic value of having the mint in the city limits, and the sociological advantage of having 500 additional jobs by 1980 in the Park Hill area rather than Lakewood.

Logic favors the Federal Center. I am sure that Mrs. Brooks would like to know how the majority of people in the Denver Metropolitan area really feel about this important matter.

ELMER METCALFE

Denver

LAKEWOOD ISSUE DENVER POST 3/21/74

Views Sought On Mint Site

By GLENN TROELSTRUP
Denver Post Staff Writer

LAKEWOOD — The city government has set a comment period and two special council meetings aimed at a formal resolution April 15 to indicate the city's position on relocating the present Denver Mint at the Federal Center in Lakewood.

The position statement was requested March 6 in a letter to Mayor James Richey from Frank Rhea, facilities project manager of the Denver Mint.

"If the council gives me an affirmative policy directive, and the mint decides to come here," said City Administrator Walt Kane on Thursday, "I guarantee we'll work it out."

FAVOR INDICATED

Federal sources have indicated the proposed Lakewood site is favored, Lakewood officials believe, over the alternative: a corner of the Park Hill Golf Course in Denver.

Kane said, "General Services Administration and the Treasury have been candid . . . particularly in terms of pressure they've received from Denver, but the position request obviously wouldn't come to us if they weren't seriously considering the Federal Center site.

"We don't want a fight with Denver," Kane said, "but we'll work out what they request."

An announcement will be made at Monday's council meeting by Richey and Council President Don DeDecker that loan copies of the Treasury's Feb. 27 draft revised environmental-impact statement on the two proposed new mint sites are available at the city administrator's and clerk's office in City Hall, 1580 Yarrow St., the Lakewood Community Center, 8715 W. 16th Ave., and the Villa Italia Library.

The council will hear public comment on the mint statement at its 7 p.m. session April 8 in City Hall and will hear city staff comment, primarily through the Community Improvement Project Management Group, at a special session set for 7 p.m. April 11 in City Hall.

The group is headed by Bill Henderson, a deputy city administrator.

On April 15, Kane said, the council will daopt the formal position statement. Rhea has asked to have that by April 22.

Kane said it was important that residents clearly understand the federal impact statement prior to making comment to the council.

"The city isn't in a decision-making process," Kane stressed. "We are only to communicate our position to the federal government."

POST – 3/24/74

THE DENVER Chamber of Commerce has added its voice to others which favor relocating the U.S. Mint on the northwest corner of the Park Hill Golf Course. There are a number of sound reasons for the chamber's decision. The mint has long been an important part of the Denver scene, and it would continue to be a community asset in a new facility at the Park Hill site. We hope that is where it will be built.

of making our economy run.

Last year, the cost of living in this country rose almost 9 per cent — the largest increase in more than a quarter-century. Supermarket prices jumped 20 per cent. Gasoline prices went up 19 per cent, fuel oil and coal 45 per cent — and we are told there is no end in sight. Incredibly, the 1968 dollar is now worth only 77 cents.

A recent study by the Joint Economic Committee shows that a family earning

Project No. 72-124
New Denver Mint

City asks opinions of mint site here

Citizens have been asked to tell City Hall what they think of a proposal to move the Denver Mint to the Federal Center in Lakewood.

The City Council will hear public comments at the beginning of its regular meeting at 7 p.m. April 8. Copies of the federal Treasury Dept.'s environmental impact statement, which discusses effects of locating the mint in Lakewood, are available to citizens at three locations:

- City Hall, 1580 Yarrow St.
- The Bonfils-Stanton Library, 455 So. Pierce St.
- The Community Center, 8715 W. 16th Ave.

A resolution expressing the city's opinion of the proposed Federal Center location will be passed at a special Council meeting April 15. The Council received copies of the environmental impact statement last week and must respond to Treasury officials by April 22.

The statement also discusses a proposed location at the Park Hill Golf Course, Colorado Blvd. and Smith Rd. in Denver, which hopes to keep the mint in its territory. The mint's present downtown Denver location has long been a tourist attraction.

THE DENVER POST - MARCH 21, 1974

Park Hill Mint Site Best

The Denver Chamber of Commerce has added its voice to others in the community favoring the location of a new U.S. Mint in Denver on the northwest corner of the Park Hill Golf Course.

In a resolution last week, the Chamber cited the advantages of the Park Hill site over an alternative location at the Denver Federal Center in Lakewood, which would require more driving for visitors to reach.

"The need to relocate this facility," says the resolution, "offers the Bureau of the Mint a rare opportunity to stabilize a model racially integrated community, to reverse the trends of urban sprawl and flight from the central city and obtain an excellent site for its operations."

Park Hill, as the resolution points out, could supply the workforce for the 400 new jobs at the new facility and housing for mint employes. The environmental impact has been found to be minimal, and the community has indicated that the new mint would be welcome.

The present mint, at W. Colfax Ave and Delaware St., has been an important part of the Denver scene during most of this century. It would continue to be a community asset in a new and enlarged building on the Park Hill site, and we hope that is where it will be built.

Chamber For Relocating Mint On Park Hill Golf Course Site

Post 3/17/74

The Denver Chamber of Commerce has adopted a resolution favoring relocating the U.S. Mint on the northwest corner of the Park Hill Golf Course, near E. 43rd Ave. and Colorado Blvd.

The Chamber's resolution comes amidst controversy over whether to relocate the U.S. Mint in Park Hill or in the Denver Federal Center in Lakewood. The mint presently is located at W. Colfax Ave. and Delaware St.

RARE CHANCE

The resolution states, "The need to relocate this facility offers the Bureau of the Mint a rare opportunity to stabilize a model racially integrated community, to reverse the trends of urban sprawl and flight from the central city, and obtain an excellent site for its operations."

"The Chamber feels that the economic stabilization, aesthetic qualities and prestige of the mint's physical location in the (Denver) community are the main factors to be considered in choosing between the alternate sites. These factors clearly favor Park Hill," the resolution continues.

The Chamber also cites the Park Hill community's ability to supply the work force for the 400 new jobs the mint will provide, and the availability of housing in the area.

"The environmental impact of relocating to the Park Hill site would be minimal and far overshadowed by the benefits of choosing that site," the Chamber says.

Among the benefits are accessibility, which would result in fewer miles traveled to reach the mint. "Furthermore, the Park Hill area is fully developed and unlikely to face the increased congestion and demands for services resulting from rapid population growth in suburban counties," the Chamber maintains.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

March 19, 1974

Mr. Frank W. Rhea
Facilities Project Manager
Bureau of the Mint
320 West Colfax Avenue
Denver, Colorado 80204

Dear Frank:

It occurred to me that if you have not seen the attached article from the New York Times of last Thursday concerning the general situation of Denver, it might be of some interest to you. I am also sending a copy to Frank MacDonald and Mike Lonkay.

I wonder whether you have begun to receive any comments on the impact statement?

Sincerely,

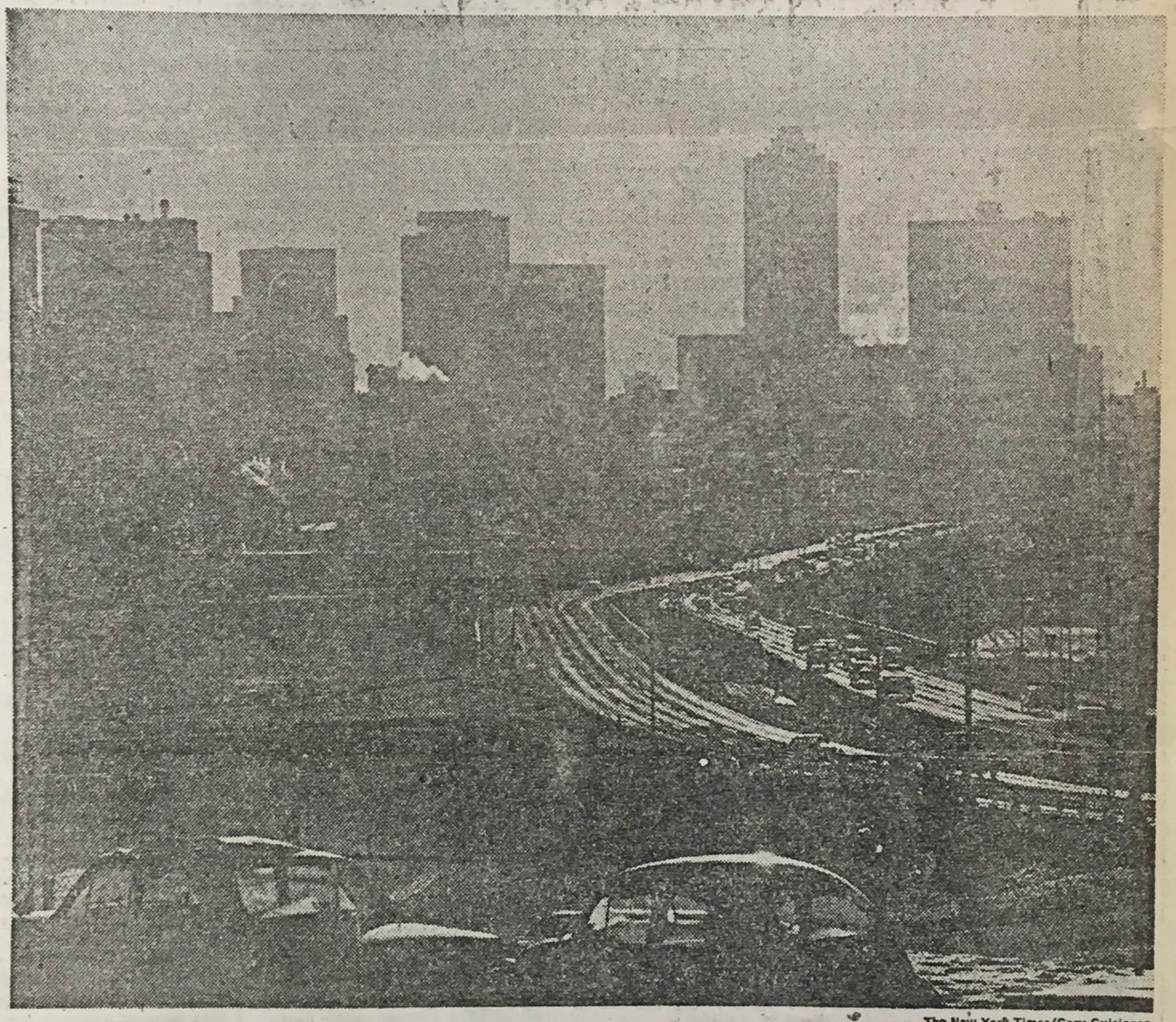
Elting

Elting Arnold

cc: Mr. Frank H. MacDonald
Mr. Miklos L. Lonkay

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1974

The New York Times



The New York Times/Gary Guisinger

An idealistic image of Denver, far removed from reality, above, lures people into the city at the rate of 1,200 a week

By JAMES P. STERBA
Special to The New York Times

DENVER—Picture Denver: A Vigorous mountain town, laced with roaring creeks, bathed in crisp air, showered with sunshine, garnished with aspen and pine, fortified with the flavor of the Old West, and full of beautiful people.

Nope. That's not Denver at all. But that image lures people by the tens of thousands. They are now moving into town at a rate of about 1,200 a week, creating a big city with big problems.

Denver's air, for example, is polluted. Its endlessly sprawling suburbs are filled with more than enough neon, plastic and ticky-tacky to fill a baby Los Angeles. It leads the nation in both cars and rapes per capita. Traffic jams are common, downtown crime is feared and the chief topic of conversation these days is not skiing, it's busing — schools in the city proper have been ordered desegregated.

Denver's airport sits beside enough stored military nerve gas to kill off the whole town. And a messy Atomic Energy Commission nuclear bomb trigger factory has sprinkled a fringe of the city with radioactive plutonium and seasoned a suburban drinking water supply with radioactive hydrogen.

But all these are relatively old problems compared with what some people say is in store for Denver. For it is becoming the focus of a national battle between those wanting to exploit and those wanting to preserve one of America's last great frontiers —the Rocky Mountains.

A decade-old assault by land developers and builders has now been bolstered by a new wave of people, spurred by the energy crisis, who are getting set to plunge into oil shale, coal, natural gas and mineral development. For the region, there is the specter of Appalachia —with Denver as its hub.

Without the Mountains

"If Denver was located any place else instead of 10 miles from the mountains, you couldn't pay people to live here," said Sam Brown, the 30-year-old veteran of the dump-Johnson movement who has settled in the town. "Of course, that's an obvious exaggeration, but the fact is that without the mountains, Denver would be like a lot of plain Midwestern towns."

Actually, there is a freshness, a newness and a cleanliness of spirit in Denver. Perhaps people escaping from elsewhere bring part of it with them, or expect it so much that they carry it over and act it out when they get here.

Even though most are not natives, Denverites, like Coloradoans generally, are very friendly folks.

The place is crawling with youth, and most of them seem healthy and look beautiful—like the transplanted surfers that many of them are. Helen Gurley Brown, editor of Cosmopolitan magazine, proclaimed last fall that Colorado has replaced New York, San Francisco and even Paris as the place where young female graduates wanted to begin their adult lives.

In the nineteen-fifties, the Jack Kerouac crowd relished Denver and the mountains, and in recent years assortments of hippies, trekkers, communal dwellers, druggies, religious sects and people who refer to themselves as "freaks" streamed in and out. But young professionals predominate.

As a result, Denver's culture revolves around modern, popular and "with-it" doings. There is lots of participatory theater and fledgling art shows. The symphony is improving, but it has a long way to go. The singles scene is vital, liberated, and up-to-date — sometimes depressingly so. The restaurant scene is dominated with designed-atmosphere places in which the quality of the food seems secondary.

The best restaurants are basic beef and basic Mexican. Both the art museums and the Brown Palace Hotel have retained a high regard for tradition and history. And one can get a feeling for the elegance of turn-of-the-century sin at the Navarre restaurant, across the street from the Brown Palace, which used to house one of the West's most distinguished brothels.

Populated by Outdoorsy Set

From the middle-class up, Denver is populated by the outdoorsy set. They work hard all week, then clamber into the mountains on weekends to ski, backpack, camp, hunt, fish or simply to be alone—the latter of which is becoming increasingly difficult.

The mountains are indeed the lure, but people seem so intent on moving here to escape the clutter, frenzy and grime elsewhere that they are willing to live in much of the same clutter they tried to escape.

Californians are now the most numerous in-migrants. Texans, New Yorkers and Midwesterners are next. They might write home about Denver's glories, but they told a local researcher in a random survey recently that their biggest local concerns were air pollution, crime, population growth and housing sprawl, in that order.

Even though it's a mile above sea level, Denver is not a mountain town. It was labeled "Queen City of the Plains" in the old days, and it sprawls somewhat like a lumpy pancake over dry, treeless high plains 10 miles east of where the mountains jut down through the center of Colorado.

The snow-capped mountain peaks afford a spectacular view—one that is often obscured these days by the town's dirty air.

Stiff winds blow up regu-

From Gold Camp to a Metropolis

Denver, the "mile high" city, started as a gold camp in 1858 . . . spurted in the silver boom of 1880's and became the hub of the Rocky Mountain region . . . Population now nearly 1.5-million and growing by 1,200 per week . . . Already zoned for 6.3-million, planners hope to hold down growth and demographers say the region will become a major urban center by 2,000 . . . Features one of the highest educated populations in the country . . . Two of three jobs are white collar . . . Trying to attract clean industry . . . Bagged branches of Martin Marietta Aerospace, Kodak, IBM, Honeywell and Diners Club . . . The auto is the main polluter . . . Voters recently approved $1.5-billion mass transit system that critics say won't work . . . There are 300 days of yearly sunshine and 30 per cent more ultra-violet radiation that promotes photo chemical pollutant reactions . . . Schools ordered to desegregate . . . Of 91,000 pupils, 23 per cent are Mexican-American, 13 per cent are black and busing is widely opposed . . . Growth expected to continue as energy companies and escapists from clutter move in . . . Some nogrowth advocates think John Denver, the folksinger ("Rocky Mountain High") who lives in Aspen is a menace.

larly, swooshing away the foul air and sometimes roofs of houses as well. But the dry climate is nice. Last weekend, in midwinter, the temperature hit 72 degrees and people were out playing tennis. Unlike the Northeast, where snow lingers and dirties with age, here it falls fresh and white, then quickly melts and evaporates away. Meanwhile, in the mountains, blanket after blanket of snow piles up to delight skiers who abandon Denver in droves on weekends.

Integration Ordered

But weekdays in Denver are not as delightful. There is the issue of busing for example.

The Supreme Court has ordered the city to integrate its schools. Mexican-Americans and blacks are concentrated near the center of town, with a surrounding doughnut of mostly white schools. Surrounding the city proper are three dozen incorporated suburban towns, virtually all white, fighting annexation and fearful of minority influx.

The Mexican-American community, the poorest group in the city, largely oppose integration in favor of bilingual and compensatory education. Denver's blacks are relatively affluent and are in the middle. A Federal appeals court judge is overseeing integration efforts, and tension is mounting. Several schools and homes of educators were crudely bombed just before summer vacation.

No one seems to know why Denver's rape rate is so high, and F.B.I. figures that show it led the nation in the rate of reported forcible rapes are disputed. Nevertheless, it has cast a shadow on an already sapped cosmopolitan life downtown, and helped suburbia sustain its relentless growth.

Like other cities, but not as bad as many, downtown urban renewal enthusiasts invited in the wrecking ball and turned a lot of physical history, community and town flavor into lonely remnants between acres of new parking lots and a half-dozen new skyscrapers.

"Urban renewal with heart," the Chamber of Commerce calls it. The downtown is still definable, and it bustles during working hours. But the growth of suburban office buildings, technological and industrial parks, threatens here, as elsewhere, to turn downtown Denver into the soulless domain of conventioneers, itinerants, minorities, old people and ghosts of the old mining and cattle days.

"We've had all the vision of the lookout on the Titanic," says Richard Lamm, a 38-year-old Democratic contender for Governor and an advocate of sharply restrained and vigorously planned growth. He rails against the continued "boosterism" of businesses and the Chamber of Commerce, but he thinks a contrary movement is steadily gaining strength here.

'The Old System Is Done'

Gov. John Vanderhoof says the energy crisis is already forcing the Denver region to turn inward.

"The old system is done, the day of unrestricted use of the auto is over," he said in an interview. "It's beginning to happen here very rapidly. People are already looking back toward downtown to live and work."

Denver is full of young people. And although they populate dozens of apartment complexes on the city rim, many are grabbing up solid old townhouses to restore near the state capital building on the fringes of downtown.

On the growth issue, Coloradoans generally seem less certain of what they want than, say, Oregonians. Governor Vanderhoof thinks Oregon gets better public relations on the subject, and he notes that both states are going to grow whether they like it or not. The idea, he says, is to make Colorado go the way of Switzerland, not Appalachia, in terms of preserving its resources and beauty.

But the region's history suggests it won't. Denver has always spurted in cycles. At the turn of the century, a gigantic backwash of gold-rushers poured in from California. Later Denver established itself as a firm mercantile center for the region, with its own money barons known as the "17th Street crowd" — Denver's Wall Street.

The Second World War was another big turning point. It was the Army's Camp Hale, housing the 10th Mountain Division, that set the stage for the postwar ski boom. Numerous other military posts sprouted and thousands of military men settled in upon retirement.

Post-War Growth

Post-war growth was promoted by the 17th Street bankers, but it was an influx of new, somewhat raucous money from the general direction of Texas that rushed in to tussle with the old ruling cabal and to build subdivisions, shopping centers and businesses.

Financially, there was gradual harmony. Socially, there wasn't much. The old guard held onto the Denver Country Club—no upstarts allowed—and to the Aspen and Winter Park ski resorts. The interlopers built their own country club, Cherry Hills, as well as their own new ski resorts like Steamboat Springs.

For confirmed Aspenites, Vail is referred to as the "Dallas Alps." The mountains are dotted with the secluded ranches and hideaways of Texas oil men.

What's left of the Old West turns up in Denver now only once a year during the national stock show and rodeo. But Denverites, reflecting change, are far more devoted to their football team, the Broncos, than to bronc busting. The Broncos, incidentally, are unique. They are the only football team in the country that holds hands in the huddle.

Many local people think Denver is at another turning point. Pollution and the energy crisis conspired last fall to push voters into approving a futuristic $1.6-billion mass transit plan that features small 6- to 12-passenger electric railcars programmed by computer. Promoters say it will be the model for the nation when completed in 1983. Critics say it won't work.

Pollution and the energy crisis have also made Denverites acutely aware of the problems of unrestricted, unplanned growth. Just finding enough water for all the new people and industry expected to move in is a monumental problem.

But the ultimate questions are stickier than the water issue. They amount to whether this town and this region get ruined in the rush to escape past mistakes and to provide the rest of the nation with enough resources to continue making them.

Preying begins on land use

From Page 1

bill—a completely new bill from one which was drafted during interim committtee hearings last summer—now "recognizes and reaffirms the traditional role of counties, cities, and towns as the governments primarily responsible for decisions involving land use."

Strang's bill, however, covers matters which are "of more than local concern."

The Carbondale Republican told interested Senators last week that his bill would "require local governments to consider criteria established by the General Assembly" relative to the matters of regional or state concern.

"This simply means that local government would be required to consider perspectives of land use beyond that of purely local benefit," he said in his statement. "Such items as the impact on the economy of a region, environmental considerations, recycling and other efficient use of water resources, reclamation of mined areas, protection of public health and safety, minimizing destruction of property in times of flood, protection of wildlife habitat, analysis of financial capacity of a region to sustain an activity, and other criteria would be considered by local government before authori-

The Strang bill lists four separate areas of state interest and seven activities of state interest, a proposal which the outgoing legislator feels is the most important in the bill.

The areas of state interest include mineral sites of major importance, hazards (such as avalanche areas, floodplains, etc.), critical natural sites, and areas around key facilities.

And the activities of state interest include major water and sewer treatment systems and water resources development, solid waste disposal sites, airports, major highways, mass transit facilities, major facilities of public utilities, new communities and nuclear detonations.

Language in the bill itself explains the reasons for the establishment of the areas and activities of state concern. "There is confusion as to the types of governmental and administrative actions regarding land development in this state that are reviewable and the methods by which such actions may be reviewed," the bill states.

"Problems experienced by citizens of this state in seeking

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City bungling axes businessmen

Cervi's Rocky Mountain Journal

Vol. XXV No. 24 March 13, 1974 50 cents Good journalism begets good government

Thousands lost in Mint planning

Gordon Yale

City ineptitude in handling the land acquisition for the new U.S. Mint has already cost businessmen in the Platte Valley hundreds of thousands of dollars and may eventually cost the city even more.

Within days of May 25, 1973, when Mayor Bill McNichols signed contracts with the federal government which seemingly assured the relocation of five manufacturing firms on the west bank of the South Platte River, other city officials became aware of railroad plans which subsequently undermined the entire U.S. Mint project.

Nevertheless, neither the business concerns nor more than 30 residents in the area were told of the change in plans until last November and by then it was too late.

Just days before the city admitted the Mint would move elsewhere, one manufacturer sold his business, another moved his factory to Wyoming and his general offices to Boulder and a third concern spent more than $200,000 on land and signed a $40,000 contract with architects to design a new factory.

Three firms on the proposed Mint site, along the west bank of the South Platte River, just south of Speer blvd., spent thousands in legal fees to oppose the project and then spent additional money to plan for their forced relocation.

All of this, *Cervi's Rocky Mountain Journal* has learned, could have been avoided. Documentation in no less conspicious a place as the proposed city budget for 1974, indicates that the city itself was considering the allocation of some $3.5 million to accomodate the Burlington Northern Railroad's plans to move its mainline tracks from the east bank of the South Platte River to the west bank.

And it was those same plans that killed the Mint project on the South Platte River. In the

More on Page 7



Denver's Best Downtown Dining Investment!
Distinctive dining and financial decor in the atmosphere of Wall
:30
inling

On the town

John Stewart

Sherry Keene

You'll probably hear or read at some point this week that the Committee is playing at the Warehouse.

Don't you believe it.

John Stewart is at the Warehouse.

The Committee is there also, of course, but to an unabashed and vociferous Stewart fan that is of minor significance. Stewart has appeared in Denver before at both the Warehouse and the former Cafe York.

He has five albums out to date, all of which contain songs he has written himself. Some have been popularized by other performers. Songs like "July, You're a Woman" and "You Can't Look Back" should be familiar.

But it is some of the songs that have not become "popular" that are the most striking. Stewart appears to be almost a "performer's performer" and his albums are backed by such talents as Jennifer and Carol King.

The lyrics of his songs celebrate life, understand its sadnesses and deal with them in a gentle way that leaves one with a feeling of smiling resignation about life's weaknesses and strengths.

Everybody needs a stone to roll/Everybody needs a little more room/Everybody needs their own deep hole/Everybody needs a stone to roll.

Or: *Shoot all the brave horses/and how will we ride? /And ford the cold waters/How will we ride?* The listener can interpret Stewart as he wishes. Are we killing all of our heroes or at least, men capable of inspiring us? Maybe.

Perhaps one of the most revealing songs appears on his first album, "California Bloodlines." *Lily McClain you are standing in the rain and you're alone/Lonely and afraid/ Looking for the sunrise/Sunrise always makes you feel so small/ Darling Lily aren't we all.*

And: *Even when I'm gone/I hope that some lonesome picker/May find some music in this song.*

One of my favorites from his latest album "Sunstorm," would unfortunately be difficult to duplicate in concert. It's "An Account of Haley's Comet" in narrative form done by his father and backed by super imposed music. It is a powerful cut.

If Stewart's records evoke peace and laughter (*Golden Rollin' Belly/Where I can lay my Head*), his concerts are electric. He blends a sense of humor with a sense of the crowd. When it's a Stewart audience the results can be dynamic.



John Stewart

At his last appearance at the Warehouse, Stewart was on the bill with Doug Kershaw. For most of the week the audience was composed of Kershaw fans, but the last evening the Stewart fans were there. The final set was all one could expect.

Obviously this is a rave review for Stewart, accompanied by a strong recommendation to see him. Anyone capable of bringing a sense of balance to this particular world should be seen.

The Warehouse, as usual, should be commended for the kind of talent it is attracting to Denver. They have available both a dinner-show package or you can just see the show. For $12 you can have dinner (anything on the menu except lobster) and see the show. On the weekends it's $14. The show itself is $5 during the week and $6 on the weekends.

Stewart and the Committee will appear through Sunday of this week. During the week show times are 8 p.m. and 11 p.m., Friday and Saturday they are at 9 p.m. and 11:30 p.m. and on Sunday at 7 p.m. and 9:30 p.m.

The Warehouse food is good and its downstairs seating facilities are unique in that they provide a sense of privacy through the method the management has used to separate tables.

The upstairs, where the shows are held, is a bit more packed. However, given the past economics of bringing name talent to Denver, this inconvenience is understandable.

The food is good and the drinks alcoholic. And Stewart is Stewart.

See him. You'll get a touch of the sun.

House reform bill finally out

From Page 1

ed in the process, and coming out of one committee in a shape which many campaign reform proponents have described as gutless.

House Speaker John Fuhr, an Aurora Republican, had originally been expected to co-sponsor a campaign reform bill with Lamm, but those plans fell through with the two parties going off in separate directions in quest of their own campaign reform proposals.

One of the key points of the Lamm-DeMoulin bill is a section allowing for a tax credit for political contributions. The tax

City bungling axes businessmen

From Page 1

1974 budget request, the city Department of Public Works requested $2 million for the reconstruction of the 15th street bridge, which had been washed out in May, 1973.

The request stated that the appropriation was necessary because "The May, 1973 Platte River flood destroyed the 15th street bridge. At about the same time it became known that the Burlington Northern Railroad plans to relocate its mainline tracks on the west river bank in this vicinity. Therefore a new high-level crossing of the river and the railroad is needed to restore proper access to downtown from northwest Denver and Interstate 25."

The request was approved by the Denver Planning Board with a notation that "in view of the railroad relocation it may not be necessary to do more than remove and replace the bridge."

While that project did not receive an appropriation in the 1974 budget, another project directly tied to Burlington Northern's plans to move its mainline tracks to the west bank did.

Some $1.5 million was allocated by the city to extend the 23rd street viaduct because "The Burlington Northern Railroad's intention to place its mainline tracks on the west bank of the South Platte River means the railroad will cross Fox street beyond the end of the 23rd street viaduct."

City officials, including Mayor McNichols, have contended that the city did not know about the Burlington plans until October, 1973.

Mint officials here also claim they didn't learn of Burlington Northern's plans until October.

"The city was supposed to inform us of these things," said Hildreth Frost, the chief assayer for the Denver Mint who handled the technical aspects of the project for the federal government.

"But when we found out about the railroad plans, I went to Mayor McNichols office and he was pounding on the table demanding to know why he had not been informed of them."

When the Mint officials learned of the relocation of Burlington Northern's tracks to the west side, they informed the city that the South Platte site was no longer acceptable.

Frost said the Mint knew of the plans to rebuild the 15th street bridge and extend the 23rd street viaduct, but that Mint officials were not told those two projects meant the railroad would relocate its tracks.

Despite the documentation, John Henry, an executive officer of the city Public Works Department who handled the project for the city, said that they did not learn of the plans until mid-October. When Mint officials were informed of the "new" development, he said, they informed the city for the first time that the location was unacceptable.

"We had to know that mainline tracks were undesireable," Henry said, "but it wasn't until then that we learned they were totally unacceptable."

Following the revelation, the city attempted to negotiate a change with the railroads. The negotiations were not successful, but rather than notifying the west bank landowners of the new developments, they learned of it from Denver newspapers.

But for Theodore Yaron, owner of the Luxurest Furniture Manufacturing Company, it was too late. On October 31, about two weeks after the city learned of firm railroad plans that would jeopardize the entire project, he sold his business.

"I looked into construction and relocation costs for several months and figured it just wouldn't be worth it," Yaron said in an interview last week. "They would never tell me what they thought my land was worth or what relocation costs they were going to pay. I figured I'd take the easy way out."

Yaron, like others in the area, figured he suffered substantial losses from the whole affair. The city, even into the fall of 1973 never gave any indication that it would renege on its promise to condemn the 25-acre site. Even as late as September, 1973, city-contracted appraisers were determining the value of the proposed site. In fact, some $36,000 of city funds were wasted on appraisals.

Another land owner in the area was Jack Shapiro, owner of KWAL Paint Company, which was totally destroyed during the 1965 flood. He learned of the city's initial interest in his land the day he dedicated his new plant in March, 1972, Despite the inconvenience, Shapiro favored the site and spent thousands of hours planning for relocation. Eventually, the company obligated itself to a $million SBA loan, bought land at a cost of $200,000 and signed a contract for $40,000 for architectural work. He is planning a suit, but in an interview last week, he seemed more concerned that the city bungling may force the Mint to move away from Denver.

"It would be a shame," he said.

But other businessmen are less civic in their concerns. Jack Jourgensen, owner of Jourgensen Paint Company, spent a substantial sum on moving his factory to Wyoming and his general offices to Boulder. He figures the bureaucratic machinations of the city cost him $25,000 in out-of-pocket expenses and that the relocation cost him additional thousands in contracts he was unable to handle.

"I've already spent a lot of money on this," he said, "we're a paint company, not a law firm. If there is a class action suit against the city, we'll participate in it."

Another businessman, G. William Lane, owner of Creative Packaging, has been bitter for years. He opposed the selection of the site in the beginning and wrote Denver dailies when Mayor McNichols was quoted in stories as saying most businessmen in the area favored the project when in fact it was not true.

"This thing has cost us between $40,000 and $50,000," he said, "frankly, I don't understand how a city can do business like this. Frankly, we're thinking about moving our offices out of Denver."

Quist Upholstery, the fifth major concern in the area, has also suffered from the change in plans. Bill Perry, a co-owner of the company, said the firm spent substantial time and money on its effort to relocate and would join a suit against the city.

"But more importantly," he said, "I just wish they would leave us alone."

March 7, 1974 Post

New Mint Pollution Factor Cited

By DICK PROUTY
Denver Post Environmental Editor

The most significant environmental impact of a new federal mint in the Denver metropolitan area would be to increase air pollution through traffic congestion, a statement by a mint official reveals.

The statement prepared by Frank W. Rhea, Denver Mint facilities project manager, examines two sites—Park Hill Golf Course and the Denver Federal Center in Lakewood.

No Position

The statement takes no position on which site is preferable. That decision won't be made until there has been public comment on the environmental impact statement, Rhea said.

Desirable requirements for a mint to produce more than 10.5 billion coins annually by 1980 include:

—At least 30 acres of land;
—700,000 square feet under roof;
—Utilities—power, water, sewer, heat;
—Railroad spur service.

A new mint would be more than 2½ times larger than the present facility at 300 W. Colfax Ave.

Operating 280 days a year on a three-shift-a-day basis, the mint would generate 900 vehicle trips daily in addition to tourist traffic. Rhea assumed workers would drive farther, on the average, if the mint were located on the northwest corner of the Federal Center at W. 6th Ave. and Union St., Lakewood, than at the golf course site near Colorado Blvd. and Smith Road.

Net Impact

"The net adverse impact on air quality (from vehicle traffic) would be less with the new mint located at the Federal Center," the statement concluded.

The reason for that conclusion is that the combination of stationary emissions and vehicular emissions at the Federal Center would go into less polluted air than if at the golf course, where the air is already polluted.

Both locations offer ample ground, public transportation, suitable access and other physical needs. Air, water and noise emission controls systems will be operating at both locations.

"There probably would be some reduction in the number of public visitors from the recent average of 245,000 (visitors) per year," the report noted.

Minor Shift

"There possibly would be a minor shift in money spent by tourists in the (Denver) Central Business District to areas closer to the new mint," the statement said, with the impact on the vicinity of the Federal Center being somewhat greater, since the Park Hill site probably wouldn't be as accessible to tourists.

The statement has little to say on the impact of mint employe children upon the school systems, although it acknowledges that employes would tend to live in an area near the new facility.

The Jefferson County Schools probably would get 150 additional pupils. No such figure is made for the Denver school, although the new mint would employ about 800 persons.

Delivery of materials by truck and train would add somewhat to the traffic problem, but deliveries and shifts, could be scheduled to have minimum impact, the statement concludes.

The "adverse impacts . . . do not appear to be of a major nature (and) are considered to be offset by the fact that a new mint is needed. . ." the statement asserts.

The report has no economic data for either construction or operation of the proposed facility.

No Public Hearing

Rhea said the public and officials have 90 days from March 8 to comment on the impact statement. No public hearing has been scheduled on the proposal.

After the public commentary has been considered, a final environmental statement will be prepared, and 30 days thereafter action may be taken by the Treasury Department upon selecting the new mint site.

Ecological effects small at mint sites

The U.S. Treasury Department Wednesday made public an environmental impact statement saying there will be negligible effects on the environment should a new mint be built either at a proposed Lakewood site or in Park Hill.

The department said it will withhold comment on which site it favors until comments on the two locations are received and evaluated.

One of the sites is on the northwest corner of the Denver Federal Center in Lakewood, near the intersection of Union Street and the W. Sixth Avenue Freeway.

The other is the northwest corner of Park Hill Golf Course, near Colorado Boulevard and Smith Road. Should the mint be built there, several holes would have to be relocated to an undeveloped part of the golf course.

Denver city officials have been lobbying vigorously to persuade Mint Director Mrs. Mary Brooks to choose the Park Hill site, and Lakewood officials have been doing the same for the Lakewood site.

The impact statement noted there may be some additional air pollution at either site due to increased automobile congestion. Pollution from the mint itself would be "close to zero," according to Frank Rhea, project director for the new mint.

Both sites are excellent from an industrial

(Concluded on page 12)

Report minimizes effects to mint sites

(Continued from page 5)

engineering standpoint and both have "good aesthetic potential to provide a distinctive, dignified setting for the mint," the statement said.

The statement also pointed out that the Lakewood site can be obtained without any cost to the federal government, and without "placing any more land in public ownership."

The Treasury Department has asked 30 organizations, most of them government agencies, to make comments on the impact statement. Among the nongovernmental groups are the Rocky Mountain Center on the Environment, Greater Park Hill Community Inc. and the Colorado Federation of Women's Clubs.

Citizens and organizations have 45 days in which to comment on the environmental impact statement. According to Rhea, a site decision will be reached about a month and a half later.

Copies of the statement are available for inspection at the present mint, 320 W. Colfax Ave., or may be obtained from the National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, Springfield, Va. 22151.

The new mint will be a complex of one-story buildings covering 700,000 square feet. Production capacity will be 10.5 billion domestic coins and 25 million proof coins and medals a year. The mint is scheduled for completion in 1980.

Opposition to Golf Club Mint Site

Denver Post 2/19/74

To The Denver Post:

MY CONTACTS with members of the Park Hill Improvement Association, Mile-Hi Sertoma Club, Presidents' Round Table and a number of the golfers that play at Park Hill Country Club, indicate that there is strong opposition to the suggested location of the Denver Mint on the golf course site:

—Why should taxpayers foot the bill of $1.5 million for a site when land is already available at the Denver Federal Center at virtually no cost?

—Why should an industrial plant such as the Denver Mint be located within one of Denver's oldest and finest residential districts? This would certainly degrade residential properties in this vicinity.

—Why should the site be located in what is essentially a ravine? Have you looked at the northwest corner of the golf course?

I can assure you that the majority of Park Hill residents and several thousand golfers who have played at Park Hill the past 40 years are opposed!

ELMER L. METCALFE
Denver

2/4/74 Denver Post

Why Can't The Mint Go There?

By ROBERT PATTRIDGE

QUESTION. Pardon the naivete, but why can't the new Denver Mint be built along the South Platte River?

Answer. The Burlington Northern Railroad needs part of the land for mainline trackage.

Q. But Burlington Northern brings us cherries from the northwest for a few pennies a pound, why can't they relocate the tracks?

A. They have development plans in the area. The railroad is adamant.

Q. Why doesn't the city condemn the site?

A. Mayor McNichols says this would result in long litigation. The federal government, operator of the mint, doesn't like long litigation. The federal government

The writer of this opinion column is editor of The Denver Post editorial page.

likes to move fast. It is irritated with the delay on a mint site as well as the lag on another flight of Howard Hughes' flying boat. Besides, the railroad has condemnation powers, too.

Q. But isn't the mint part of a beautiful plan to redevelop the banks of the South Platte?

A. True. However, it is also now part of a plan to beautify Park Hill Golf Course or the Denver Federal Center, depending on which site you favor.

Q. Reps. Ted Bendelow and Dennis Gallagher, speaking for their districts, favor the Platte site, right?

A. Right. So do 1,500 folks who signed a petition.

Q. What about Rep. John S. Carroll, D-Westminster, who proposes 25 other possible sites for the mint in Colorado?

A. Hotchkiss, Rangely, Wray, etc., all are possibilities. But he neglected Last Chance, Colo. Last Chance needs industry.

Q. AGAIN, pardon the naivete, but why can't the new Denver Mint be built along the South Platte River?

A. The Burlington Northern Railroad needs part of the land for mainline trackage.

Part 2/1977

Action Urged in Mint Site Issue To Assure River Park for Denver

The Denver Post:

AS RECENT PAST members of the Denver Planning Board we are writing to reaffirm our support for the concept of major park development along the Platte River valley. All of us have been involved in the planning for Platte valley renewal which commenced after the disastrous flood of 1965. The use of a large portion of the central valley near the confluence of Cherry Creek for a public park has seemed to us singularly appropriate not only because it is a compatible flood plain use, but also because the area is in the middle of the city's worst smog basin and adjacent to the greatest traffic congestion, residential poverty and largest, most closely confined commercial buildings. In the words of a recent chairman of the planning board, a large park in this area could act as the "lungs" of the city.

Presently, however, the controversy over location of the new U. S. Mint suggests that the city has now retreated from the park concept. The reasons why the mint is now seeking a location outside of the Platte valley have been obscured by the discussion over where it will locate. Without taking any position on where the mint should locate (other locations may be preferable), we would like to outline the changing conditions in the valley that caused a re-evaluation of that area by the mint and the implication of those conditions for future major park development. This sequence of events has been observed by several of our number and to the best of our knowledge the present situation evolved as follows:

Initially the mint was assured in its planning that the existing rail lines would be removed from near the river and a water-oriented park created. (From 1965 to late 1973 all published plans for the valley showed a large park with the railroads about a quarter mile back from the river along their current mainline at the end of the downtown.)

However, during the time that the mint was making its plans, the Burlington Northern Railroad was also proceeding on plans for removal of the railyards in the area to make way for intensive commercial and residential development. Just as the Treasury Department was about to proceed with the new mint, the Burlington Northern informed the department that it was going to construct a new double-track mainline along the west bank of the river, thus separating the mint from the river. The mainline was to be used for cross country trains not only by the Burlington Northern, but also by the Santa Fe and Rio Grande, insuring heavy, continuous usage.

Finally — the city had apparently been aware of the railroad's plans, and addressed to them, from at least as early as mid-summer of 1973, when the city Department of Public Works first submitted a request for funds for a viaduct extension intended to facilitate the new mainline. Yet, according to the Treasury Department, neither the city nor the railroad definitely informed the Department of the Treasury of the change of plans until November. Because this new line disrupted the department's plans for a mint that would be integrated with the planned river park, the department threatened to withdraw the mint from the valley. . . .

Location of a heavily trafficking railroad mainline on either bank is incompatible with a park along the river. It is evident that almost 10 years of planning will be swept aside by the railroads unless the city, spurred on by citizen concern, insists that Denver's love for the valley, for its birthplace as a community, takes precedence over the railroad's relocation plans.

Recognizing that the railroad's willingness to remove the rail yards is the key to any reuse of the area, possibilities for creative compromise should be explored in a public forum.

For example, the possibility of putting the railroad in a subway along the edge of the downtown, thereby preventing a rail line at the river's edge and still permitting the railroad to link its property to the downtown. Perhaps it would be appropriate to utilize some form of public financial assistance for subway construction.

If cooperation and compromise prove unsuccessful, the city should not hesitate to utilize whatever pressures might be brought to bear to force the railroad to modify its plans for the larger benefit of the city as a whole. This could include:

1) Withdrawal of the city's request for state highway funds for new roads in the area, a request intended to facilitate railroad development.

2) Withdrawal of funds for the city-financed viaduct extension.

3) Refusal to provide the rezoning necessary for the implementation of the railroad's development proposals, unless the railroads modify their plans to provide an acceptable mainline location and to allow for a park substantially in accord with the city's previously published plans. (Indeed, it would seem that these measures would enhance the development prospects of the remainder for the railroads themselves.)

4) Investigation and potential challenge to the railroad's title to some of the land in question.

5) An expert determination of whether the city's right of condemnation is superior to that of the railroads, and if so, the use of this condemnation power to acquire the land in question (possibly using funds that are now set aside for the viaduct extension).

Regardless of where the mint locates, therefore, we urge the city to take the initiative, and require the Burlington Northern to modify its plans so that in the future we may all be able to enjoy a park in the heart of the city, where Denver first began.

VICTOR HORNBEIN
BEVERLY BIFFLE
BILL WHITE
RODNEY DAVIS
DONALD HOAGLAND
KATE STONINGTON
PAT BOOTH

Denver

'Concept Lakewood' plan evokes sharp criticism

Rocky Mtn. News 1/31/74

By HELEN PETERSON
News Staff

"Concept Lakewood," a proposed comprehensive growth plan, came under fire Wednesday for its wording, recommendations and legal ramifications during a public meeting of the Lakewood City Council and Planning Commission in Lakewood High School.

Community Development Director Gary Latham, in introductory remarks, assured about 200 persons that the published plan resembling a tabloid newspaper, isn't "cast in stone."

Nevertheless, a hefty portion of the audience applauded attorney Elias Candell's suggestion that officials "kill the plan." He said that persons wanting a different style of city should move elsewhere, adding, "Let's keep what we have."

Earlier, retired Golden Dist. Judge Christian D. Stoner, interrupted by numerous outbursts of applause, declared the plan "is somewhat imaginary and I don't think it has any legal basis at all." He contended "no court in the world" would uphold the city's suggestions on zoning, especially with regard to commercial zoning along Wadsworth Boulevard.

"You can't be arbitrary on these things and tell people on one side (of the street) they can't build anything," Stoner said. Dots on a planned land use map indicating suggested commercial areas on Wadsworth are mysteries he said, and "don't have any meaning."

The former judge echoed the sentiment of other speakers in asserting, "There's a lot of secrecy in this thing."

Ted Bryant, president of the Jefferson County Board of Realtors, and Fred Weishaupl, a representative of the Homebuilders Association, alleged discrepancies in the plan. For instance, Weishaupl said, "The plan tends to orient to public transportation in some areas" while showing "asphalt jungles" of superhighways in others.

Weishaupl also questioned the wording of the plan, suggesting that terms should be selected carefully so as to avoid confusion. He cited the plan's section on growth which uses the word "control" where he would have used the term "guide" instead.

Bryant also objected to the rigidity of the term "control" and pointed out that "Denver is now annexing in all directions because it's found that a city that doesn't grow stagnates."

Among the proponents of the plan were David Hoover and Kathy Van Liere. Hoover said the city has never operated in secrecy in dealings with him and he also praised recommendations in the plan for increased low-income housing.

Mrs. Van Liere also favored the low-income housing recommendations, the concept of four major activity centers of varied commercial, residential, employment and recreational uses. "I also support all the open space and bike paths we can get."

Planning Commission chairwoman Barbara Trout assured the citizens of ample opportunity to review and discuss the plan before any action is taken. Meetings are planned for 7:30 p.m. Feb. 13 at Bear Creek High School and 7:30 p.m. Feb. 27 at Lakewood Junior High. Mrs. Trout said other meetings will be held if needed and citizens are invited to submit their comments in writing to city officials at any time.

Rocky Mountain News - 1/23/74

U.S. Mint director remains neutral on site relocation

News Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—U.S. Mint Director Mary Brooks has adopted a "neutral" stance on the question of where to relocate the Denver Mint, Rep. Pat Schroeder, D-Colo., said Tuesday.

In a Tuesday morning meeting with Mrs. Brooks, the Denver congresswoman urged the Mint director to relocate the Mint in Denver's Park Hill area rather than at the Federal Center in Lakewood.

Mrs. Brooks previously had expressed reservations over the Park Hill site because of possible objections from area residents. She also had noted that free land would be available at the Lakewood site, although Congress has authorized money to buy land for the Mint relocation.

Mrs. Schroeder said she told Mrs. Brooks there apparently is no objection from Park Hil residents to having the Mint in their neighborhood and that Denver officials were united in their desire to keep the popular tourist attraction in the city.

The Mint director told Mrs. Schroeder she was "re-examining the situation" and would retain a "neutral" position in the site controversy until the investigation is completed.

Environmental impact statements which Mrs. Brooks has ordered on each site reportedly will be a critical factor in making the final decision. Draft statements are expected to be finished within 30 days.

Lakewood officials said Tuesday they would be pleased to have the new Mint built at the Federal Center but they aren't interested in battling Denver over it.

City Mgr. Walter Kane and Don DeDecker, president of the City Council, said they would prefer to cooperate with Denver to ensure that the Mint is located in the metropolitan area.

Denver officials are pushing for the Park Hill site after having all but officially abandoned the original plans that the Mint be built on a 38-acre site on the South Platte River near I-25 and Speer Boulevard. The city had entered into an agreement with federal officials to locate the Mint there, but the Burlington Northern Railroad won't change its plans to install mainline trackage on the west bank of the river adjacent to the proposed Mint site.

Mayor Bill McNichols has until next Monday to give Mrs. Brooks the city's official position on the Platte site.

Lakewood City Mgr. Kane said he told General Services Administration and U.S. Treasury officials his city could accommodate road and traffic needs of the new Mint, which in expected to employ 800.

DeDecker said the Mint, Denver's No. 1 tourist attraction, would give Lakewood a "general economic lift." He said he would urge fellow council members to support the location of the Mint on the 50-acre parcel at the northwest corner of the Federal Center, but he emphasized that Lakewood officials would cooperate with Denver.

Kane said the fully equipped Mint will cost from $45 million to $90 million and is expected to be in operation in five or six years.

Rocky Mtn. News 1/17/74

Capitulation charged in Mint location

Downtown Denver may have lost both a new U.S. Mint and a 500-acre park because the city bowed to pressure from Burlington-Northern Railroad, two Democratic legislators charged Wednesday.

Reps. Edward M. Bendelow and Dennis J. Gallagher, both of Denver, said federal officials apparently have abandoned plans to relocate the Mint on the banks of the South Platte River because the railroad has refused to budge from plans to install a mainline track near the proposed site.

The lawmakers told a news conference that Mayor Bill McNichols' administration "is capitulating to pressure from the railroad."

"The railroad seems to think the city will let them do anything they want to do," Bendelow said.

But Bendelow and Gallagher said "aggressive and positive" action by the city still could keep the Mint downtown. Proposed alternate sites include northeast Denver's Park Hill Golf Course and the Federal Center in Jefferson County.

The city should use its power to condemn the Platte Valley site and turn it over to the federal government or deny rezoning of the west bank for construction of the main railroad line, the legislators said.

Bendelow and Gallagher said plans for redevelopment of the river valley edge, including a 500-acre park, probably would be scrapped if the Mint is locted elsewhere.

"This is the last, largest open space in the city where we can really develop a major park for the citizens of the city," Gallagher said. "If the mint is relocated . . . it's really going to lessen the chances of a major park in that area."

Golf course possible site for new Denver Mint (News-1/15/74)

By CECIL JONES
News Staff

U.S. Treasury officials are currently considering the feasibility of building a massive new Denver Mint facility on a 34-acre portion of the Park Hill Golf Course in Northeast Denver.

Also under strong consideration is a 50-acre site at the northwest corner of the Federal Center in Lakewood. A site of similar acreage at E. 56th Avenue and Quebec Street on Stapleton International Airport property has apparently been ruled out because of possible overcrowding by ongoing commercial and industrial developments in the area, according to mint officials.

Assessments vary as to which of the two potential sites is the front runner at this time. City officials are pushing hard for the Park Hill site, and according to Planning Office Director Alan Canter this location is "uppermost" in the thinking of federal officials.

On the other hand, the Federal Center site is uppermost in the thinking of Mint Director Mrs. Mary Brooks. U.S. Rep. Pat Schroeder, D-Colo., confirmed that mint officials are leaning most heavily toward this site because of existing utilities and the fact the U.S. government already owns the land.

Mrs. Brooks is expected to select one of the two sites by the end of January, according to Col. Frank Rhea, the new mint's project director in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

City officials have been doing their utmost to keep the mint within Denver ever since 1971, when the mint announced its intention to abandon the present facility at W. Colfax Avenue and Cherokee Street. Officials point out that the mint is Denver's No. 1 tourist attraction and one of the city's major employers.

Denver — and the mint — got what it wanted when an agreement was reached with the city to build a new facitility on a narrow, triangular-shaped 38-acre site in the Platte Valley south of the interchange of I-25 and Speer Boulevard on the west bank of the river.

Mrs. Brooks decided last month to scrap that proposal, however, after it became clear that the Burlington Northern Railroad wouldn't budge from its plans to install mainline trackage on the west bank of the river adjacent to the proposed mint site.

The Park Hill site now being studied by officials in Washington is the northwest corner of the golf course at Colorado Boulevard and Smith Road. According to Rhea, the facility would face on Colorado Boulevard with its main entrance off E. 40th Avenue. The land between the mint's eastern boundary and Dahlia Street would be golf course open space.

Were the Park Hill site to be chosen, the city would purchase the necessary 34 acres and turn it over to the mint for an agreed upon maximum figure. Congress has already appropriated $1.5 million for land acquisition, a fig-

(Concluded on page 40)

Park Hill Golf Course possible site for new mint

(Continued from page 8)

ure arrived at after negotiations with the city over the Platte River site.

Rhea said the mint would attempt to pay Denver the "appraised value" of the acreage. He declined to say whether the mint would increase its offer if the Park Hill land cost in excess of $1.5 million.

Purchase of the Park Hill land could put the city in a curious position whereby it could essentially end up negotiating with itself. The entire golf course property plus some unused open space, a total of about 200 acres, is owned by the George W. Clayton Trust, which was established in the early 1900s with the city as chief trustee.

Policy decisions regarding the trust are made by the three-member Clayton Trust Commission, which by ordinance is comprised of the mayor, the president of City Council and the manager of revenue. The trust is held by the First National Bank of Denver and is under the jurisdiction of Denver Probate Judge David Brofman.

Robert J. Sullivan, vice president and trust officer for First National, said that should the city try to purchase any of the Clayton property Judge Brofman would have to appoint a "special fiduciary" to work out details of the sale. The fiduciary could be one person or an appointed group, Sullivan said.

There could be "problems" connected with such a sale, according to Sullivan. For one, he said, "the fiduciary could recommend that the land not be transferred."

Construction of a new mint on the golf course would require the relocation of five holes at city expense. According to Parks and Recreation Mgr. Joe Ciancio Jr., the holes could be rebuilt at the south end of the Clayton property, which is currently unused open space.

Under a contract with the Clayton trust, Park Hill Golf Club Inc., which runs the golf course and related concessions, pays the trust $35,000 a year or 10 per cent of gross restaurant and liquor receipts, whichever is greater. In addition, the concessionaire also pays the city at least $23,000 a year in fees.

Rhea said the Park Hill property has several advantages which make it attractive as a site for the new mint. Among these, he said, are good public transportation, a neighboring work force and easy access to railroad spurs and I-70.

Rhea said the oly major drawback to the Park Hill site would be objections from residents. But Councilman Bill Roberts, whose district includes the Clayton property, said he had canvassed officials at Greater Park Hill Community Inc., a residents' organization, and found them to be enthusiastic about having the mint in Park Hill.

Roberts said the mint's presence might encourage other government agencies to locate in Park Hill, which would be a "desirable thing" and might help energize the area's flagging economy.

"I don't foresee any negative impact," Roberts added.

The decision last month to abandon the Platte River site was greeted with dismay by mint and city officials alike. The mint had considered the Platte Valley an ideal location, while the city had hoped that the new mint would be "the first pearl" in its long-range plans to convert the river basin from its present sprawl of railroad sidings, dilapidated buildings and automobile junkyards into one of Denver's most beautiful areas.

Phil Milstein, chairman of the Denver Planning Board and a key figure in ongoing discussions with mint officials over a new site, said last week there is still a glimmer of hope that Burlington Northern will alter its plans to accommodate the mint.

Milstein said the railroad has proposed relocating its mainline trackage to just east of the Valley Highway, thus skirting the river basin site and presumably eliminating any problems occasioned by the railroad's presence in the valley.

An official of the General Services Administration, the agency which will be charged with building the new mint, said last week that removing the trackage from the basin would be infeasible because of "grade problems" in the area.

According to Rep. Schroeder, however, the plan is "entirely feasible" and depends simply on whether the railroad is willing to put up with the added expense.

Park Hill Location For Mint Proposed

Denver Post 1/14/4

By LEONARD LARSEN
Chief, Denver Post Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Denver officials have proposed a portion of the Park Hill Golf Course to be the site of the new mint, but Mary Brooks, the U.S. director of the mint, said here Monday she favors relocation to the Federal Center in Jefferson County.

Mrs. Brooks acknowledged Monday that the golf course site in northeast Denver and the Federal Center are the only two locations now under consideration and that a decision will be made "within the next two or three weeks."

The hunt for a new location for the mint—now located at W. Colfax Ave. and Cherokee St.—began after officials of the Burlington Northern Railroad refused to abandon plans for mainline trackage on the west bank of the S. Platte River in Denver.

That track would run alongside the location initially agreed on for the new Denver mint just east of Interstate 25 and south of the Speer Blvd. interchange.

Mrs. Brooks, who described Mayor Bill McNichols as "most cooperative" in the efforts to obtain a new location for the mint, said the mayor's office had suggested that 34 acres at the northeast portion of the Park Hill course could be used.

The mayor, Mrs. Brooks said, was "trying to be helpful" and was offering the golf course only as an alternative to relocating the mint some miles west of Denver on the Federal Center property.

The mint director said, however, there were some "problems" to use of the golf course, including the acceptance of area residents of the idea of construction of a "factory" in the neighborhood.

Alternate Site Sought For Relocation of Mint

Philip Milstein, chairman of the Denver Planning Board, said Saturday he will meet with U.S. Mint and Burlington Northern Railroad officials this week to try to work out a new location for the mint.

Mary Brooks, director of the Bureau of the Mint, announced Friday in Washington, D.C., that the planned location on the west bank of the South Platte River can't be used. Insistence by the railroad on running a main line through that location makes it impractical, she said.

Milstein, who also is executive director of Downtown Denver, Inc., an organization of downtown merchants and businessmen, said the city now must work at finding an alternate site.

TOURIST LURE

The mint, now on W. Colfax Ave. at Cherokee St., adjacent to the City and County Building, is second only to the Air Force Academy as a Colorado tourist attraction, Mayor Bill McNichols claims.

Milstein said he isn't sure whether tourists come to Denver to see the mint or whether they simply visit the mint during trips to Denver.

"That doesn't mean it's not an important activity for the city," he said.

He doesn't know, he said, whether the planning board will make an active effort to locate another site. Mrs. Brooks said Friday the mint definitely will stay in the Denver area.

Plans for relocation of the mint adjacent to the river were announced formally at a ceremony last May 24 in the mayor's office.

At that time the city agreed to convey title to about 38 acres of land on the river's west bank between W. 18th Ave. and Speer Blvd. to the federal government before Aug. 1, 1974, for the purchase price of $1.5 million.

PROJECT HUB

The site was to be a hub for the Platte River Development Project.

The present, 69-year-old structure, with a capacity of producing 4 billion coins a year, is considered inadequate. A new mint is expected to have a capacity by 1980 of 7.7 billion coins per year.

Cost to the city of the mint was estimated a year ago at about $3.8 million, including about $800,000 for donation of the city's Crescent Street yards. That estimate would have to be revised for other locations.

The present mint has been placed on the National Register as a historical site. That means it can't be razed in any project involving federal funds.

McNicnols has said the city would like to have the building for additional office space. The interior could be remodeled, he said, without affecting the outside, which is finished in Florentine palace style.

$142.1 Million Budget Okayed

By NORMAN UDEVITZ
Denver Post Staff Writer

The Denver City Council Monday night adopted the $142.1 million budget for 1974 and rejected seven measures that would have resulted in substantial pay increases for the city's Charter officers.

The rejections, some councilmen believe, pave the way for a lawsuit by the city's executive branch against the council.

The bills were based on a Charter amendment passed last May, but have been contested for several weeks by Councilman James Nolan and City Auditor Charles Byrne.

Both men took the position that the Charter amendment, and thus the bills, are in conflict with the Colorado Constitution.

The Constitution, Byrne argued, states that salaries of city officers must be set by the City Charter, but the amendment to the Charter specifies that salaries be set by the city's Career Service Authority.

FIGURE GIVEN

At stake is about $108,000 in salary increases for nine Cabinet-level officers. The raises would have gone into effect on Jan. 1, 1974.

Ironically, Nolan was one of two city council members who sat on the Charter revision committee last year and helped

Continued on page 16.

$142.1 Million Budget Okayed

Continued from page 3.

draft the amendment.

Three weeks ago, however, Nolan introduced a resolution asking the city attorney to submit an interrogatory on the constitutionality of the amendment to the state Supreme Court.

NOT SIGNED

The council passed the resolution, but the mayor refused to sign it, citing the city attorney's opinion that the amendment is legal as it stands.

W. H. Van Duzer, assistant city attorney, wrote an opinion stating that the council had no discretion in the matter and had to enact the enabling ordinances.

Van Duzer noted that the council had unanimously approved the ordinance placing the measure on the ballot.

"It would be embarrassing," he wrote, "for this office to be forced to litigate this clear and legal Charter provision after the legislative department enacted the original ordinance unanimously, the executive department signed the ordinance, the people approved it, and the legal department, which prepared the measure, has repeatedly declared it legal.

BEFORE ELECTION

Had the ordinances passed, salaries and fringe benefits for councilmen and elected officers, other than the mayor's Cabinet would have become effective before the next municipal election.

Byrne Monday night told the council he had serious reservations about the legality of the amendment.

"I will, if the ordinances are passed," he said, "probably refuse to pay the salary increases next January. That will lead to lawsuits by the officers affected. But I'd like the council to act now in such a way that will bring about a legal determination of the matter before the fact."

Nolan speculated that the city attorney would probably ask the District Court to issue a writ of mandamus against the council.

"And that's what I want," Nolan said, "a legal review and a clear-cut determination. Better that than a taxpayer suing the city next year for violating the State Constitution."

Max Zall, city attorney, intimating that the council action was unexpected, Tuesday morning said he had reached no decision in the matter yet. "I just found out about the council action this morning. We haven't even discussed it yet."

ANOTHER SURPRISE

Nolan also had another surprise for the council Tuesday night.

Just as the five-hour session was drawing to a close he announced that the 1,778-acre Grant-Witkin "pipeline" annexation would have to be refiled.

"The legal description is wrong," Nolan said, "so it will have to go through the mill again, and council will have to consider a new petition to annex at a later time."

PASSAGE STALLED

Nolan had stalled passage of an ordinance accomplishing the annexation for three weeks on "zoning technicalities."

His pronouncement Monday night caused some councilmen to renew their charges that Nolan is "selling out" to Jefferson County commissioners, who oppose the annexation.

Earlier, the council unanimously passed an ordinance annexing the 175-acre Quincy-Alkire No. 2 parcel. This land, also in Jefferson County, brought the "pipeline" annexation total to 1,279 acres.

The council also adopted, by a 10-3 vote, the mayor's $142.1 million 1974 budget. There was only limited opposition and a single amendment.

The amendment was in the form of a $116,300 supplemental grant to the Career Service Authority (CSA).

The CSA had argued last week that unless they got the increase they wouldn't be able to validate tests taken by prospective city employes. And this, they said, would put the city in violation of federal laws which could result in the cutoff of federal revenue sharing funds and other federal grants.

They renewed that argument Monday night, and the council responded by tacking the asked-for money onto their 1974 budget.

The funds are to be transferred from the contingency reserve account and thus won't increase the budget total.

Another, and perhaps more far-reaching objective, came from a group of citizens calling themselves the Save-The-Parks Committee, headed by Rep. Ted Bendelow, D-Denver.

The group objected to a $1.5 milion sum in the Department of Public Works appropriation to extend the 23rd Street viaduct.

The project, public works officials said, would allow the Burlington and Northern Railroad to relocate its tracks on the northwest bank of the Platte River from about Wazee Street to the viaduct and beyond.

That, in turn, would clear the way for a massive redevelopment of about 300 acres of land on the east side of the river.

Officials said that although the railroad hasn't yet fixed its plans for the land, they anticipate the development will include a mix of parks and commercial, office and residential structures. The project, they said, would cost $500 million or more.

Bendelow, however, said the viaduct work was "little more than a giveaway of taxpayer's money to the railroad."

He said that residents on the west side of the river object to having the projected "main line double tracks on that side of the river. But the most important thing is that we want an assurance from the railroad that at least 130 acres of that 300-acre area on the east side of the river will be turned into a park."

NEW MINT SITE

Officials also acknowledged that the U.S. Treasury Department has objected to having railroad trackage on the west side of the river. A portion of the area involved has been proposed by the city as the site for a new U.S. Mint.

In other actions, the council:

—Passed an ordinance zoning 11 acres of land at S. Sheridan Blvd. and W. Quincy Ave. R-X. The land was annexed to the city last August.

—Passed an ordinance rezoning land in the 4300 block of Washington St. from I-1 to I-2, which will allow the construction of a controversial new wet concrete mixing plant on the site. The measure was opposed by the Planning Office.

—Enacted an ordinance that will make it mandatory for developers to either pay for, or share in the cost of sidewalks, curbs, gutters, street paving and street lighting in their developments. The bill would cause the withholding of building permits unless compliance provisions are arranged for in advance.

—Approved ordinances accepting state and federal grants totaling about $1.3 million for a variety of social programs.

—Introduced and ordered published 11 bills, including one that would set a citywide 1974 mill levy of 26.713 mills, not including the school levy, and another that would accept an LEAA discretionary grant of $877,977 to operate a crime prevention program.

ADVERTISEMENT

LA Times
7/22/73

Architects Named for New Mint at Denver

A new U.S. mint is to be built in Denver on a 38-acre site that the city and county of Denver have agreed to transfer to the federal government.

The mint was established in Denver in 1863 as an assay office as a consequence of the first discovery of gold in Colorado in 1858. It soon became one of the busiest mints in the country as gold and silver began pouring in from the new mining camps throughout the West.

The new facility will have 700,000 square feet of space and a production capacity of 7.7 billion coins annually. It is expected to employ 400 persons.

Design of the $50 million structure is scheduled for completion by August 1975, and construction and installation of equipment is planned for late 1978.

Architects and planners for design and engineering of the new mint are DMJM-Phillips Reister, Inc., Denver. The firm represents a merger of Daniel, Mann, Johnson & Mendenhall of Los Angeles and Phillips, Carter, Reister & Associates, Inc., of Denver, two internationally known architectural firms.

Home "

CASE-BY-CASE REVIEW Denver Post 8-24-73

Sewer-Tap Ban Modified

By STEVE WYNKOOP
Denver Post Staff Writer

The Denver city administration Thursday modified an order banning new sewer taps. The order had been sent to 24 sewer districts.

The order could have halted construction in wide areas of south Denver and Lakewood.

Under the modification directed by City Atty. Max Zall, sewer tap requests will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis by the city's Wastewater Control Division.

Horace (Ace) Smith, wastewater control director, said a new directive is being sent stating the city will honor existing commitments to the districts, and new taps will be allocated "on the basis of need."

The sewer-tap ban issue grew out of a cease-and-desist order issued to the city Tuesday by the Colorado Department of Public Health.

The order told the city to eliminate discharges of raw sewage into the South Platte River at 1295 S. Santa Fe Drive by Sept. 1, 1974, and "immediately" halt any acts that would increase sewage flow through three lines.

A similar order went to the Metropolitan Denver Sewage Disposal District. It stated raw sewage discharges into the river at W. 4th Ave. and Bryant St. must be stopped by Sept. 1, 1974.

The district and the city contend they can't construct the new sewer lines necessary to halt the discharges until late 1975. They blame state policies against approving federal grant requests for sewer construction for the delay. The state is limiting its federal grant approvals to sewage treatment facilities.

Zall said he called for a modification of the original sewer-tap ban because Smith "misinterpreted" the cease-and-desist order and acted "without consultation." Zall said the city has 30 days to ask the state for a hearing on the cease-and-desist order.

The city attorney declined to say whether Smith would be violating the cease-and-desist order if he issued new

Continued on page 4.

Sewer-Tap Ban in City Modified

FROM PAGE 1

permits.

As to dumping raw sewage in the river, Zall said, "We'll do everything we can to stop it and only what we can."

Smith's revised letter to the 24 districts advised them it is the "present intention to discuss this further with the Colorado Department of Health and in this connection file a legal appeal to this order, if not resolved."

HARD TO MEASURE

The impact the original sewer tap ban would have had on construction is difficult to measure.

John Stone, city building department director, said he isn't able to assess the impact of the ban.

Smith said he doesn't know how many pending permits might be affected, but said Tuesday the new Denver Mint, sports arena and public works shops would be.

VIEW GIVEN

Mayor Bill McNichols said Thursday the Mint and other major city projects wouldn't be affected. They aren't scheduled to be completed until after new sewer lines would be installed, alleviating the present problem, he said.

The three sewer lines affected by the order are Wier Gulch, the southwest main and the southeast (Harvard Gulch) main.

All three lines serve areas that have been substantially developed. Smith said the annual sewage flow increase in the lines is small, and that the condition of the old, weakened lines is the cause of the problem — not growth.

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The Voice of the Rocky Mountain Empire®

Denver, Colo.—Climate Capital of the World—Thursday, August 23, 1973 *10 Cents, 104 Pages*

24 DISTRICTS AFFECTED

Sewer-Tap Halt Ordered

By STEVE WYNKOOP
and BOB JAIN
Denver Post Staff Writers

A moratorium on new sewer taps in 24 Denver-area water and sanitation districts was ordered Wednesday.

The sweeping action, which could last as long as two years, is an attempt to limit discharges of sewage flowing into the South Platte River from the overloaded metropolitan-area sewage system.

The moratorium was issued by the Denver Public Works Department, which has been ordered by the state to halt the sewage discharges into the river within a year.

Horace (Ace) Smith, city waste-water control director, said the sewer-tap ban affects any areas tributary to the Denver sewage collection system west of the South Platte River and any area inside and outside Denver on the Harvard Gulch sewer line.

The Colorado Department of Public Health issued cease-and-desist orders Tuesday morning giving Denver and the Metropolitan Denver Sewage Disposal District one year to stop discharges of raw sewage at two points on the South Platte River.

The order issued to Denver by Dr. Roy Cleere, health department director, also called for an immediate halt to "any acts" that would increase the flow of sewage through three sewer lines.

A letter from Smith to the 24 districts said a legal review of the State Health Department order will be conducted.

Among the construction projects that could be affected by the ban are those of the Denver Mint, the city public works complex and the Denver sports arena. The two latter projects were approved Sept. 12 by Denver voters.

The order affects the Weir Gulch sewer

Continued on page 3.

Sewer warnings halt FHA loans. Page 61, section E.

8-23-73

Moratorium on Sewer Taps Ordered in 24 Area Districts

FROM PAGE 1

line and the main Denver southeast (Harvard Gulch) and southwest sewer lines.

The cease-and-desist orders specified that discharges of untreated sewage were to be halted at 1295 S. Santa Fe Drive, where the city has installed a relief pipe that discharges into the South Platte, and at W. 4th Ave. and Bryant St., where sewage runs through a storm sewer to the river.

The discharge of sewage into the river takes place intermittently, Smith explained. Water from rainstorms and even lawn watering gets into old sewer pipes and increases the volume of sewage to more than the system can hold, he said.

If the pressure weren't relieved by discharge into the South Platte, he said, it would blow manhole covers and sewage would run over streets or into basements.

An example of what happens is illustrated by an episode between the city and the metro district at the W. 4th Ave. and Bryant St. location.

The district welded a manhole cover shut there and sewage backed up into the basement of Vollmer's Bakery office at 301 Bryant St. The city then chipped the weld off and allowed the wastes to run into the river.

Bill Korbitz, metro district manager, said he believes the only way the manhole could be kept shut would be to weld it down, drive a truck over it and station an armed guard at the truck.

The only apparent solution to the sewer problem is to replace old sewer lines. The cost to the city and district is estimated by officials to be $23 million.

Further, both the city, which has the responsibility for repairing the 1295 S. Santa Fe Drive situation, and the district, which is to repair the W. 4th Ave. and Bryant St. problem, say they can't finish the jobs by the state's Sept. 1, 1974, deadline set by the cease-and-desist order.

Smith says the city job won't be completed until late 1975 at the earliest and will cost $6.5 million.

Korbitz says the metro district's new Weir Gulch line can't be completed until September 1975 and will cost $16.5 million.

Frank Rozich, state water quality control director, said Tuesday he would consider giving both the city and district extensions if they showed him they need it. Rozich also said he is unsure of the legality of the immediate ban on increasing the sewage load in the three lines affected by the order, and said he expects a court test.

Smith said population growth isn't contributing greatly to the sewage problem in the affected area. He said, for example, that sewage loads have been increasing at about 5 per cent a year on the Harvard Gulch line.

Smith said the city has a plan to correct its sewer problems that will cost $200 million over the next 10 years.

A $20 million bond issue passed by Denver voters Sept. 12 for sewer construction was a "downpayment" on the total package, he explained.

Top priority for the bond funds is a fast-growing southeast Denver area, south of E. Alameda Ave. and east of S. Colorado Blvd., he said.

The Harvard Gulch area affected by the cease-and-desist order has been given second priority, he said.

The districts that were informed Wednesday of the city action were:

Green Mountain Park Water and Sanitation District, Wheat Ridge Sanitation District, East Jefferson County Sanitation District, Highland Park Water and Sanitation District, Bomar Water and Sanitation District, Bennett-Bear Creek Farm Water and Sanitation District, Mount Air Water and Sanitation District, Bancroft Water and Sanitation District.

Town of Mountain View, Alameda Water and Sanitation District, Lakewood Sanitation District, East Lakewood Sanitation District, Bear Creek Water and Sanitation District, city of Edgewater, West Lakewood Sanitation District, Clover Water and Sanitation District, Lakehurst Water and Sanitation District.

North Lincoln Water and Sanitation District, South Sheridan Water, Sanitary Sewer and Storm Drainage District, the General Services Administration at the Denver Federal Center, Sheridan Sanitation District No. 2, Berkeley Water and Sanitation District, Lockmoor Water and Sanitation District and Hillcrest Water and Sanitation District.

Frank Rhea 8 Re
~~8 PE~~
~~DLG~~ ~~8 PR~~

Omission Noted In Report on U.S. Mint Issue

In a story Tuesday about the Monday night Denver City Council meeting, a phrase explaining the council rejection of rezoning to permit erection of the new U. S. Mint was inadvertently omitted.

The council rejected on final reading a bill to rezone a site bounded by Speer Boulevard, W. 17th Avenue, Interstate 25 and the South Platte River to permit construction of the Mint. The rejection was based on inability of the city to come to acceptable purchase terms with owners of the land. A new bill will be submitted for council approval when a purchase agreement is reached.

SMD- ~~8-PR~~

Council Rejects Bid On Rezoning 2 Blocks

Denver Post 8/14/73

By BOB JAIN
Denver Post Staff Writer

The Denver City Council Monday night twice rejected a proposal to rezone about two blocks in east Denver from R-3-X to R-2, its classification before 1969.

R-3-X permits high-rise apartments with lower resident density than R-3. R-2 permits two-family houses, but no apartments.

The area includes the northern three-quarters of the blocks south of E. 4th Ave. between Clayton St. and the alley between Fillmore and Milwaukee Sts.

The first vote, after a public hearing, was 9-3 in favor of rezoning back to the higher classification. But because a legal protest, involving more than 20 per cent of the area's residents, had been lodged, an affirmative vote of three-quarters of the total council membership, or 10 members, was necessary.

Councilman Don Wyman, noting that Councilman Edward Burke was hospitalized and probably will be for several more weeks, suggested to the Denver East Central Civic Association, which proposed the rezoning, that they wait for Burke's return to give them a better chance of 10 votes. Association representatives declined, however, and the vote was held. Councilmen Irving Hook, Larry Perry and Bill Roberts cast the "nay" votes.

REGULAR AGENDA

Following its regular agenda, the council then agreed to reconsider the bill. Only Hook and Roberts voted against it on the second hearing, but Councilmen Elvin Caldwell and Eugene DiManna abstained, leaving only eight affirmative votes.

The original rezoning in 1969, according to the bill's supporters, was an error, caused in part by the fact that a blizzard kept many persons away from the hearing.

Several property owners in the area opposed the change as damaging their property values.

A bill for approval of a low- and medium-income housing plat in southwest Denver, opposed by neighborhood residnets, was referred back to the council's Public Works Committee without discussion on first reading.

The 11-unit plan for houses in the Delka subdivision had excited controversy because at least one of the units was to be on a lot of less than 6,000 square feet required in the R-1 zone. Several of the houses in the area bounded by S. Knox Court, W. Mississippi Ave., S. King St. and the midblock north of W. Arizona Ave. between S. King and S. Knox are partially built.

The council also, on first reading:

—Approved the 11-acre Bluffs annexation southwest of the S. Sheridan Blvd.-W. Quincy Ave. intersection.

—Approved an ordinance reinforcing an earlier resolution, authorizing the mayor and other city officials to enter into an agreement with the city of Aurora regarding annexation and other policies.

—Approved rezoning part of the Auraria higher education complex, bounded generally by W. Colfax Ave., Champa St., 10th and 11th St., from I-1 (industrial, most manufacturing and warehousing activities) to R-5 institutional).

—Approved revising the zoning code to permit certain offices to be operated in historic structures in some residential districts.

On final reading, the council:

—Approved zoning parts 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the Fehringer-Harriman annexation, 1,081 acres bounded roughly by S. Kipling and S. Alkire St., W. Hampden and W. Quincy Aves. O-1 (large tracts of open land) for a park and recreation area. The land is owned by the Denver Water Board.

—Defeated a bill rezoning a site bounded by Speer Blvd. to W. 17th Ave., Interstate 25 and the South Platte River from B-2 (tourist-oriented, permitting ...y hotels and accessory uses) I-1 to 0-1 to permit con...tion of the new U.S. Mint.

THE POST'S OPINION

Denver Post (12/30/73)

Don't Shift Mint from Best Available Site

The City of Denver and the U.S. Bureau of the Mint have agreed since last spring that the best place for a new mint in Denver is a 38-acre site on the west bank of the S. Platte River, south of the interchange of Interstate 25 and Speer Blvd.

It is near the center of the city. It offers convenient access to tourists and other visitors. It reduces the amount of automobile travel by employes and the public that would be necessary if the mint were located at the city's periphery.

The location of the mint on the west bank, moreover, would serve to encourage other development along that section of the Platte and the implementation of planning concepts that were devised after the major flood of 1965.

When the mint signed an agreement last May 24 to accept the site however, it was not aware that the Burlington Northern Railroad was planning to shift main line tracks from the east to the west bank of the river and run the tracks along the edge of the mint property.

The right-of-way has been owned by the railroad since the 1870s.But this newspaper feels the site is vital enough for the city to follow condemnation procedures if necessary.

Mint officials say the passage of trains along the river will ruin the site and make it unsuitable for the building that has been conceived. Mrs. Mary Brooks, director of the mint, says she is "just heart-broken" about it, but the mint will have to be shifted to another site in the Denver area.

A shift of the mint from the best site to a less suitable one would be bad for the mint, bad for Denver and bad for the development of the Platte valley.

Extensive efforts have been made for more than a month to find a compromise that would reconcile the needs of the mint with those of the railroad and keep the mint on the Platte. Although those efforts have not yet been successful, we do not believe the time has come to abandon them.

The most probable alternate site for the mint would be at the Denver Federal Center, which is not in the city, which is not centrally located, which does not need that kind of an addition and which would not show off the new building at its best.

Before the present site is abandoned, there ought to be further discussions on whether the tracks can be routed somewhere else, or whether the trains could be concealed by some kind of barrier or tunnel and—if the mint must be moved—whether another site can be found for it in the Platte Valley, perhaps on railroad property on the east bank.

The decision to move the mint ought not, in any case, to become final until a new and more determined attempt is made by everyone involved to find a way to keep it where it was planned.

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Transmitted to J. Mac L. on 1/2/74 @ 9:30 a.m. - John Mitchell rec'd.

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Arrest Coin Dealer

A Boardman, Ohio, coin and gun dealer was arrested February 15 as he allegedly attempted to board a plane at Cleveland's Hopkins Airport with a gun in his luggage. James V. Pilolli, 44, told agents he is a special constable at Boardman. Hearing is set for February 22.

Plans For New Denver Mint Bright; MacDonald Briefs OMB On Project

Denver Mint Planning Progressing

FROM PAGE 1

only two weeks of study, the team has expressed observation of good efficiency. It appears we can maintain an independent capacity to produce high quality strip as economically as we can purchase it from outside sources.

"We're optimistic that the conclusions will be in favor of retaining the cladding operation at the Philadelphia Mint," he said.

Meantime, it appeared that all three coining facilities in Philadelphia, San Francisco and Denver will need to make every effort to bring their performances up to peak efficiency.

An updated joint forecast by the Mint and the Federal Reserve indicates that by 1980, the Bureau of the Mint will need the capacity to supply the nation in excess of 16 billion coins.

The new Denver Mint will be a welcome addition to the Mint family by then, Deputy Director Mrs. Donald reiterated.

Although there has been legislation introduced to locate Mints at various other points in the nation, including Chicago, Denver is considered the best location. Not only is a Mint there because of historical precedent, it is there by law.

Denver has a favorable labor market, centrally located, and conveniently serves both east and west coasts as well as the Midwest.

Denver has a plentiful supply of electricity, gas and water at favorable rates, and movement of operations within the city is much less costly.

Coin World recently visited the present Denver Mint, located west of the Denver City and County building on West Colfax avenue between Cherokee and Delaware streets.

During a special guided tour by hospitable Betty Higby, superintendent, and Charles M. Miller, assistant superintendent, it became apparent every available inch of the structure, nearly three-quarters of a century old, is being utilized at the present time.

Mrs. Higby told Coin World editor Margo Russell she believed the structure, modeled after an old Medici bank of Florence, Italy, and first occupied in 1902, could be utilized by the city of Denver as it develops its plans for expansion of municipal office space in the Civic center area.

The last available space in the present Mint was recently converted to a numismatic sales area to accommodate the thousands of visitors who throng through the coining facility each year.

"We remodeled the visitors' gallery to give them a better view of the coining operations," Mrs. Higby told Coin World. "We even added a ramp to make it easier for those who are handicapped and may be in wheel chairs," she added.

Compact and immaculate, the Denver Mint reflects the fastidious touch of Mrs. Higby, who rates smiles and cheerful nods of hello everywhere in the crowded plant, demonstrating her popularity as boss of a big machine shop.

Proper observance of safety regulations is a must in Mrs. Higby's domain, and she was first to don a hard hat on her pretty head as she entered high danger areas. There were several women working on catwalks and operating equipment and machinery that once had only men operators.

Women have tried out for the weighing-counting room, Mrs. Higby said, but found this task slightly heavy, and gave up on it.

"We offered them a chance, though," she said, "when they asked for an opportunity."

Her bright, tasteful office includes portraits of Mint Director Mary Brooks, former Denver Mint superintendents and nature interpretations by her artist-son, Wayne Higby. It also contains a unique trophy. It is a single one-cent coin, brought to her on June 12, 1969, from the coining room.

"They told me this was the 25,000,000th coin produced on June 12 — the day we broke all records," Mrs. Higby said.

June 12, 1969, she and her employees were notified by Treasury officials in Washington that the 25 million coins they had produced on that day was the highest known production of coins for a single day in any Mint in the world.

She picked up the coin and turned it around and sighed at the memory of a great day.

The Denver Mint technicians are mechanical wizards, Charles Miller pointed out, when it comes to development of equipment. The Denver Mint workers perfected the first four-strike press from the old slow, lumbering cartridge presses borrowed from the Department of Defense during the crash coinage program in late 1964.

Denver craftsmen also converted the first Bliss press to a four-strike press, and have a long list of other innovations and creations to their credit.

Numismatists who have visited the Denver Mint are fascinated by the handsome Gothic Renaissance structure, both inside and out. The stone facing of the building is Colorado granite, with Arkins granite from Maine above that to the cornice. Tennessee marble forms the window trimmings. The marble in the interior came from Vermont.

The main vestible is a study in decor of a fast-disappearing age. The Great Seal of the United States in mosaic was once in the form of a large metal casting. But it was worn so smooth it became dangerous and was replaced in the summer of 1961.

Recently the present Denver Mint was listed in the National Register for the Preservation of Historical Sites. This means it cannot be demolished or moved as part of a project involving federal funds, although such restrictions do not apply to use of state funds. Denver city officials have said they believe the interior of the Mint building could be renovated without affecting the outside of the building.

Coinage Forecast Zooms To 16 Billion By 1980

Things look good for a new Denver Mint by 1980 — an industrial type of operation on 30 acres bordered by the Platte river on the east, and Highway I-25 (Valley Highway) on the west.

The new Mint will be capable of producing 7.7 billion domestic coins a year on a two-shift basis.

By then the nation may need over 16 billion coins annually for the transaction of its business.

Plans also call for capacity to manufacture 35 million Proof coins and medals each year at the Denver Mint if there is sufficient demand for this type of production.

While Mint Director Mary Brooks was in Philadelphia February 14, presiding over the 1973 Assay Commission meeting, Frank H. MacDonald, deputy director of the Mint, was meeting with officials of the Office of Management and Budget in Washington.

Deputy Director MacDonald briefed OMB on Treasury Department-Mint progress on Denver Mint design criteria for facilities and equipment. Preliminary planning was done by a team of Mint technical and production personnel.

On February 5, Warren F. Brecht, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for Administration, filed notice of "availability of final environmental impact statement" on the proposed construction of the new Mint in Denver.

This notice went to the Council on Environmental Quality.

Brecht said a firm decision on the location of the Mint was expected before the end of February.

The new Mint is being planned to provide space for expansion of critical operations, and to make possible reasonable expandability of the facility to accommodate increased production requirements as they develop in future years.

Described by Deputy Director MacDonald as a building with a "modular expansion capacity," the Denver Mint is being constructed at the outset for a built-in expansion capability.

"If by 1976 the coinage demands appear to be as great as the forecasts hint at right now, we can alter the design at that time to make the facility bigger," MacDonald said.

"It is imperative that we be operational no later than 1980, based on the most current Federal Reserve coinage demand forecast and our own prognosis," the Deputy Mint director declared.

"It may be touch and go by 1978 or 1979. We may be looking at three-shift operations at all of our facilities to take of the coin estimated at about 16 billion coins by 1980."

He hinted that the new Denver Mint could start off with around-the-clock production, with three shifts.

MacDonald said it appeared the Mint would probably go into design planning for the new Denver Mint by July 1.

In response to questions concerning the Proof coin production capacity at the new Denver Mint, MacDonald said this provision was being made if production adjustments in San Francisco to circulating coins required a transfer of collector coin manufacture elsewhere.

"We are not going to put Denver into Proof operation unless the demand indicates the move, but the space will be allowed and used for other purposes if we decide it is not required," the Mint executive continued.

"Our present plans are to maintain the present level of numismatic output, but San Francisco may be our ace in the hole; in 1980 we may have to put it into heavier production of circulating coins," McDonald said.

Mint Director Mary Brooks has indicated in the past she would like to have San Francisco Assay Office restored by law to its former status as a Mint.

Although detailed design of the new Denver facilities has not yet been started, it has been determined that building space of about 700,000 square feet will be needed.

MacDonald said General Services Administration officials were completing site acquisition agreements with Denver City officials. The city and the federal government are teaming up to purchase the land for the new Mint site.

"All things are positive — I see no stumbling blocks ahead," the Deputy Mint Director said.

Denver Mint Superintendent Betty Higby and Hildreth Frost, assayer at Denver, were members of the site investigation committee.

Mint officials believe in light of their experiences in planning and building the new Mint in Philadelphia they can proceed faster and more efficiently in Denver.

Deputy Director MacDonald said there were several Mint officials who worked closely with the Philadelphia Mint and had documented problems for application of corrective action in Denver. He spent six years himself working with the construction of the Philadelphia Mint.

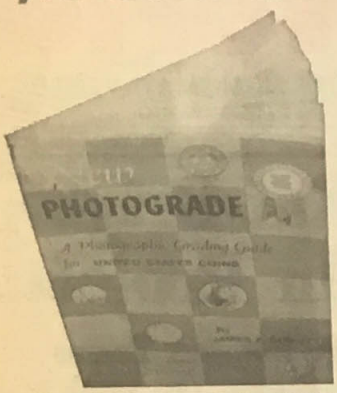
Recently there has been an evaluation of the cladding operation at the Philadelphia Mint by a Treasury Department-Mint team. A technical and economic assessment is in progress in an effort to study ways and means of producing clad materials of reliable quality.

Frank MacDonald said the Mint asked other Treasury officials to join it to form a team to make an in-depth study of operational procedures.

"There is no indication that in-house cladding is going to be eliminated at the Philadelphia Mint," MacDonald said. "After

(Continued on page 3)

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Directors: James F.
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"Your

Letters To The Editor

Your "Easton, Pa., Reader" took up a lot of space in the January 3 issue to say merely that he is quitting the hobby because he has failed to make a fast buck in coins. He seems to have expected nothing from the "hobby" except quick monetary gains, and they eluded him.

Some shares of the common stock of a utility company are among my worldly possessions. Since I bought them quite a few years ago their market value has varied, a modest gain in the long run. But I have no thought of selling them because they give me satisfaction, including regular dividends and slow appreciation in market value.

So with numismatic items pur-

sets that evening. I received my acknowledgement on November 26 with order number T0512089. I would also like to know if the Mint has started sending out the BU Ike's yet. My order number is Q100363, which is pretty low.

David R. Turner
Wallingford, Pa.

C. W. Thormalen of Pipe Creek, Texas, said he got 10 sets of 1972 Uncirculated coins for the price of five. What he doesn't know is that when you order U. S. Uncirculated coins you get one of each coin minted in Denver and Philadelphia and one San Francisco cent in two plastic-sealed packages.

M. M. Hairfield
Richmond, Va.

The 1973 Uncirculated sets cost $6 each, and contain 13 coins — $1, 50 cent, 25 cent, 10 cent, 5 cent and 1 cent piece from the Philadelphia Mint; the same coins from the Denver Mint and a one cent piece from the U. S. Assay Office at San Francisco. Orders are being accepted, commencing Feburary 1. —Editor.

It seems to me that the present ado about the use of silver dollar to denote the cupronickel dollar is hypercritical. There exists an analogy in the business world. When a novel product comes out and is widely accepted by the public, then, at times, the name of the product, even if it is a registered trademark, tends to become a generic name.

A similar process is occurring with the term, silver dollar. There are a number of reasons for this. First, there is the fact that the dollar coin has historically been the most popular coin for the greatest number of people.

Secondly, the problem started when the government decided to issue a dollar coin. The dollar is the most common demonination, and for convenience, people need an easy way to differentiate between currency and coin. When referring to a note, people say dollar bill. When referring to a coin, they say silver dollar. People can't be bothered by such technical differences as silver dollar, cupronickel dollar or 40 per cent silver dollar.

Thirdly, the term silver dollar already performed a generic function. There are several types of silver dollars: Bust type, Liberty Seated type, Morgan type, etc. After a hiatus of 36 years, when the dollar coins synonyms such as metal dollar, dollar coin, cupronickel dollar, etc. are clumsy, awkward or inappropriate. Ike dollar is a poor surrogate because it cannot fulfill the function of a generic name.

The point is that we need a generic term to describe a dollar coin. And for the reasons listed above, the term silver dollar is assuming this function.

The language purists would probably disagree. All I can say to this is that the meaning of words change. If they don't like silver dollar as a generic name for dollar coins, then they had better come up with an appropriate surrogate.

There exists an analogy in the expressions silver jubilee or silver anniversary which are synonyms for 25th anniversary. One does not understand them literally. Silver may or may not be involved. But even if no silver is involved, no one would call it deceptive to use the expression silver anniversary.

My belief is that unless a surrogate can be found, then the term silver dollar will become a generic name. Silver will, of course, continue to refer to a particular type of metal. However, silver dollar will eventually come to mean and U.S. dollar coin, irrespective of whether its metal content will be silver, cupronickel, steel, aluminum, etc.

In the New York metropolitan area, the expression, silver dollar, is slowly but surely assuming the role of a generic name. Readers in other parts of the country can best answer if a similar trend is evident there.

Therefore, I don't think that when companies or people use the term silver dollar to describe an Ike cupronickel dollar that any fraud, deception or misleading advertising is involved. It was and is quite natural to use silver dollar as a generic name for a dollar coin.

I wish to emphasize that I am speaking about common, everyday language. It goes without saying that advertisers in numismatic publications, and the numismatic fraternity in general, will still carefully have to specify the condition of the coin. But the numismatic publications and the numismatic fraternity already require high standards.

Roman Semeniuk
Brooklyn, N.Y.

Florin Was Italian

Originally an Italian coin, the florin was introduced to Great Britain in 1848 as a possible answer to demands for decimal coinage.

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Mayor and Bank Split On Park Hill Horizon

Development of the Park Hill Golf Course lands for industrial purposes was urged by business sources last week as a boon for Denver's exchequer and the beneficiaries of the George W. Clayton Trust.

The proposal received a negative response from Mayor Bill McNichols (the City has administrative authority over the real estate) but it was welcomed at the First National Bank of Denver which has the fiduciary responsibility for the Clayton Trust.

The property, some 200 acres, runs approximately from E. 35th ave. to Smith Road on the north, and from Colorado Blvd. to Dahlia st. It is bounded by railroad tracks to the north, and Stapleton Airport is some five minutes driving time via Interstate 70.

"It is the biggest piece of prime industrial land remaining in the City," a prominent businessman told *Cervi's Journal.*

"It is worth around $3.5 million. It doesn't make sense to leave Park Hill undeveloped. It could mean millions of dollars to the City if the tax base is expanded."

He said the land varies in value from 30 to 50 cents a square foot.

"They are getting 45 cents a square foot at Montbello but Park Hill is really more valuable because it is closer in," he pointed out.

"Why leave it as a golf course?" The reality of the changing face of Denver has eroded its use for that. Few people play there any more."

For the orphan beneficiaries of the trust, the gain would be substantial.

"The interest on the value at 8 per cent would produce $240,000 a year," he said.

The mayor was almost vehement in his opposition.

"No," he told *Cervi's* reporter. "That doesn't fit in with my thinking at all.

"The general community of Park Hill is against any such plan. If we ever allowed it, they would march on City Hall."

McNichols said more obvious sites for industrial expansion in

More on Page 5

Cervi's Journal 2/25/70

Park Hill Urged for Industry

Page 5

From Page 1

the future are in the vicinity of the Arsenal properties.

There is as yet a nebulous plan by the City Administration to expand the City Park Zoo facilities by encroaching on the City Park Golf Course, and the transfer of the latter's function to Park Hill.

Patronage at the City Park Golf Course has also sloughed off, although a lot of money has been poured into its irrigation equipment in recent years.

The Park Hill lands also reportedly figure in longer range hopes of the City Administration to develop a monorail system.

At the First National Bank's trust department, pragmatism reigned, motivated by the bank's desire to produce the maximum income from the trust property.

Robert Sullivan, the Clayton Trust officer, said brochures on the Park Hill property have been printed and sent to real estate interests.

"We are aware of the potential value of the Park Hill property," he said. "We have made efforts to find a user, and have circularized the possible availability of the ground for lease or sale.

"It is a very desirable property. The topography is spectacular. We have had inquiries from people interested in developing multiple housing but it would be prime for industrial development."

The Clayton Trust Commission members were appointed by the mayor. Under Clayton's will, a "college" for orphaned children was established stressing trade orientation. The principal requirement, said Sullivan, is for the trust to provide a substitute parent. Cottage-type buildings on part of the property provide care for the occupants, which have ranged in numbers from two to four dozen.

The last annual financial statement showed an income of some $227,000 from land parcels owned by the trust, and disbursements of $196,000, most of it for the college operation.

The First National's brochure on the development potential states:

"The rectangular site lends itself readily to design of a grid, and other street configurations, which could provide excellent access to the entire area. The site could provide rail lead trackage and great flexibility in site depths and frontage, thus offering a sizable range of site sizes for varying industrial uses."

The Park Hill Golf Course was developed by Robert O. Shearer, the lessee for some 40 years and a fabled figure for decades here. He retired last month, and the course is under new management for an interim period pending the City's disposition on its future.

In its heyday, under Shearer, Park Hill achieved renown for the famous golfing and other personalities he attracted. Walter Hagen, Babe Zaharias, Bing Crosby, Phil Harris and President Eisenhower, were among Shearer's visitors.

Shearer told *Cervi's* that the development of water facilities accomplished at Park Hill would provide a great cost-saving for whoever used the property.

"They brought in water for seven miles in underground galleries," he said. "They went down 20 feet and built brick channels. The Clayton Trust paid a lot of money for this."

Shearer said that at his own expense, he put down test holes and hit water enough to get 1200 gallons a minute.

"If the City uses Park Hill, the water won't cost it a nickel," he said, "but maybe it's time to consider doing something else with the property. It could be converted."

Proper location for the Mint

By PASQUALE MARRANZINO

NO PRACTICAL OR intelligent industry or business would make a major move these days without making a series of studies that support the move in every detail possible.

The complications of urban and rural living and the increasing concern for development in harmony with the ecology of the locale have led to what's called the environmental impact statement.



Marranzino

Pressed into leading the field in this area, the federal government requires environmental impact studies on any of its major moves. And that's quite proper since there have been some governmental and industrial developments that have turned sour or become major problems because of lack of planning.

A couple of decades ago, the federal government became aware that its Denver Mint would require expansion. It attempted expansions, piece by piece, but finally realized that further expansion on its limited downtown space would be impossible and would require a shift to another location.

* * *

THE CITY OF Denver made an offer that Uncle Sam couldn't turn down—or seemingly so. It offered property along the Platte River east of Mile High Stadium for the site—a 30-acre area now regarded as a blight.

The idea sounded great. Denver would get the present Mint and its classic building for office use. The government would get the riverfront site.

The riverfront acreage would turn into a fine landscaped area surrounding a fine building with adequate parking facilities. It would be easily accessible from the Valley Highway to school children and thousands of visitors. The Mint is one of the city's main tourist attractions.

The government consulted with 25 separate federal, state and local governments on the impact study. The response was generally favorable, but some objections came up generally those which come up on any kind of development proposal these days.

Some of the critics said that locating the Mint along the river would increase traffic along the Valley Highway.

Some said it would increase air pollution in the river bottom where smog tends to settle.

There were complaints that the site is on the river flood plain and that construction would be complicated building on the river site.

* * *

ONE OF THE principal attractions of the site is that it has relatively easy accessibility by way of the Valley Highway. Even construction of a small burger drive-in along the river front is bound to add to pollution. Presumably the threat of flood will be obviated when the river and its tributaries are controlled by the Chatfield and Mt. Carbon Dams.

Too many major developments that could mean a great deal to the nation and to local areas are being hindered by nitpicking. The national consciousness on environmental questions has been alerted—and thank heaven for that. We are saddened by dark skies and unclean rivers and terrified by crowded highways.

The plus elements of locating the Mint on the riverfront site seem far to outweigh the environmental objections presented. Mass transit programs, better emission controls and the beautification of a bleak and neglected area seem strong enough prospects to make the Mint move a wise one.

Proposed mint aesthetic but an air polluter

By AL KNIGHT
Rocky Mountain News Writer

The proposed new U.S. Denver Mint to be built east of the Mile High Stadium near the South Platte River would be an aesthetic improvement in an otherwise rundown area, but the project will add to the city's traffic and air pollution problems, the mint's final environmental impact statement says.

The statement, completed earlier this month, is a federal requirement and must be accepted before actual construction can begin.

Letters from 25 federal, state and local government agencies attached to the 24-page report generally support the project, but raise a variety of objections to the proposed riverfront site.

The new mint will include a combination of high-bay, one-story buildings and a multistory administrative structure with a combined total of 700,000 square feet of floor space.

Adverse enviroment effects include:

- Increased traffic on the already crowded Valley Highway.
- Increased air pollution in an area where smog tends to settle.
- Operating and design complications because the 30-acre site is in the South Platte flood plain and parts of it were under three feet of water in the 1965 flood.
- An unspecified impact on proposed highway design in the Valley Highway area.

A preliminary draft of the environmental statement played down some aspects of the effects on traffic but the final version was beefed up after the preliminary statement was reviewed by other agencies.

For example, the preliminary statement said the effect on traffic on the Valley Highway would be "relatively negligible when measured against the 105,800 vehicles using the Valley Highway on an average weekday in 1971."

The U.S. Department of Transportation objected to this language and noted "the 105,800 vehicles is an accumulation of 'relatively negligible' traffic generations, which if allowed to continue will result in the continued deterioration of traffic service. No traffic generator located in this corridor is negligible."

The final draft of the environmental impact statement promised that the shifts for the mint's 850 employes will be staggered to minimize rush-hour traffic.

Tourist traffic, estimated at 300 cars a day, also would be concentrated in the off-hours, the statement says. All references to the "negligible" effects on the Valley Highway traffic load were eliminated in the final version.

"The additions of automotive traffic in the area of the new mint will be counterbalanced by the elimination of about 50 per cent of the same volume of automotive traffic in the area of the present Denver Mint," the final report says. There was no further explanation of this statement.

The Colorado Air Pollution Control Division called the proposed site "very poor from a meteorological point of view" and said the South Platte area and the Valley Highway are major sources of air pollutants.

"Additional industries in this area must be designed for near-zero air pollution emissions if we are ever to achieve national ambient air quality standards," said Dr. Gerald P. Wood, division director.

Although the mint site is in the flood plain, the environmental impact statement says it can be built with low flood risk. It notes that construction of Chatfield and Mt. Carbon Dams will reduce the flood threat and that the use of fill material to build up the site and "flood proofing" of the building to three feet above ground will do the rest.

The Colorado Highway Department raised no objection to the site. But the U.S. Department of Transportation and the Regional Transportation District both noted there would be complications in highway designs for the Market-Blake Parkway and urged stepped up efforts at coordination "to assure consistancy in overall planning."

Following tradition and established practice, the impact statement even deals with wildlife and gives several different versions of which animals are present.

The preliminary draft said there was "no known wildlife of significance" in the area. But the U.S. Department of Interior listed skunks,

(Concluded on Page 9)

cont'd

Proposed mint called air polluter

Rocky Mtn. 2/16/72

(Continued from page 8)

raccoons, muskrats, Norway rats, mice and starlings among species present.

The Colorado Division of Wildlife furnished a list that left out skunks, Norway rats and mice but included instead "songbirds, waterfowl and other migratory birds." However, it asserted that the mint construction project will "make it possible to enhance wildlife resources in the area."

The only suggestion to build the mint elsewhere came from the Department of Interior, which recommended the Rocky Mountain Arsenal north of Denver.

The department said the site would be without cost, wouldn't entail relocation of any families and wouldn't add to traffic congestion and pollution.

The proposed 30-acre site near the South Platte includes about 30 homes, some of them vacant, and four businesses.

Although the city of Denver is providing the site to the federal government, the Department of Housing and Urban Development said it believes federal relocation money will be available to displaced families and businesses.

Current estimates call for construction of the new mint to take several years. It has been assumed Denver will take over the present building.

News Release File

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
BUREAU OF THE MINT

HOLD FOR RELEASE UNTIL
9:00 A.M., MDT, JULY 16, 1974

JULY 15, 1974

STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE MARY T. BROOKS, DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF THE MINT, ON THE SELECTION OF A SITE FOR THE NEW DENVER MINT, MADE IN DENVER, COLORADO, JULY 16, 1974 AT 9:00 A.M., MDT.

I am pleased to be here this morning in Denver, the heart of the Rocky Mountain West, to make a statement regarding the selection of a location for our new Denver Mint. This is a long overdue occasion. Probably we should have made this decision at least one year ago, as the design and preparations for construction of the new mint, with its greatly increased production capacity, have been delayed until this site matter could be resolved.

You are all familiar, I believe, with our previous selection, in the Spring of 1973, of the site along the South Platte River. We were hopeful of proceeding on that location, as it would have been beneficial for the downtown area of Denver, particularly for the South Platte River Valley, and it would have been a good area for the new mint. However, this was effectively stopped by the railroad companies, who were and are insistent on constructing the mainline north-south railroad tracks through Denver immediately adjacent to this long, narrow site.

During the time that we have been searching for a new location, and while the necessary environmental studies, statements and reviews have been in progress, I have read with amazement the many statements originating from the Denver community that, I feel, have endangered the mint remaining in Colorado. Senator Montoya, the Chairman of the Senate Subcommittee handling Treasury Department appropriations, raised this issue during hearings this spring. Senator Montoya stated that the site question could not be delayed much longer and reminded me that other cities, including Albuquerque, might be interested in having the mint. I assured the Senator that the Denver community was extremely interested in retaining the mint, and that we anticipated solving the matter at an early date so that we could proceed with the project.

My first inclination was that the Federal Center should be selected, as it is an excellent site, is in the Denver metropolitan area, the land is already owned by the Federal Government, and I am opposed to unnecessary spending of taxpayers' money. However, leaving

all political arguments out of our final decision, and after exhaustive and thorough analysis of the merits of the two sites by some very competent people both here in Denver and in Washington, we have come to the conclusion that the Clayton Trust Property site at Park Hill in Denver is more suitable. This conclusion has the concurrence of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury David R. Macdonald and is based on the following reasons:

a. Both sites discussed in our Final Environmental Impact Statement are excellent and practically identical with respect to engineering factors such as area, dimensions, foundation conditions, absence of flood problems, availability of utility services and space for future expansion.

b. There are no significant differences between the two sites relative to primary environmental matters such as air and water quality, noise, automotive traffic additions and appropriateness of the proposed land use.

c. There are considerable differences between the two sites with respect to secondary socio-economic impacts. The Department of Housing and Urban Development has stressed that moving the mint out of the City of Denver would be counterproductive to the previous and continuing efforts of the Federal Government to stimulate and renew the core city, which serves as the sustaining element for the entire Denver Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. HUD also has emphasized favorable factors for all employees with the mint remaining in Denver, regarding availability of housing, social services and cultural facilities, particularly for the 41 percent of the present employees who are members of minority groups. The Office of Economic Opportunity also stressed these considerations.

d. The Park Hill site will be more convenient to public visitors as it is closer to the Central Business and hotel district and is in the corridor between downtown Denver and Stapleton Airport.

e. Lastly, we feel that for sentimental historic reasons, there is some advantage in retaining the association of the mint with the City proper. The Denver Mint is now a widely known Federal institution dating back to the 1890's.

I trust that with this significant milestone, we can proceed on this important project without further delay. Coinage requirements in recent years have grown at an annual rate of about 10 percent, and as our recent problem with meeting demands for pennies has emphasized, we urgently need the increased production capability which the new mint will provide. Thank you for your kind attention.

Mint made the final selections of the three winning designs resulting from the National Bicentennial Coin Design Competition for the reverses of the dollar, half-dollar and quarter. The current obverse designs will be retained with the dates 1776-1976 added.

Reimbursable Programs

Our reimbursable program continues at a high level. In Fiscal Year 1975 it will expand to include two new programs: (1) a three-piece set of 40 percent silver clad Bicentennial coins, and (2) our antiqued pewter America's First medals, consisting of ten of the first medals voted by the Continental Congress.

Our computer installed for numismatic operations at the Old Mint in San Francisco has been in operation for more than a year. We have discontinued buying computer time from other agencies and are now, in fact, providing service on a limited scale to others. Our plans are to extend the computer's use to other activities of the Mint.

Construction of Mint Facilities

Our fiscal Year 1975 budget request for construction funds provides for the completion of the facility design, preparation of installation drawings, site development, contracting for construction supervision, and, most importantly, for the procurement of long lead-time equipment at the new Denver Mint.

Although the City of Denver was unable to convey the site originally selected for the new Denver Mint, two

alternative sites are available. We anticipate possession of an acceptable site in August, 1974, and no impact on our schedule should result from the delay in selecting a new site.

We are happy to be here today and will welcome any questions you may have.

New Denver Mint

Senator Montoya. Mrs. Brooks, we appropriated money for site acquisition two years ago, ~~$1~~ 1.5 million. Are you very definite and very certain about obtaining this site by August of 1974?

Mrs. Brooks. We have two environmental studies going on at two sites. One is on a golf course right in the City of Denver. One is two miles in the metropolitan area at the Federal Center. We are running the environmental studies, the final issuance, which will be completed, I think, the last week in June, at which time we are very certain we will make a statement and make the decision.

Senator Montoya. Have you thought of the possibility that other cities might be interested in this Mint if Denver is not interested?

Mrs. Brooks. It is not a fact that Denver is not interested. It is very difficult to find 35 to 40 acres.

Senator Montoya. I will be glad to find that many acres and more in Albuquerque. You might just tell them that we can't delay this very much longer. If they do, we are going to have to do something about it.

Mrs. Brooks. There has been a great deal of civic interest in the acquisition of the site. We are getting cooperation from both areas.

Senator Montoya. When we provided for this money we were assured that the site was already available.

Mrs. Brooks. That was down along the river and the railroad decided to build a freight line right through the middle of the site. It made it impossible for us to build there. So we had to reverse our thinking and ~~move~~ -- as I say, I think we are almost ready to make the decision.

Senator Montoya. In the meantime, the cost of construction has gone up approximately 25 percent, wouldn't you say?

Mrs. Brooks. I suspect that is a conservative estimate, yes.

Senator Montoya. We just can't afford to keep on delaying this project.

Mrs. Brooks. We are just as upset about it as you are, more so, perhaps.

Senator Montoya. Have you obligated the $3.5 million?

Mrs. Brooks. The $1.5 million for the acquisition of the site has not been obligated yet.

Senator Montoya. What about the other?

Mrs. Brooks. No. We have not obligated ~~signed~~ -- we still have that money.

News Release File

Olin Plant File

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-103

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mrs. Betty Higby, Superintendent DATE: Jan. 27, 1972

FROM : Harry Lawrence, Supt. Coining
Dick Lord, Mechanical Eng.

SUBJECT: Olin Plant Visit

Enclosed is our report onour visit to the Olin plant on January 12th and 13th, 1972. This report deals primarily with the rolling operation as other mint personnel will be covering other phases of Olin's operations.

cc: Mr. Miller
Mr. Frost

VISIT TO OLIN BRASS AT ALTON, ILLINOIS
January 11 & 12, 1972

Mr. Ed Ruhe, President
Mr. Dick Barry, Vice President - Operations
Mr. John Hack, Sales and our host
Mr. Charles Heyer, Supt., Production and Quality
Mr. Ed Wedig, Supt., Melting and Casting
Mr. Chuck Smith, Manager D.C. Plant
Mr. Jerry Alleye, Process Engineer

I OUTSIDE STORAGE

Black topped area used for materials storage was approximately 200' x 200' and was used for the storage of virgin metals and the many alloys of scrap which Olin processed. The total fenced area was approximately 700' x 1400'.

Olin Comment:

Olin thought the workable area could be larger, as they were crowded at times in this outer area.

Denver Comment:

Plans should included some outside storage. Probably would not require as much with less alloys to contend with.

II SCRAP AND VIRGIN METALS HANDLING

Materials shipped to Olin come by both truck and railway cars. They have provided dock facilities to unload and load 5 trucks and 5 railway cars at a time, the rail cars backed into the main building. These cars and trucks at times arrive loaded with loose scrap which is unloaded with a front loader type tractor. Virgin metals palletized and handled with fork lift equipment. The fork lifts have been converted to propane gas for better inside use.

Arriving scrap shipments are sampled by hand. If they contain considerable iron contamination they are run over a magnetic separator and bailed there. If clean, the scrap is dumped at a sub-floor level bailer, which was bigger and faster. This was a Lodemann.

Virgin copper was bought in full cathode plates most times. These were carried on pallets to a large Birch shear where they were cut into fourths, the hooks being separated to be used in

less critical alloys. Three men operated this shear and re-palletized the slabs. The smaller pieces were then taken to a smaller shear, Canton #3 made by Hill-Acme Co., Cleveland, Ohio, where the slabs became eight pieces to a plate. One man operated this shear with another bringing the copper to him by fork lift. After this cutting the slabs were carried up and dropped into standard Olin bins by a conveyor belt. This material was now ready for Make-Up. This machine required an area of about 40' x 25'.

Olin Comment:

Olin buys copper in full plates because they think they save enough in cost to pay to cut them. The iron separator is also a good piece of equipment for them because of the many sources of the scrap returned and the frequency of contamination.

Denver Comment:

Denver should also consider cutting copper plates. Might be possible to pick up a good used shear as this type of machinery seems to be plentiful. Could see no use of the iron separator for Denver.

III MAKE-UP

At Olin they had a floor level scale of Toledo make. Upon this platform scale was placed a standard bin into which went the different components of the alloy, bailed scrap, copper, zinc, tin, etc. The net weight of these metals was recorded on a card with the melt and alloy numbers. This card was inserted into a slot built in the side of the bin and accompanied this particular material to the end product. These bins were of Olin's own design and were fabricated by a local firm. They were made of heavy sheet iron 5 ft. long x 3 ft. wide x 4 ft. high, heavily reinforced for long wear. The bins were designed to be carried by conveyor track, fork lift or crane. The cost of these bins was high ($600.00 each) and Olin had many of them. They were also designed with a trap door bottom which could be dumped by picking them up at the middle with a special moveable jaw crane hook. They were also handy to store. We observed them being stored at least 3 high. Make-Up melts were being stored for considerable time inside to be sure of no dampness at the melting furnaces. In the Make-Up area Olin also had several floor bins or stalls to store materials, inside out of theweather. These stalls were built of heavy gauge steel 18' x 18' x 7ft. high and could be worked with the front bucket loader or fork lifts. Make-Up men worked 3 shifts.

Scrap bailing at Olin was done at 3 locations, the iron separator, the sub-floor location and a large Lodemann, which was expensive to buy and also to maintain. Olin recommended a Harris bailer, 3000 lb. per sq. inch, costing $40,000.00 and up to be used to bail scrap chips from an overhead system originating at the strip milling machine.

From Make-Up storage the standard bins containing materials for melting were placed on an automated conveyor track where they were carried to an elevator and raised to the melting level where they automatically tracked to their proper destination by a trigger system at track and on the bins. The bin was then picked up by the furnace operator with a gantry crane and placed on a vibrator furnace feeder, Model FP 36240 made by Carrier. Frame and hopper was made by Olin. Total cost each unit $20,000.00.

Olin Comment:

They were well pleased with this handling and make-up system. The only dissatisfaction again was lack of space.

Denver Comment:

This all looked very good for Denver, would not need near as many make-up bins as they required.

IV FURNACE CHARGING AND MELTING

Furnaces were fed by vibrator hoppers into a chute leading to the charging port of the melting furnaces and if needed pushed into the molten metal by a hydraulic plunger built into the cover of the furnace, which also had exhaust pipes to cary smoke and fumes from the area to the bag house. These furnaces were Ajax 12,000 lb. capacity of which 8000 lbs. were poured every two hours or less. They were 550 k.w., low frequency, 60 cycle, channel core type, with air cooled inductor coils. The inductors had 2 blowers to insure proper cooling in case one of the blowers failed. Also two hydraulic cylinders were installed on each furnace to be sure of tilting in case of trouble. The recommendation was made by Olin that Denver make furnace leads easy to get to for furnace changing and to bring them in to the furnace a a position to prevent burning from hot metal spills, also build a fire brick lined spill tray under each furnace. The furnaces had recording pyrometers and operating recorders (Esterline Angus, Indianapolis) on each furnace, which they recommended be placed in a safe, clean place away from heavy vibrations. Two men plus a foreman operated 5 melting furnaces

and one holding furnace. The furnaces were operated on a three shift basis and held over the week-end at near capacities and only slightly less than pouring temperatures. The melted metal in the furnaces was covered with graphite in both the melting and holding furnaces for Bronze. For Cupro-Nickel the metal was covered with burned out charcoal in the melting furnace and ½ inch of lamp black in the holding furnace. The lamp black was used to keep the carbon content to .04% or less, thus preventing cracks during the hot rolling of cupro-nickel.

Olin Comment:

Olin was not satisfied with the melting operation, but only after making some of the adjustments recommended to Denver. They were running this equipment hard, up to 600 k.w. instead of 550 k.w. rated.

Denver Comment:

This melting bay arrangement looked very good. Four melting furnaces to a bay probably would do the job for Denver.

V POURING AND CASTING

The molten metal at the proper temperature was poured into the holding furnace (Ajax) via a rammed tee shaped trough 3' x 4' x 10 inches deep. The holding furnaces were 65,000 lbs. capacity, from which approximately 40,000 lbs. were poured into the three molds through a removable rammed trough. The flow to each mold was regulated by a fused silica distributor. The holding furnaces were lined with a combination of fire brick and ramming material. These furnaces only held the heat poured into them. They raised the temperature very little. The holders were rated at 450 k.w. with two inductor coils, also air cooled, and were capable of limping along for an hour or two on one inductor coil in case of trouble. They also had the same back-up features of two air blowers and tilting cylinders. The whole melting bay electrical system was backed up by an independent diesel powered generator in case of regular electrical power failure. The oil to the hydraulic cylinders should be Phos-ester, less combustible, but requires special seals. Heaters on hydraulic oil tanks should be installed if these tanks are subjected to low temperatures.

Casting was done is a semi-continuous way into molds made by Olin of phosphorous deoxidized copper of 85% conductivity. The

rest of the casting equipment was made by Loma. Olin was casting at the rate of 6 inches per minute with Bronze, slightly less for Cupro-Nickel. Olin was casting bars 25$\frac{3}{4}$" wide x 5$\frac{3}{4}$" thick by 25 feet long at the rate of 27 to 30 per 24 hour day.

The Olin casting process was done in what is called an open mold with recycled water sprayed on the mold and bars at high pressure, 1500 gals. per minute. The whole casting process was encased in a metal shell to contain the water, which went through a filtering system to a cooling tower. The caster was equipped with up and down hydraulic cylinders, which was Olin's specifications and also recommended for Denver. They used bronze wear plates, 3 wear plates to each of 3 sides. The 3 bar casting head was pushed aside on a track, then brushed with a hand power tool equipped with a flat wheel with abrasive paper inserted, then dressed with a mixture of lard oil and graphite which was previously mixed with a power mixer. The bars were pushed up ready to be picked up by an overhead crane. It required 2 men to do the casting. Area required for complete melting and casting bay 60' x 60'.

Olin Comment:

This system was working very well, but had been modified considerably by Olin people; furnace leads changed to safer place from spills, double cylinders all around furnaces and molds, spill trays under furnaces, placing running charts and temperature charts in safer places.

Denver Comment:

This appeared to be a very efficient operation and would work for Denver. Possibly 1 less melting furnace per bay and also operating three shifts per day, 5 days a week. Estimated cost of bay $1,000,000.00.

VI FURNACE BUILDING AND STORING

Furnace life at Olin averaged 3 to 5 weeks requiring a continuous process of changing, rebuilding, curing and storage of extra furnaces. The melting furnaces, when needed, were lifted from their position, replaced with a re-built unit during 1 shift or less. This was done with the overhead bridge crane. Basically the rebuilding or ramming process is the same now employed at Denver. Also, the curing was about the same except they were using a gas fired torch to dry the liners. Three steps were used; a period of air, slow fire, and high fire for curing. Olin had a method of forming the furnace channels which was very good. They

built a core of wood and then rammed the ramming material against this. When completed the wooden core was burned out leaving a cavity or channel for the metal heel. Olin also rebuilt their own inductor coils, taking two days. The holding furnaces were a combination of fire brick and ramming material, but lasted much longer than the melters, a year or more. Olin required 3 to 5 men about 32 hours to rebuild a furnace. Space at Olin to remove old liners 15' x 15' with 30' clearance overhead. The ramming area 20' x 20'. Curing and storage 60' x 60'. All this space was served by the same 30 ton overhead bridge crane. Olin uses Harris & Walker Refractories C.U. mix.

Olin Comment:

This all worked smoothely for them.

Denver Comment:

As their liner life was short due to the high zinc content of many of the alloys, they required more extra furnaces than Denver would need. Olin had 8 extra melters and 2 extra holders. This would require more space to store than would be needed at Denver.

VII BAR HANDLING

After completion of casting the bars were raised about 2 or 2½ feet by the up cylinders on the molds and then picked up by overhead bridge cranes and carried down an aisle about 150' to an easy down (Salem Brosius) where the bar was placed in a horizontal position on a power track and weighed for the first time after casting. This weight was made on a in linescale which did not slow the movement much. The bar traveled from here by track to the saw (Loma) where the head was sawed off and the bar again weighed. From here the bar proceded to either a slab milling machine used only for very special alloys, or the pre-heat furnace or to the stock pile for temporary storage. The bar number was painted on the bar at the saw. Olin had two overhead bridge cranes of double hook type 30 ton capacity and 7½ ton capacity, also 3 gantry cranes of 5 ton capacity to supply the furnaces. It required 2 crane operators per shift.

Olin Comment:

Again here were areas that were short of space. The aisle from the molds to the easy down was too narrow. The

space alloted for bar storage was too small, otherwise a good operation for Olin.

Denver Comment:

It was our observation that one more easy down, one for each melting bay would make this a better operation. Denver would not need such tight weight controls. Only the weight at the saw after the topping operation. Also Denver would require 2 crane operators per shift, with less severe climatic conditions. Could be possible to store some bars outside. A gantry crane would be needed in this storage area the same as at Olin.

VIII PRE-HEAT FURNACE TO HOT ROLLING MILL

This was a natural gas fired walking beam type handling 90,000 lbs. per hour or hold 14 bars at a time expelling the bars at the rate of 7 bars every hour. Olin was heating the bars to a temperature of 960 to 970 deg. F. from Bronze and 960 to 980 deg. F. for Cupro-Nickel. This was a good piece of equipment requiring a space of 50' x 50'. It would cost approximately $750,000.00 and was made by Salem-Brosius. Olin did not run this during the week-end unless the hot mill ran (it was allowed to cool some). After rebuilding, 36 hours were required to start it up, otherwise 16 hours would get it started.

Olin Comment:

Olin was very high on the furnace and considering the possible lack of natural gas in the future and switching to oil. The furnace had two break down spots, the last roll before entering the furnace and the first roll upon leaving. Olin could not keep bearings in these rolls and were thinking about water cooling them. They suggested we take care of this problem when building the furnace.

Denver Comment:

We were also well impressed with this furnace and thought it would work well for Denver, but also thought we should investigate the electric induction furnace for Denver.

IX HOT ROLLING MILL

Bars traveled by roller track from the pre-heat furnace to to the hot mill where they stopped and a surface temperature

reading was taken with a portable type surface pyrometer (Land Instruments, Tullytown, Pa.). After 1 pass a second temperature reading was made. The mill was a Mesta reverse type using 42" x 34" rolls water cooled at the rate of 500 gals. per minute. These rolls were driven by two direct current motors of 1500 h.p. synchronized to power the rolls from stop to 46½ r.p.m. forward and reverse. The motors were converted to d.c. by two 1760 h.p. generators turning at 514 r.p.m.. All the generator and motor equipment was enclosed in a dust free and temperature controlled room, temperature maintained at 95 to 100 deg. F. This mill was operated by 1 operator and 1 assistant using EAM or computor system which required a pre-punched plastic card to activate the system. The operator controlled the strip movement by closed circuit t.v. being able to observe the entire length of strip at all times. The bar was reduced from 5 - 6" thick to .400 to .300 in 11 passes and attained a length of 300' to 400' for Bronze. Cupro-Nickel required 13 passes. Power shears were installed at both ends and was operated by man at central control with vision by t.v. screen. Good stripper plates are necessary to prevent housing damage when bars buckled. Olin had a vacuum unit made by Alvey, St. Louis which worked from a crane hook to pick up defective strip ends.

Olin Comment:

Good equipment, very little maintenance, changed rolls about two times a week, required 3 to 4 hours to change rolls. Only complaint rolls a little small for Cupro-Nickel. Olin runs this Saturdays when needed.

Denver Comment:

Alright for Denver with larger rolls.

X HOT ROLL STRIP UP-COILER

This was part of the mill and was controlled by the operator in central control. This also was made by Mesta. 2600 h.p. would handle .650", normal is 365" to .400". No future annealing is needed with the hot roll operation.

Olin Comment:

Very little trouble with the up-coiler. Be sure strip is cool or it wont coil. This complete unit would cost $3 to $4 million dollars (hot roll and up-coiler combined).

Denver Comment:

This being a part of the hot roll operation Denver would have to have one to match its mill.

XI STRIP MILLING

This was done by un-coiling the coil from the hot mill and simultaneously cutting the bottom, top and edges to a smooth surface. The strip was re-coiled ready for the intermediate rolling mills. This machine caused Olin very little trouble. Cutters had to be sharpened quite often causing the mill to be down about 1/3 of the time. It was a Torrington or Torin and required 4 men to run it. It was noisy and will cost $2 to $3 million when needed by Denver.

Olin Comment:

A good machine doing a good effecient job. Only problem scrap chip removal which is being corrected.

Denver Comment:

This would work for Denver, but should design the scrap pick up so the blower is behind instead of ahead of pick up eliminating the eating up of blower impellers. Bends in the ducts leading to bailer should be made with easy flowing reinforced bends.

XII FINAL OBSERVATIONS

The Olin building which housed Make-Up process and Storage, Melting and Casting, Pre-heat Furnace, Hot Roll and Up-coiler, Furnace and Parts Storage, Bar Storage, Strip Caster and Slab Mill, Materials handling and Rail Car Unloading is 640 ft. long by 260 ft. wide.

Olin recycles their sweeps, tramp metals and furnace skimmings by using an old furnace, that is about to be rebuilt, melting this material and then pouring into a large Torrington book mold. This bar is then cut into small pieces and distributed among new melts of similar alloys.

Olin had 1 bag house for collecting dust particles from air control of Melting and Casting which was a Wheelabrattor to which lime was continuously added to help prevent fire destroying the bags.

Olin Comment:

Olin's biggest problem seemed, after talking to the several people associated with the plant, was lack of enough space.

One bag house unit was not enough, should have two so that air control could continue when a fire occurred or other maintenance was necessary.

Denver Comment:

Denver must allow for enough space in three important areas: (1) Make-up, (2) Bar storage, (3) Milled coils.

Denver Mint personnel visiting the Olin Brass Plant were W. Darlington, D. Sjaardema, H. Lawrence, R. Lord, L. Heinz, R. Folsom

H. LAWRANCE
D. LORD

Subject: Visit to Olin D.C. Casting Plant and Cold Rolling Plant, East Alton, Illinois

The visit to the Olin Plant, East Alton, Illinois, was made for the purpose of obtaining preliminary design criteria for the proposed new Mint. Messrs. Darlington, Folsom, Heinz, Lawrence, Lord, and Sjaardema made the trip. Two days were spent at the Plant: January 12 and 13, 1972.

Officials who were instrumental in providing pertinent data were:

Mr. E. Ruhe, President
Mr. R. Berry, Vice President of Manufacturing
Mr. J. Hack, Government Sales
Mr. C. Heuer, Manager of Processing and Quality Control
Mr. E. Wedig
Mr. P. Groner
Mr. L. Dicks
Mr. M. Almbreck
Mr. T. Buder, Process Engineer
Mr. M. Czeschin, Annealing
Mr. W. Fetler

The plant produces copper and copper alloy sheet and strip from more than 40 different copper base alloys. There is no stocking of finished coils in the plant as orders are filled from partially produced stock or are cast and produced to the exact specifications of the customer. The majority of the work is hot rolled in the breakdown operation with subsequent reductions accomplished by cold rolling and annealing as required.

Slabs received from the casting area are 25" x 5-3/4" x 25' (13,900 lbs.) and 29" x 5-1/4" x 25' (14,000 lbs.). They are preheated in a 90,000 lbs. per hour Salem Brosius Walking Beam Gas Furnace and heated to about 870° C. for bronze and 970° C. for Cu-Ni. The furnace is held at 600°800° C. stand-by over weekends. The furnace will hold (14) ingots and will produce (7) copper or bronze slabs per hour or (6) cupro-nickel slabs per hour. Floor

area required is 25' x 60'. They recommend that the bearings be water cooled.

Slabs are then rolled in a Mesta Two High Reversing Hot Mill driven by (2) 1,500 HP d.c. motors each supplied with power from 1,200 KW, 600 V d.c. Westinghouse generators driven by (2) 1750 HP motors, Type HG 6LG. Rolls are 34" x 42" and run at 50/90 RPM. Rolls are sprayed with water at the rate of 500 gallons per minute. Replacement cost is estimated at $5,000,000 and space requirement is 600' x 40'. The mill is monitored by punch card and operated by one man in a control tower. The slab is reduced from 5-3/4" thick x 25' long to .365" thick x 350' long for bronze and .400" thick for cupro-nickel in 8 to 10 minutes; 10 minutes for 713 material and 8-9 minutes for 210 material. The edges are rolled on alternate passes at the same time to prevent spreading. When the .365-.400" thickness is reached, the strip is cooled by water jets in a 80' spray chamber on the run-out table, cropped by a Mesta Shear and then coiled. Water consumption is 2600 gal/min at 400 psi for high pressure, 1650 gal/min at 120-135 psi for low pressure. Make-up water for all cooling is 240 gal/min. Rolls are changed two times per week and require three or four hours per change. Equipment utilization is estimated at 65% on a three-shift basis. Rolling schedules enclosed. Rolling capacity is approximately twice their melting capacity.

The coil is then transported to a Torrington Milling Machine where it is uncoiled, flattened, side milled if required, bottom milled, top milled, and recoiled in one pass. Replacement cost is estimated at $1,000,000 to $2,000,000 and space requirement is 72' x 50'. The skim cut is about .030" to .040" on a side. Cutters are 7" dia. with removable insert blades. Feed rates are 40' per minute and 80' per minute for 713 and 210 material respectively. The final strip is .320" and the coil is 52" od x 22" id x29" w.

Machine utilization is estimated at 80% on a three-shift basis.

The above operations are performed in an all-steel building 640' x 400'. A railroad docking facility is located within the building and there are (6) truck docks. The coils are next tagged and transported to the East Alton Rolling & Finishing Mill Plant where they are stored on individual skids. This practice of milled coil storage cuts lead time when filling orders.

All coils are next partially run down on a Bliss Four-High Tandem Mill. Each stand is driven by a 1,000 HP, 250-750 RPM motor using a 8.68:1 gear reduction. Larger than .150 gauge a 125 HP (300-1200 RPM) Up-Coiler is used. Less than .150 gauge a 300 HP Tension Reel (9.85:1 gear reduction) is used. Screwdowns on the second stand are X-Ray operated. Replacement cost for the tandem unit is estimated at $3,500,000-$4,000,000 and space required is 85' x 65'. Work rolls are 16" x 32"; back-up rolls are 34" x 34". Roll schedule for bronze is: FIRST PASS - .166" first stand, -.113" second stand. SECOND PASS -.086" first stand, - .069" second stand. Roll schedule for cupro-nickel is: -.207" first stand, -.150" second stand. Speed of strip is 250 feet per minute. Coils are returned by the entry side via a walking beam conveyor recessed in the floor. The only problem encountered with this conveyor is hydraulic. Roll coolant is filtered soluble oil. The foreman believed that the tandem arrangement was the most efficient breakdown for large volume material. If required, coils are annealed in one of (13) Lee Wilson Bell Annealers (8coils/bell).

Material can be rolled to finish gauge on the tandem mill above or transferred to a Bliss Four-High Reversing Mill driven by a 750 HP motor,

200-400 RPM direct drive. Work rolls are 10" x 32" and back-up rolls are 32" x 34". Roll schedule for bronze: first pass -.058", second pass -.0495". Speed of strip can be as high as 1,000 feet per minute. Pay-off reel is driven by 50 HP motor and the tension reel is driven by a 250 HP motor. Replacement cost is estimated at $3,000,000 and space requirements are 50' x 80'. The rolling foreman preferred the reversing mill for finishing.

Olin keeps a reserve stock of 2 to 4 pairs of rolls and 2 to 4 pairs on order from supplier. Hardness of rolls 90-95 Sclerescope.

The Bliss Four-High Mill driven by 800 HP motor also could be used after the tandem mills. Roll schedule for cupro-nickel: -.112, -.089, -.074, and -.0635. Replacement cost is $2,000,000 and space requirement is 70' x 65'. Work rolls are 12" x 32" and the back-up rolls are 34" x 34". Coils are returned to the entry side via a walking beam conveyor. Tension Reel has a 300 HP, 200-1200 RPM motor with a gear reduction of 6.3 : 1.

There are (4) large Vertical strip Annealers.

The finish coil is trimmed in a Production Machinery Slitter at a rate of 800 feet per minute. Replacement is estimated at $1,000,000. This unit requires an area of approximately 50' x 50' and consists of a 40 HP hold down reel feeder, a leveler, a 100 HP slitter with 9½" dia. cutter, a 75 HP rewind reel, and a down-ender. Maximum gauge capacity is .090. They use an overarm separator rather than disc.

The Parts Fabrication Plant was of little value in relation to our Mint operations as it dealt primarily with small multi-formed parts.

Olin Plant File

OSHA File

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

OFFICE OF
DIRECTOR OF THE MINT

RECEIVED

FEB 24 1975

OFFICE OF
SUPERINTENDENT
U. S. MINT AT DENVER

FEB 21 1975

Superintendent, U. S. Mint, Philadelphia, Pa. 19106
Superintendent, U. S. Mint, Denver, Colo. 80204 ✓
Officer in Charge, U. S. Assay Office, San Francisco, Calif. 94102
Superintendent, U. S. Assay Office, New York, N. Y. 10005
Officer in Charge, U. S. Bullion Depository, Fort Knox, Ky. 40121
Officer in Charge, U. S. Old Mint, San Francisco, California 94103
Officer in Charge, U. S. Bullion Depository, West Point, N. Y. 10996

In order to insure timeliness and accuracy of reporting accidents, conducting investigations, and processing claims, I would like to emphasize that Treasury Administrative Circular No. 131, dated August 19, 1965 is still applicable to the Bureau of the Mint.

Chapter II of this circular specifically deals with accident reporting and the forms to be used in each case.

A written report shall be made of <u>every</u> accident involving Mint activities or premises which result in:

a. Injury or alleged injuries to persons not employed by the Treasury Department when incident to an activity, or on premises under the jurisdiction of the Mint. Such accidents may result in Claims against the Government or in unfavorable public relations, and include accidents which occur to contractor employees on Mint owned or leased property.

b. Disabling injuries to Mint employees when arising out of course of employment.

c. Disease incurred by Mint employees which is proximately caused by their employment.

d. Damage or alleged damage to equipment or property not owned by the Government.

e. Any personal injury or any damage caused by a motor vehicle. Every motor vehicle accident shall be made the subject of a written report irrespective of the amount of damage or the extent of injury involved.

Additionally, any accident or incident involving a non-Mint employee will be telephonically reported to the Bureau's safety and health officer on the day of occurrence, and furthermore a written report will follow within five days.

orig: Safety Mgr.
copy: ea. div. head, Nurses, Numismatic, Procurement, Facilities Project Mgr.

Keep Freedom in Your Future With U.S. Savings Bonds

Should any correspondence develop regarding a claim against the Mint, Mr. Lonkay, Mint Counsel will be so advised immediately.

Sincerely,

Mary Brooks
Director of the Mint

cc:
Mr. Lonkay

2/18/75 JRM:cw AB FHMacD

presidential documents

Title 3—The President

EXECUTIVE ORDER 11807

Occupational Safety and Health Programs for Federal Employees

As the Nation's largest employer, the Federal Government has a special obligation to set an example for all employers by providing a safe and healthful working environment for its employees.

For more than three years, the Federal Government has been seeking to carry out these solemn responsibilities under the terms of Executive Order No. 11612, issued in 1971 and based upon the authorities granted by the landmark Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 as well as section 7902(c) of title 5, United States Code.

Considerable progress has been achieved under the 1971 executive order, but it is now clear that even greater efforts are needed. It is therefore necessary that a new order be issued, reflecting this Nation's firm and renewed commitment to provide exemplary working conditions for those devoted to public service.

The provisions of this order are intended to ensure that each agency head is provided with all the guidance necessary to carry out an effective occupational safety and health program within the agency. Further, to keep the President abreast of progress, this order provides for detailed evaluations of the agencies' occupational safety and health programs by the Secretary of Labor and transmittal of those evaluations, together with agency comments, to the President. In addition, the Federal Safety Advisory Council on Occupational Safety and Health is continued because of its demonstrated value as an advisory body to the Secretary of Labor.

Experience has shown that agency heads desire and need more detailed guidance from the Secretary of Labor to make their occupational safety and health programs more effective. This order provides that the Secretary of Labor shall issue detailed guidelines and provide such further assistance as the agencies may request.

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 7902(c)(1) of title 5 of the United States Code, and as President of the United States, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Scope of This Order

Section 1. For the purposes of this order, the term "agency" means an Executive Department, as defined in 5 U.S.C. 101, or any employing unit or authority of the Government of the United States not within an Executive Department. This order applies to all agencies of the Executive Branch of the Government; and by agreement between the Secretary of Labor (hereinafter referred to as the Secretary) and the

head of an agency of the Legislative or Judicial Branches of the Government, the provisions of this order may be made applicable to such agencies. In addition, by agreement between the Secretary of Labor and the head of any agency, and to the extent permitted by law, the provisions of this order may be extended to employees of agencies who are employed in geographic locations to which the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 is not applicable.

DUTIES OF HEADS OF AGENCIES

SEC. 2. The head of each agency shall, after consultation with representatives of the employees thereof, establish and maintain an occupational safety and health program meeting the requirements of section 19 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act (hereinafter referred to as the act). In order to ensure that agency programs are consistent with the standards prescribed by section 6 of the act, the head of each agency shall:

(1) Designate or appoint, to be responsible for the management and administration of the agency occupational safety and health program, an agency official with sufficient authority to represent effectively the interest and support of the agency head.

(2) Establish an occupational safety and health management information system, which shall include the maintenance of such records of occupational accidents, injuries, illnesses and their causes, and the compilation and transmittal of such reports based upon this information, as the Secretary may require pursuant to section 3 of this order.

(3) Establish procedures for the adoption of agency occupational safety and health standards consistent with the standards promulgated by the Secretary pursuant to section 6 of the act; assure prompt attention to reports by employees or others of unsafe or unhealthful working conditions; assure periodic inspections of agency workplaces by personnel with sufficient technical competence to recognize unsafe and unhealthful working conditions in such workplaces; and assure prompt abatement of unsafe or unhealthful working conditions, including those involving facilities and/or equipment furnished by another Government agency, informing the Secretary of significant difficulties encountered in this regard.

(4) Provide adequate safety and health training for officials at the different management levels, including supervisory employees, employees responsible for conducting occupational safety and health inspections, and other employees. Such training shall include dissemination of information concerning the operation of the agency occupational safety and health program and the means by which each such person may participate and assist in the operation of that program.

(5) Submit to the Secretary on an annual basis a report containing such information as the Secretary shall prescribe.

(6) Cooperate with and assist the Secretary of Labor in the performance of his duties under section 19 of the act and section 3 of this order.

(7) Observe the guidelines published by the Secretary pursuant to section 3 of this order, giving due consideration to the mission, size and organization of the agency.

DUTIES OF THE SECRETARY OF LABOR

SEC. 3. The Secretary shall provide leadership and guidance to the heads of agencies to assist them in fulfilling their occupational safety and health responsibilities by, among other means, taking the following actions:

(1) Issue detailed guidelines to assist agencies in establishing and operating effective occupational safety and health programs appropriate to their individual missions, sizes, and organizations. Such guidelines shall reflect the requirement of section 19 of the act for consultation with employee representatives.

(2) Prescribe recordkeeping and reporting requirements to enable agencies to assist the Secretary in meeting the requirements imposed upon him by section 24 of the act.

(3) Provide such consultation to agencies as the Secretary deems necessary and appropriate to ensure that agency standards adopted pursuant to section 2 of this order are consistent with the safety and health standards adopted by the Secretary pursuant to section 6 of the act; provide leadership and guidance to agencies in the adequate occupational safety and health training of agency personnel; and facilitate the exchange of ideas and information throughout the Government with respect to matters of occupational safety and health through such arrangements as the Secretary deems appropriate.

(4) Perform for agencies, where deemed necessary and appropriate, the following services, upon request and reimbursement for the expenses thereof: (a) Evaluate agency working conditions, and recommend to the agency head appropriate standards to be adopted pursuant to section 2 of this order to ensure that such working conditions are safe and healthful; (b) conduct inspections to identify unsafe or unhealthful working conditions, and provide assistance to correct such conditions; (c) train appropriate agency safety and health personnel.

(5) Evaluate the occupational safety and health programs of agencies, and submit to the President reports of such evaluations, together with agency responses thereto. These evaluations shall be conducted at least once annually for agencies employing more than 1,000 persons within the geographic locations to which the act applies, and as the Secretary deems appropriate for all other agencies, through such headquarters or field reviews as the Secretary deems necessary.

(6) Submit to the President each year a summary report of the status of the Federal agency occupational safety and health program, as well as analyses of individual agency progress and problems in correcting unsafe and unhealthful working conditions, together with recommendations for improving their performance.

FEDERAL ADVISORY COUNCIL ON OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

SEC. 4. (a) The Federal Advisory Council on Occupational Safety and Health, established pursuant to Executive Order No. 11612, is hereby continued. It shall advise the Secretary in carrying out responsibilities under this order. This Council shall consist of fifteen members

appointed by the Secretary and shall include representatives of Federal agencies and of labor organizations representing employees. At least five members shall be representatives of such labor organizations. The members shall serve for three-year terms with the terms of five members expiring each year, provided that this Council is renewed every two years in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act. The members of the Federal Advisory Council on Occupational Safety and Health established pursuant to Executive Order No. 11612 shall be deemed to be its initial members under this order, and their terms shall expire in accordance with the terms of their appointments.

(b) The Secretary, or a designee, shall serve as the Chairman of the Council, and shall prescribe such rules for the conduct of its business as he deems necessary and appropriate.

(c) The Secretary shall make available necessary office space and furnish the Council necessary equipment, supplies, and staff services, and shall perform such functions with respect to the Council as may be required by the Federal Advisory Committee Act.

Effect on Other Powers and Duties

Sec. 5. Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or alter the powers and duties of the Secretary or the heads of other Federal agencies pursuant to section 19 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, sections 7901, 7902, and 7903 of title 5 of the United States Code, or any other provision of law, nor shall it be construed to alter the provisions of Executive Order No. 11491, as amended, Executive Order No. 11636, or other provisions of law providing for collective bargaining agreements and procedures. Matters of official leave for employee representatives involved in activities pursuant to this order shall be determined between each agency and these representatives pursuant to the procedures under Executive Order No. 11491, as amended, Executive Order No. 11636, or applicable collective bargaining agreements.

Termination of Existing Order

Sec. 6. Executive Order No. 11612 of July 26, 1971, is hereby superseded.

Gerald R. Ford

The White House,
September 28, 1974.

[FR Doc.74-23002 Filed 9-30-74;1:30 pm]

OSHA File

Old Mint Restoration File

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

UNITED STATES MINT

DENVER, COLO. 80204

OFFICE OF
SUPERINTENDENT

July 12, 1976

Mr. James Dowling
Special Deputy Superintendent
of Insurance
Summit Insurance Company of New York
Post Office Box 52518
Houston, Texas 77052

RE: CONTRACT NO. TM-WC-74-695
BETWEEN UNIVERSAL RESTORATION
INC. AND THE BUREAU OF THE MINT,
EXTERIOR RESTORATION OF THE
INTERIOR COURTYARD, OLD MINT,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Dear Mr. Dowling:

Based on a request for information that you submitted in February 1975 regarding the performance of Universal Restoration Inc. on the referenced contract, it is my understanding that you are an authorized representative of the Summit Insurance Company of New York. As you undoubtedly are aware, the Summit Insurance Company of New York, with the listed address of 999 Clifton Avenue, Clifton, New Jersey 07013, provided a bond in the amount of $240,000.00 covering Universal's successful performance in completing the referenced contract in accordance with the plans, specifications and all other contract requirements. Your bond was dated June 20, 1974, with stated Contract Number BM-WC-7404. BM-WC-7404 was the identification symbol of the Invitation for Bids for the work entitled, "Exterior Restoration of the Interior Courtyard of the Old Mint Building, San Francisco, California."

Enclosed is a copy of a letter sent to Mr. Norman N. Zipkin detailing deficiencies in the work performed by Universal Restoration Inc. I have been informed that Mr. Zipkin is an authorized representative of Universal Restoration Inc.

As the Summit Insurance Company is the surety for the referenced contract, you are hereby notified that the Summit Insurance Company of New York will be held liable for the difference between the cost of correcting the deficiencies in Universal's work and the $20,855.00 retainage that is now held by the Government.

I would appreciate an early reply from you on this matter, detailing any comments or proposals that you may have regarding correction of deficiencies in the work performed by Universal Restoration Inc. under the referenced contract.

Sincerely,

Frank W. Rhea

Frank W. Rhea
Contracting Officer
Contract No. TM-WC-74-695
Bureau of the Mint, Denver Mint
320 West Colfax Avenue
Denver, Colorado 80204

Enclosure

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

UNITED STATES MINT

DENVER, COLO. 80204

OFFICE OF
SUPERINTENDENT

July 12, 1976

Mr. James Dowling
Special Deputy Superintendent
of Insurance
Summit Insurance Company of New York
Post Office Box 52518
Houston, Texas 77052

RE: CONTRACT NO. TM-WC-74-695
BETWEEN UNIVERSAL RESTORATION
INC.AND THE BUREAU OF THE MINT,
EXTERIOR RESTORATION OF THE
INTERIOR COURTYARD, OLD MINT,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Dear Mr. Dowling:

Based on a request for information that you submitted in February 1975 regarding the performance of Universal Restoration Inc. on the referenced contract, it is my understanding that you are an authorized representative of the Summit Insurance Company of New York. As you undoubtedly are aware, the Summit Insurance Company of New York, with the listed address of 999 Clifton Avenue, Clifton, New Jersey 07013, provided a bond in the amount of $240,000.00 covering Universal's successful performance in completing the referenced contract in accordance with the plans, specifications and all other contract requirements. Your bond was dated June 20, 1974, with stated Contract Number BM-WC-7404. BM-WC-7404 was the identification symbol of the Invitation for Bids for the work entitled, "Exterior Restoration of the Interior Courtyard of the Old Mint Building, San Francisco, California."

Enclosed is a copy of a letter sent to Mr. Norman N. Zipkin detailing deficiencies in the work performed by Universal Restoration Inc. I have been informed that Mr. Zipkin is an authorized representative of Universal Restoration Inc.

As the Summit Insurance Company is the surety for the referenced contract, you are hereby notified that the Summit Insurance Company of New York will be held liable for the difference between the cost of correcting the deficiencies in Universal's work and the $20,855.00 retainage that is now held by the Government.

I would appreciate an early reply from you on this matter, detailing any comments or proposals that you may have regarding correction of deficiencies in the work performed by Universal Restoration Inc. under the referenced contract.

Sincerely,

Frank W. Rhea

Frank W. Rhea
Contracting Officer
Contract No. TM-WC-74-695
Bureau of the Mint, Denver Mint
320 West Colfax Avenue
Denver, Colorado 80204

Enclosure

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
OLD MINT
88 FIFTH STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94103

OFFICE OF
OFFICER IN CHARGE

23 June 1976

Mr. Norman N. Zipkin
Zipkin and Tecora
225 N.E. 35th Street
Miami, Florida 33137

RE: CONTRACT NO. TM-WC-74-695 BETWEEN UNIVERSAL RESTORATION INC. AND THE BUREAU OF THE MINT, EXTERIOR RESTORATION OF THE INTERIOR COURTYARD, OLD MINT, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Dear Sir:

The Bureau of the Mint entered into the referenced contract with Universal Restoration Incorporated on June 20, 1974. The original contract was in the approximate amount of $240,000.00. The present contract amount, after execution of modifications #1 and #2, is $239,808.00. Our records show that Universal has been paid $218,923.00 for work performed on this contract.

Work performed on this contract by Universal was completed in February 1975. At the time of completion of the work, I pointed out to Universal Restoration Inc. representatives that most of the repairs and replacements did not match adjacent natural stones in color and texture as required by the contract. Although I was not satisfied with the quality of the work, I agreed reluctantly at that time to accept the work, due to the fact that there are numerous variations in the color of the natural stones in the courtyard, and due to a realization that the only practical alternative was to start over and re-do nearly all of the restoration work. Since February 1975, additional serious deficiencies in the quality of the work performed by Universal have become apparent. These deficiencies are in four general categories as follows:

1. Many synthetic stone repairs and replacements have turned a darker yellow color.

2. Numerous repaired and replaced stones have developed cracks in either an irregular line across the entire face of the stone or a star-shaped pattern.

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL 1776-1976

3. Several patched areas have warped sufficiently to cause fracture and loss of bond with the underlying natural stones.

4. Most of the repair and replacement stones have shrunk sufficiently to cause a loss of bond and contact with the perimeter mortar to such a degree that the mortar is loose and is ineffective for its intended purpose.

The above described deficiencies are considered to be latent defects which it is the responsibility of Universal Restoration Inc. to correct. Before starting the corrective work it will be necessary to perform a joint on-site examination of the job for a determination as to how to proceed to effect the necessary corrections in a proper and professional manner, so that the restored areas will be completed in compliance with the terms of the contract. I am prepared to meet with Universal Restoration Inc. representatives at your convenience for this joint on-site inspection.

I would appreciate an early reply on this matter. My previous letters dated September 8, 1975, and April 9, 1976, on the subject of these contract deficiencies have never been answered by anyone known to me as an official of Universal Restoration Inc. If a satisfactory response is not received by July 9, 1976, I will proceed to have the necessary corrective work performed by others. After completion of the repairs, if any funds remain from the $20,855.00 retainage on the subject contract, these funds will be paid to Universal Restoration Inc. On the other hand, if the cost of performance of the repairs is in excess of the contract retainage, Universal Restoration Inc. will be held liable for the difference between the repair cost and the $20,855.00 retainage. This is the likely event as I estimate the cost of the required corrective work is in the order of $100,000.00.

Sincerely,

Frank W. Rhea

Frank W. Rhea
Contracting Officer
Bureau of the Mint
Denver Mint
320 West Colfax Ave.
Denver, Colorado 80204

copy to:

Summit Insurance Co. of New York
999 Clifton Avenue
Clifton, New Jersey 07013

(Surety - Performance Bond, $240,000.00 dated 6/20/74
Universal Restoration Inc. contract number BM-WC-7404
Exterior Restoration of Interior Courtyard)

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES MINT
DENVER, COLO. 80204

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, $300

RECEIVED

JUL 8 1976

OFFICE OF
SUPERINTENDENT
U. S. MINT AT DENVER

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL 1776-1976

18

REGISTERED

No. 187433

RETURNED TO SENDER
REASON CHECKED
Unclaimed ___ Refused
Addressee unknown ___
Insufficient Address ___
No such street ___
No such office in state ___
Do not re-mail in this envelope ___
Moved, Left no address. ___

Summit Insurance Co. of New York
999 Clifton Avenue,
Clifton, New Jersey 07013

RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

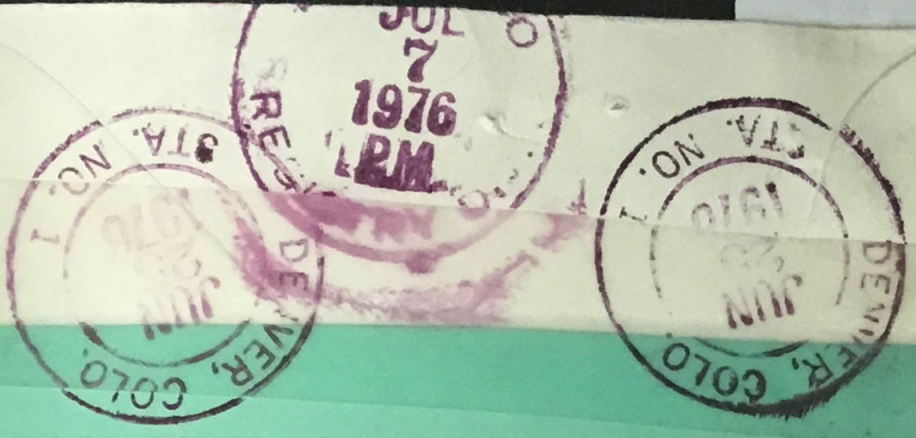
POSTAGE AND FEES PAID,
U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT

U.S.MAIL

Removed

FINAL NOTICE

NAME
1st Notice JUN 29 19
2nd Notice 7-4
Return 7-9/76



PS Form 3811, Jan. 1975

RETURN RECEIPT, REGISTERED, INSURED AND CERTIFIED MAIL

● SENDER: Complete items 1, 2, and 3.
Add your address in the "RETURN TO" space on reverse.

1. The following service is requested (check one).
   - ☑ Show to whom and date delivered..... 15¢
   - ☐ Show to whom, date, & address of delivery.. 35¢
   - ☐ RESTRICTED DELIVERY.
     Show to whom and date delivered..... 65¢
   - ☐ RESTRICTED DELIVERY.
     Show to whom, date, and address of delivery 85¢

2. ARTICLE ADDRESSED TO:
Summit Insurance Co.
of New York
990 Clifton Avenue
Clifton, New Jersey 07013

3. ARTICLE DESCRIPTION:

REGISTERED NO.	CERTIFIED NO.	INSURED NO.
187433		[redacted]

(Always obtain signature of addressee or agent)

I have received the article described above.
SIGNATURE ☐ Addressee ☐ Authorized agent

4. DATE OF DELIVERY | POSTMARK

5. ADDRESS (Complete only if requested)

6. UNABLE TO DELIVER BECAUSE: | CLERK'S INITIALS

☆ GPO: 1975—O-568-047



THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

UNITED STATES MINT

DENVER, COLO. 80204

OFFICE OF
SUPERINTENDENT

May 20, 1976

Charles O. Jones Company Inc.
49 Zoe Street
San Francisco, California 94107

RE: Contract TM-OM-75-679, dated June 10, 1975; Restoration of Old Mint Exterior

Gentlemen:

The referenced contract covers the restoration of the stone exterior and other miscellaneous work on the Old Mint Building, San Francisco, California. Per previous oral directions from me, you have restored three stones on the Jesse Street wall of the Old Mint, which restoration was not a part of the original contract requirements. After a detailed inspection of the Mint Street and Mission Street walls of the Old Mint, I have determined that some additional work on these walls is required over and beyond the requirements of the plans and specifications. These additional requirements were discussed with the on-the-job superintendent, Mr. Bob Winn, during the week of 10-14 May. The additional requirements involve reconstruction of approximately five wall stones and a window sill and the installation of a deep anchor in one window lintel. If there is any question regarding the extent of this additional work, please contact the project architect, Mr. Walter Sontheimer.

Please submit a cost proposal for the above described additional work as soon as possible so that we may negotiate and effect a change order for this work. Also, it is requested that you provide a detailed description of your recommended method of installation of the anchorage for the window lintel repair.

In addition to the above work, I pointed out to Mr. Winn during the week of May 10 that there are approximately ten cracks in natural stones on the Mint Street and Mission Street walls that must be repaired. One of the notes on the contract drawings covers this type of repair and restoration; hence, additional payment is not involved.

Sincerely,

Frank W. Rhea
Bureau of the Mint
Contracting Officer

cc:
Norma Maloney
(1-Contract File,1-W.Sontheimer)

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES MINT
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT
DENVER, COLO. 80204

April 9, 1976

Mr. Norman N. Zipkin
Zipkin and Tecora
225 NE 35th Street
Miami, Florida 33137

RE: Contract No. TM-WC-74-695 Between Universal Restoration Inc. and Bureau of the Mint; Exterior Restoration of the Interior Courtyard, Old Mint Building, San Francisco, California

Dear Mr. Zipkin:

Confirming our telephone conversation of April 8, 1976, I am the Contracting Officer for the referenced contract. Also confirming our telephone conversation, I have been informed by you and by Mr. Konstan that you are the official authorized to conduct business and sign official papers for Universal Restoration Inc. As you know, the referenced contract was signed for Universal by Kenneth Eisenberg, formerly the president of URI. As URI has experienced very significant changes in its organizational structure and in its personnel, I need appropriate documentation from the owners or the board of directors informing me officially of the corporate structure and the authorized agents of URI.

In addition to the above, there are deficiencies in Universal's work under the referenced contract. The deficiencies and the summary of the financial status of this contract are contained in my letter to Universal dated September 8, 1975, copy of which is attached. Also attached is a letter to me from a Mr. John Hershey dated February 4, 1976. As we discussed in our telephone conversation, I have serious reservations regarding the technical capability of the residual URI organization to satisfactorily accomplish the required corrective work in the Old Mint courtyard. Bureau of the Mint attorneys have examined the question raised in Mr. Hershey's penultimate paragraph relative to assigning funds directly to a subcontractor, in the event URI subcontracted for the necessary corrective work. It has been determined that this cannot be done.

Because of the facts and matters mentioned above, I propose that the courtyard corrective work be accomplished as follows:

1. I will perform a detailed inspection of all wall surfaces, gutters, etc. involved in the work and identify and mark all stones requiring repair.

2. I will request a cost proposal from C. O. Jones Company Inc., the contractor who is performing the exterior walls and cornices restoration in an excellent manner, for the repair of the identified courtyard stones.

3. Upon receipt of Jones' proposal, I will forward all pertinent data to you, including marked-up photo drawings of the identified corrective work.

4. After review and approval by URI of the C. O. Jones proposal, I will proceed to have Jones accomplish the necessary repairs.

5. After completion of the repairs, any funds remaining from the $20,885.00 that I have retained under the URI contract will be paid to URI.

I would appreciate an early response on this matter.

Sincerely,

Frank W. Rhea
Contracting Officer
Bureau of the Mint
Denver Mint
320 West Colfax Avenue
Denver, Colorado 80204

Attachments

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

September 8, 1975

Universal Restoration Incorporated
1750 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D. C. 20006

RE: Contract No. TM-WC-74-695; Exterior Restoration of the Interior Courtyard, Old Mint Building, San Francisco, California

Gentlemen:

The Bureau of the Mint entered into the referenced contract with you on June 20, 1974 for the restoration of the interior courtyard of the Old Mint. The original contract amount was approximately $240,000.00. The present contract amount, after execution of Modifications #1 and #2, is $239,808.00. By our records, you have been paid $218,923.00 for work performed under the subject contract.

As you are aware, this contract was awarded using a two-step procurement procedure. Under Step One of this procedure, you submitted your proposal as to how you would perform the work and submitted details on the materials to be used, including test data exhibiting compliance with Government technical criteria issued as a part of the Request for Proposals. In accordance with your proposal submitted under Step One and the plans and specifications of the contract, the stone restoration performed by you was to be done in such manner as to match the color and texture of the natural stones adjacent to the repaired area. In addition, there was to be a complete bond between the synthetic stone and the underlying natural stone.

Work performed under this contract commenced in July 1974 and was completed in February 1975. At the time of completion of the work, I pointed out to your representatives that many of the repairs and replacements did not match adjacent natural stones in both color and texture. However, even though not completely satisfied with the quality of your work, I agreed at that time to accept the work due to the many variations in color of the natural stones in the interior courtyard.

With the passage of time since February 1975, numerous deficiencies in your work have become apparent. These deficiencies which require correction are in three general categories as follows:

1. Many stones have developed a darker yellow color, which condition apparently is continuing.

2. Numerous repaired and replaced stones have developed cracks in either a star-shaped pattern or an irregular line across the entire body of the stone. This apparently is due to shrinkage because of improper curing of the synthetic stone.

3. Several patched areas have warped sufficiently to cause fractures and resultant loss of bond with the underlying natural stones.

Previously, I have discussed these deficiencies with numerous representatives of your company, including Messrs. Sendgikoski, Little and Konstan. As a result of these discussions, a meeting between myself and members of your company was scheduled on-site at 9 A. M. on August 27, 1975. On August 25, 1975, Mr. Konstan informed me by telephone that Universal Restoration was, in effect, in some form of receivership, with a zero bank balance and, therefore, was unable to send representatives to the scheduled meeting.

This letter is your official notification that corrective work is required for you to comply with the terms of the contract with the Bureau of the Mint. In order to properly perform this corrective work, it will be necessary for you to examine the work on-site and submit recommendations as to how to proceed. The Bureau of the Mint will not effect any further payments to you under this contract until the corrective work is completed to our satisfaction.

I would appreciate hearing from you at an early date as to your planned actions to complete the work required to be performed by you in compliance with the terms of the referenced contract.

Sincerely,

Frank W. Rhea

Frank W. Rhea
Bureau of the Mint
Contracting Officer

NATURSTENSRENOVERING

UNIVERSAL RESTORATION INCORPORATED

®

RECEIVED

FEB 11 1976

OFFICE OF
SUPERINTENDENT
U. S. MINT AT DENVER

February 4, 1976

Mr. Frank Rhea
Property Manager
Bureau of the Mint
88 5th Street
San Francisco, CA 94104

Re: Courtyard Repairs

Dear Mr. Rhea,

In September correspondance passed between Universal Restoration Incorporated and you regarding the repairs needed in the courtyard. It was mutually agreed at that time that no further work would be performed until the spring of this year.

With spring approaching, we would like to discuss our plans with you for your prior approval. In all liklihood we will sub-contract the repair work to a contractor working under our supervision, although it is possible we may so the work ourselves. The surface of all discolored, distorted or crazed patches will be ground down to a depth to be determined in the field (each patch will be different) and the patch resurfaced with an entirely different material (either our fluorpolymer composite or our orginal Dekosit composite or a combination of both). The material now there would not be used again.

The foregoing method of repair was used successfully at the Newark Museum almost a year ago where a similar problem was encountered. Please feel free to contact Mr. Sam Miller, Director of the Museum, to discuss the results. The final results are very comparable to the Renwick Art Gallery which I understand you have seen and were pleased.

MEMBER OF

(717) 394 0654

Box 248, Lancaster, Pennsylvania 17604

OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

UNIVERSAL RESTORATION INCORPORATED

It is our understanding that when the repairs are complete you will release a final payment to us in the amount of $20,885. It is possible we may want part or all of this assigned directly to a sub-contractor if we do in fact sub-contract the work. Can this be done?

We would appreciate your comments regarding the foregoing as soon as possible so we may schedule the work to be done. Please note our new temporary address and telephone number on the bottom of the first page of this letter.

Very truly yours,
UNIVERSAL RESTORATION INCORPORATED

John Hershey
Agent

JH/jih

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

September 8, 1975

Universal Restoration Incorporated
1750 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D. C. 20006

RE: Contract No. TM-WC-74-695; Exterior Restoration of the Interior Courtyard, Old Mint Building, San Francisco, California

Gentlemen:

The Bureau of the Mint entered into the referenced contract with you on June 20, 1974 for the restoration of the interior courtyard of the Old Mint. The original contract amount was approximately $240,000.00. The present contract amount, after execution of Modifications #1 and #2, is $239,808.00. By our records, you have been paid $218,923.00 for work performed under the subject contract.

As you are aware, this contract was awarded using a two-step procurement procedure. Under Step One of this procedure, you submitted your proposal as to how you would perform the work and submitted details on the materials to be used, including test data exhibiting compliance with Government technical criteria issued as a part of the Request for Proposals. In accordance with your proposal submitted under Step One and the plans and specifications of the contract, the stone restoration performed by you was to be done in such manner as to match the color and texture of the natural stones adjacent to the repaired area. In addition, there was to be a complete bond between the synthetic stone and the underlying natural stone.

Work performed under this contract commenced in July 1974 and was completed in February 1975. At the time of completion of the work, I pointed out to your representatives that many of the repairs and replacements did not match adjacent natural stones in both color and texture. However, even though not completely satisfied with the quality of your work, I agreed at that time to accept the work due to the many variations in color of the natural stones in the interior courtyard.

With the passage of time since February 1975, numerous deficiencies in your work have become apparent. These deficiencies which require correction are in three general categories as follows:

1. Many stones have developed a darker yellow color, which condition apparently is continuing.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

September 8, 1975

Universal Restoration Incorporated
1750 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D. C. 20006

RE: Contract No. TM-WC-74-695; Exterior Restoration of the Interior Courtyard, Old Mint Building, San Francisco, California

Gentlemen:

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2. Numerous repaired and replaced stones have developed cracks in either a star-shaped pattern or an irregular line across the entire body of the stone. This apparently is due to shrinkage because of improper curing of the synthetic stone.

3. Several patched areas have warped sufficiently to cause fractures and resultant loss of bond with the underlying natural stones.

Previously, I have discussed these deficiencies with numerous representatives of your company, including Messrs. Sendgikoski, Little and Konstan. As a result of these discussions, a meeting between myself and members of your company was scheduled on-site at 9 A. M. on August 27, 1975. On August 25, 1975, Mr. Konstan informed me by telephone that Universal Restoration was, in effect, in some form of receivership, with a zero bank balance and, therefore, was unable to send representatives to the scheduled meeting.

This letter is your official notification that corrective work is required for you to comply with the terms of the contract with the Bureau of the Mint. In order to properly perform this corrective work, it will be necessary for you to examine the work on-site and submit recommendations as to how to proceed. The Bureau of the Mint will not effect any further payments to you under this contract until the corrective work is completed to our satisfaction.

I would appreciate hearing from you at an early date as to your planned actions to complete the work required to be performed by you in compliance with the terms of the referenced contract.

Sincerely,

Frank W. Rhea

Frank W. Rhea
Bureau of the Mint
Contracting Officer

June 25, 1975

Record of Contract Negotiations
Change Order No. 7, Contract No. B72723S,
Dated May 15, 1972, Between the Bureau of the Mint
and Walter M. Sontheimer, AIA, A Corporation

1. With the award of a construction contract on June 11, 1975 to Charles O. Jones, Inc., for the restoration of the Old Mint exterior, there is a need to have on-the-job inspection and supervision of the work performed by C. O. Jones. Qualified Government personnel are not available in San Francisco to perform this function. As Mr. Sontheimer designed the exterior restoration and has supervised previous construction contracts for the Old Mint renovation, his is the logical A/E firm to provide the required service.

2. On June 19, 1975, the undersigned entered into negotiations with Sontheimer regarding the required professional services. Details regarding extent of services to be provided were discussed and agreed to by both parties. Sontheimer, as an agent of the Contracting Officer, is to perform all functions normally associated with inspection and supervision of a construction contract, except that he is not to direct any changes to the contract without clearance from the Contracting Officer or his duly appointed representative. Sontheimer's tasks are: to review and make recommendations with respect to submittals such as shop drawings, materials samples, anchors, sealant, etc.; to assure contractor compliance with plans and specifications; to maintain records of the work, including As-Built Drawings and Photos, a log of significant activities, and a record of employees and major equipment items used by the contractor. After agreeing on functions to be performed by Sontheimer, a discussion ensued wherein it was agreed that the required services would require one person on an average of half-time basis for the life of the construction contract. Sontheimer proposed that he, personally, would perform approximately one-fourth of the services, his senior assistant, Mr. Norman Hall, would perform about one-fourth of the services, and his junior assistant, Mr. Doug Leslie, would perform about one-half of the services. Direct pay rates were agreed to as follows:

Sontheimer @	$16/hr x ¼	=	$ 4.00
Hall	14/hr x ¼	=	3.50
Leslie	12/hr x ½	=	6.00
			$13.50 per hour

3. The monthly fee for the professional services was calculated and agreed to as follows:

One Month equals	174 hours x ½	=	87 hours
Direct charges	87 x $13.50	=	$1,174.50
Overhead @ 65%		=	763.43
			$1,937.93
Profit @ 15%			290.00
	Monthly Fee		$2,228.00 (Rounded)

4. It was agreed further that the construction supervision period would be approximately 16 months, starting July 1, 1975, with the exact duration and starting date subject to adjustment to fit constructive activities by the construction contractor.

Frank W. Rhea

FRANK W. RHEA
Facilities Project Manager
Bureau of the Mint

RECORD OF CONTRACT NEGOTIATIONS
Contract No. TM-WC-74-695, dated June 30, 1974, between the
Bureau of the Mint and Universal Restoration, Inc. (URI)

1. The subject contract contains a combination of four (4) unit price payment items and a lump sum item for general work such as mobilization and demobilization, cleanup, etc. Upon completion of all work required by the contract, it was necessary to establish actual quantities of work performed for the four-unit price items. In addition, negotiations were required to consider the contractor's request for an adjustment in the unit price for stone patching.

2. On May 30, 1975, the undersigned met with Mr. A. E. Sendgikoski, Vice President of URI, to discuss the above items.

3. The first order of business was to settle on actual quantities of work performed on unit price items. During the time of work on this contract Mr. Walter M. Sontheimer, AIA, a Corporation, performed construction supervision services for the Bureau of the Mint in accordance with another contract between the Bureau of the Mint and Sontheimer. Sontheimer kept detailed records of actual work in the form of marked-up drawings and progress photographs. These work records were reviewed and agreed to daily by Sontheimer and URI's job superintendent. Upon completion of all work, Sontheimer measured and calculated quantities of the various work items. The final determinations as follows were agreed to on May 30, 1975 by Mr. Sendgikoski and the undersigned:

Removal and replacement of stone pointing	9,022 lin. ft.
Stone tooling	606 sq. ft.
Replacement of complete stones	472 sq. ft.
Stone patching	488 sq. ft.

4. The next matter discussed was an adjustment in the unit price for stone patching. The contract contains the standard quantity variation clause setting forth that in the event of a variation in excess of plus or minus 15 percent with respect to an estimated quantity, an equitable adjustment will be made in the unit price upon demand of either party. The estimated quantity of stone patching in the contract is 2,100 square feet. This estimate was made by Sontheimer and the undersigned by visual inspection and without benefit of access to the deteriorated wall areas. The actual quantity of stone patched was 488 square feet. Due to the great disparity between the contract estimated quantity and the actual quantity, the undersigned agreed with URI in December 1974, (time of effective completion of the work) that some adjustment was

in order. URI, by letter of February 18, 1975, (copy attached) requested that the claimed actual cost of $132,575.80, or $271.95 per square foot, be allowed for stone patching. Calculations by the undersigned, using Sontheimer's records of job manning and work performance, and using URI's figures for hourly labor and material costs (which were determined to be reasonable), produced a cost for stone patching in the amount of $49,476, or $101 per square foot. As there were no significant differences in degree of complexity of work between patching a portion of a stone (stone patching) and replacement of the entire face of a stone (stone replacement), the undersigned proposed a unit price for stone patching of $95, the same as the contract price for stone replacement. After consultation by telephone with URI's home office, Mr. Sendgikoski agreed to this unit price.

5. In consideration of the above listed agreements on unit quantities and prices, the final contract amount as follows was determined and agreed to:

Removal and replacement of pointing	9,022 lin. ft. @ $ 3.50	$ 31,577.00
Stone tooling	606 sq. ft. @ 25.00	15,150.00
Replacement of complete stones	472 sq. ft. @ 95.00	44,840.00
Stone patching	488 sq. ft. @ 95.00	46,360.00
Lump sum work		86,400.00
	Sub-Total	224,327.00
Change Order No. 1		28,158.00
	Sub-Total	252,485.00
Minus pointing work included in Change Order No. 1		(12,677.00)
Final Contract Amount		239,808.00

Frank W. Rhea

FRANK W. RHEA
Facilities Project Manager
Bureau of the Mint

NATURSTENSRENOVERING

UNIVERSAL RESTORATION INCORPORATED

RECEIVED

FEB 24 1975

OFFICE OF
SUPERINTENDENT
U. S. MINT AT DENVER

®

February 18, 1975

Mr. Frank W. Rhea
Facilities Project Manager
Department of the Treasury
Bureau of the Mint
88 - Fifth Street
San Francisco, California 94103

Subject: Contract No. TM-WC-74-695, dated May 30, 1974, Exterior Restoration of the Interior Courtyard, Old Mint, San Francisco, California

Dear Mr. Rhea:

In accordance with the subject agreement, an estimated quantity of 2,100 square feet of stone patching was to be performed at a unit price of $50.00 per square foot, making a total of $105,000.00. That figure included a proportionate share of scaffolding, overhead and profit.

We did not anticipate that the area to be patched would be less than 2,100 square feet and, with that contemplation in mind, furnished a unit price of $50.00 per square foot to provide a fair addition for any overages that would occur.

During the course of operations, the area to be patched aggregated 487.5 square feet rather than the 2,100 square feet originally estimated. Accordingly, the price per square foot has become substantially higher. In accordance with the general provisions of the subject agreement, we hereby request a renegotiation of the unit price to reflect an equitable settlement for actual costs incurred.

Attached is a detailed cost analysis of the actual patching that was done. Included within that breakdown is the additional cost required by extending the patches placed to an average depth of three inches. It also includes a proportionate share of the scaffolding required as well as additional preparation and finishing required as the result of unanticipated conditions at the site.

It is not unusual, of course, for small quantities of highly specialized work to equal or exceed the cost of working on larger quantities of the same type of work. Such things as scaffolding, special artisans, chemists, technicians, etc., cost almost the same for one foot of patching as they would for one thousand. In fact,

UNIVERSAL RESTORATION INCORPORATED

as we discovered during the course of work and as you will see from the enclosed breakdown, the cost of doing a smaller quantity of patching has substantially exceeded the cost of doing the larger quantity originally anticipated.

We wish to acknowledge our appreciation for the fairness and courtesy exhibited by all representatives of the Bureau of the Mint and hope that we may resolve this matter equitably.

Sincerely,

UNIVERSAL RESTORATION INCORPORATED

Kenneth S. Eisenberg
President
KSE/vmh

Enclosures: As referenced above.

SAN FRANCISCO MINT

CONTRACT NO. TM WC 74-695

CHANGE ORDER # 3

Cost analysis of patching 487.5 square feet of stonework with Dekosit at an average of 3 inch thickness.

487.5

DESCRIPTION OF WORK	MATERIAL COST	LABOR COST	EXTENSION	TOTAL
1. PREPARATION				
Cutback deteriorated stone Stonemason 292.5 hrs. @ 9.57		2799.23		
Hod Carrier 117 hrs. @ 7.85		918.45		
Oper. Engineer 195 hrs. @ 8.80		1716.00		
Air compressor rental & fuel 90.00 per day for 24 days	2160.00			
2 air chipping guns 10.00 each per day for 24 days	480.00			
Points 96 @ 2.60	249.60			
2. PREPARATORY TREATMENT OF CUTBACK AREA INTRODUCTION OF SOLVENT				
Acetone & MEK 440# of each 880# @ .90	792,00			
Stonemason 117 hrs. @ 9.57		1119.69		
Hod Carrier 36.5 hrs. @ 7.85		286.53		
Miscellaneous material necessary for preparation	750.00			
3. COMPOSITE ANCHOR				
Stonemason 390 hrs. @ 9.57		3732.30		

Cost analysis of patching 487.5 square feet of stonework with Dekosit at an average of 3 inch thickness.

SAN FRANCISCO MINT

CONTRACT NO. TM WC 74-695

CHANGE ORDER #__3__

DESCRIPTION OF WORK	MATERIAL COST	LABOR COST	EXTENSION	TOTAL
Hod Carrier 78 hrs. @ 7.85		612.30		
Electric drills & bits	850.00			
Cinch anchors 1600 @.17	272.00			
Stainless steel rod thread 500 lf @ 1.55	775.00			
Stainless steel tie wire 180 # @ 1.55	279.00			
4. COMPOSITE PLACEMENT				
Stonemason 585 hrs @ 9.57		5598.45		
Hod Carrier 292.5 hrs.@ 7.85		2296.13		
✓ Chemist Techn. 72 hrs @ 50.00		3600.00		
Ground stone 8500 # @ .26	2210.00			
Grinding & grading labor 350 hrs. @ 7.85		2747.50		
5. COMPOSITE DEKOSIT SYSTEM				
Epi Rez 510 1258 # @ .72	905.76			
Diethylene Triamine 156 # @ .60	93.60			
Fused quartz 3000 # @.68	2040.00			
Acetone & MEK 4300 # @ .90	3870.00			

Cost analysis of patching 487.5 square feet of stonework with Dekosit at an average of 3 inch thickness.

SAN FRANCISCO MINT

CONTRACT NO. TM WC 74-695

CHANGE ORDER # 3 PAGE 3 of 4

DESCRIPTION OF WORK	MATERIAL COST	LABOR COST	EXTENSION	TOTAL
6. FINISHING COMPOSITE				
Stonecarver 390 hrs. @ 10.90		4251.00		
Stonecarver tender 215 hrs. @ 8.10		1741.50		
Rental carving tools & bits	900.00			
7. FLUOROPOLYMER COATING				
Fluoropolymer 244 gals. @ 50.00 per gal. (cost determined at the rate of 12.50 per # of solid fluoropolymer)	12,200.00			
Stonemason 78 hrs. @ 9.57		746.46		
Helper 78 hrs. @ 7.85		612.30		
Final finishing -- Stonecarver 117 hrs. @ 10.90		1275.30		
Helper 58.5 hrs. @ 7.85		459.23		
Oper. Engineer 195 hrs. @ 8.80		1716.00		
Air comperssor 25 days @ 90.00	2250.00			
Blast pot 20 days @80.00	1600.00			
Silica flour 75 bags @ 5.50	412.50			
8. GENERAL CLEAN UP				
80 hrs. @ 7.85		628.00		

Cost analysis of patching 487.5 square feet of stonework with Dekosit at an average of 3 inch thickness.

SAN FRANCISCO MINT

CONTRACT NO. TM WC 74-695

CHANGE ORDER # 3

DESCRIPTION OF WORK	MATERIAL COST	LABOR COST	EXTENSION	TOTAL
9. MISCELLANEOUS				
Mechanic travel pay & parking 230 days @ 4.00 ave.	920.00			
Proporationate share of scaffolding cost	6000.00			
	49275.86	36856.37		
Foreman @ 10%		3685.63		
TOTAL LABOR		40542.00		
Insurance & Union Benefits @ .175		7094.85		
TOTAL MATERIALS & LABOR	49275.86	47636.85	87646.31	96912.71
	40009.46			
Overhead @ 15%			13146.95	14536.91
			100,793.26	111449.62
Profit @ 10%			10079.33	11144.96
			110872.59	122594.58
Royalty on Patents @ 5%			5543.63	6129.73
FICA & FUTA @ .095% of Direct Labor			3851.49	3851.49
Cost for 487.5 square feet of material supplied		246.70 sq. ft	120,267.71	132575.80
Cost per square foot: 271.95				

February 19, 1975

FROM: Denver Mint - Frank W. Rhea (Bureau of the Mint)

TO: Procurement (Attn: Norma Maloney)

Transmitted to GT via telecopier on 2/19/75 to Norma M

STANDARD FORM 30, JULY 1960
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
D. PROC. REG. (41 CFR) 1-16.101

AMENDMENT OF SOLICITATION/MODIFICATION OF CONTRACT

PAGE 1 OF

AMENDMENT/MODIFICATION NO.	2. EFFECTIVE DATE	3. REQUISITION/PURCHASE REQUEST NO.	4. PROJECT NO. (If applicable)
6	Feb.18,1975		

ISSUED BY CODE

Department of the Treasury
Bureau of the Mint
Washington, D. C.

6. ADMINISTERED BY (If other than block 5) CODE

CONTRACTOR NAME AND ADDRESS (Street, city, county, state, and ZIP code) CODE FACILITY CODE

Walter M. Sontheimer, AIA
A Corporation
251 Kearney Street
San Francisco, California 94108

8.
☐ AMENDMENT OF SOLICITATION NO. _____,
DATED _____ (See block 9)
☒ MODIFICATION OF CONTRACT/ORDER NO. B 72723S
DATED May 15,1972 (See block 11)

THIS BLOCK APPLIES ONLY TO AMENDMENTS OF SOLICITATIONS

☐ The above numbered solicitation is amended as set forth in block 12. The hour and date specified for receipt of Offers ☐ is extended, ☐ is not extended.

Offerors must acknowledge receipt of this amendment prior to the hour and date specified in the solicitation, or as amended, by one of the following methods:

(a) By signing and returning _____ copies of this amendment; (b) By acknowledging receipt of this amendment on each copy of the offer submitted; or (c) By separate letter or telegram which includes a reference to the solicitation and amendment numbers. FAILURE OF YOUR ACKNOWLEDGEMENT TO BE RECEIVED AT THE ISSUING OFFICE PRIOR TO THE HOUR AND DATE SPECIFIED MAY RESULT IN REJECTION OF YOUR OFFER. If, by virtue of this amendment you desire to change an offer already submitted, such change may be made by telegram or letter, provided such telegram or letter makes reference to the solicitation and this amendment, and is received prior to the opening hour and date specified.

ACCOUNTING AND APPROPRIATION DATA (If required)

S & E, Bureau of the Mint
2041616

NET THIS MOD. $ 807.31

CURRENT AMOUNT $ 258,180.37

THIS BLOCK APPLIES ONLY TO MODIFICATIONS OF CONTRACTS/ORDERS

(a) ☐ This Change Order is issued pursuant to _____
The Changes set forth in block 12 are made to the above numbered contract/order.

(b) ☐ The above numbered contract/order is modified to reflect the administrative changes (such as changes in paying office, appropriation data, etc.) set forth in block 12.

(c) ☒ This Supplemental Agreement is entered into pursuant to authority of 41 U.S.C. 252(c)(4)
It modifies the above numbered contract as set forth in block 12.

DESCRIPTION OF AMENDMENT/MODIFICATION

1. Paragraph 1, Scope of Services, of the contract is amended to add the following services:

Prepare plans and specifications for the construction and lighting of a silver coin display area in one of the basement vaults in the Old Mint Building.

2. For this additional design work, the contract dollar amount is increased by $807.31.

Except as provided herein, all terms and conditions of the document referenced in block 8, as heretofore changed, remain unchanged and in full force and effect.

☐ CONTRACTOR/OFFEROR IS NOT REQUIRED TO SIGN THIS DOCUMENT ☒ CONTRACTOR/OFFEROR IS REQUIRED TO SIGN THIS DOCUMENT AND RETURN 3 COPIES TO ISSUING OFFICE

NAME OF CONTRACTOR/OFFEROR (Signature of person authorized to sign)		17. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA BY (Signature of Contracting Officer)	
NAME AND TITLE OF SIGNER (Type or print)	16. DATE SIGNED	18. NAME OF CONTRACTING OFFICER (Type or print)	19. DATE SIGNED
Walter M. Sontheimer, AIA President			

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1970-370-833

WALTER M SONTHEIMER
ARCHITECT AIA

THE OLD MINT
EIGHTY EIGHT FIFTH STREET · SAN FRANCISCO
415-861-4111 94103

12 February 1975

Bureau of the Mint
Department of the Treasury
Old Mint
88-5th Street
San Francisco, Calif. 94103

RE: SILVER DISPLAY, OLD SAN FRANCISCO MINT

BILLING THROUGH 12 FEBRUARY 1975

Principal		
4.5 hours @ $25.00/hr	=	$112.50
Draftsman		
25.5 hours @ $8.00/hr	=	$204.00
		$316.50
Overhead (65% of $316.50)	=	$205.73
		$522.23
Consultant		
Electrical Engineer (Robert C. Stern) 7 hours @ $20.00/hr		$140.00
x 1.25	=	$175.00
Subtotal		$697.23
Profit 15%		$104.58
Printing		$5.50
TOTAL		$807.31

Ying Ying Wu
Bookkeeper

I certify that the services covered by this billing under contract number B72723S, Modification Number 6, have been performed satisfactorily. Payment is recommended.

Work Area Contracting Officer's Representative
Feb 19, 1975

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

February 7, 1975

OFFICE OF
DIRECTOR OF THE MINT

Subject: Summary Report Pertaining to Bureau of the Mint Invitation for Bids, Number BM-OM-75-06, Restoration of Old Mint Exterior, 88 Fifth Street, San Francisco, California

1. The Old Mint Building, located at Fifth and Mission Streets, San Francisco, California, is being restored and reconstructed to house a Bureau of the Mint Museum and to provide office space for the Bureau's computer and for the Bureau's numismatic mail order sales operations. The restoration and reconstruction of the interior of the Old Mint Building has been completed, and the building has been occupied beneficially since April 1973.

2. The exterior stone facings of this one hundred-year-old building are badly deteriorated, due to both natural aging and man-caused phenomena, primarily the removal of the heavy cantilevered stone cornices. The stone facings are in need of repair and restoration to provide a watertight, sound structure and to render aesthetic restoration appropriate to the use of this historic building by the Bureau of the Mint.

3. In order to accomplish the needed exterior repair and restoration, the Bureau of the Mint, on December 10, 1974, issued Invitation for Bids (Construction Contract), BM-OM-75-06, Restoration of Old Mint Exterior. (Copies of this and other documents referenced herein are included in the appendix to this Summary Report.) Notice of intent to issue this Invitation for Bids (IFB) was published in the Commerce Business Daily on November 29, 1974 and in the Pacific Daily Builder on December 13, 1974. Distribution of the IFB was made to a total of 58 firms nationwide. The time for receipt of bids and the public bid opening was established in the IFB as 2:00 P.M., San Francisco time, 30 January 1975.

4. The IFB contained Special Instructions to Bidders, starting at the bottom of the first page of Standard Form 20, Invitation for Bids (Construction Contract). These special instructions stated, that in order to qualify as responsive to the IFB, the bidder must submit data with his bid, certified by a recognized independent testing laboratory, to demonstrate that the synthetic stone and/or natural stone proposed for use in the work are in compliance with listed technical criteria pertaining to absorption, modulus of rupture, compressive strength, surface flammability, color retention and linear coefficient of expansion. The listed technical criteria were based upon tests of the

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existing building facing stones. Further, the technical criteria, and the data submission requirement with respect thereto, were established so as to require the bidder to provide reasonable evidence that stone replacements and repairs of acceptable quality and in close physical compatibility with the existing building stone could be performed with the materials proposed for use. These technical criteria are a part of the envisaged construction contract (Reference Specifications Section 0440, paragraph 3.1).

5. The IFB Special Instructions to Bidder, paragraph B, required the bidder to submit information demonstrating the previous successful use of the proposed synthetic stone on actual stone restoration projects of a minimum age of three years. This requirement was included in the IFB to provide reasonable assurance that only materials of proven high quality performance characteristics would qualify for use in the work.

6. By letter of January 23, 1975, Western Waterproofing Company Inc. requested a three-week extension of the time for the bid opening, so that they could accumulate test data and proof of their ability to perform and obtain the desired results. The general tone of this letter is an admission by Western Waterproofing Inc. that they could not comply with the requirements of the IFB, nor perform the work in accordance with the plans and specifications. On January 27, 1975, the undersigned discussed this matter in detail in a conference with Mr. Courtney of Western Waterproofing and a Mr. Gene Mariani of Western Art Stone (Reference memorandum to file by Frank W. Rhea, dated 31 January 1975). During this conference, the point was made to Mr. Courtney that the IFB was issued on December 10, 1974, so that there was ample time for prospective bidders to accumulate the data required by the Special Instructions to Bidder. After review of the letter from Western and the conference discussed above, Mr. Courtney was informed by telephone on January 28, 1975 that the IFB requirements, including the time for receipt of bids and the bid opening, would not be changed.

7. Bids for the subject work were opened in the Old Mint Building, San Francisco, California, at 2:00 P.M. local time on January 30, 1975. As shown by the Abstract of Bids, included in the appendix, seven bids were received. The low bid, in the amount of $1,573,000, was submitted by Western Waterproofing Company Inc. The second low bid, $1,888,888, was received from the Charles O. Jones Company, Inc., a San Francisco, California firm. Western Waterproofing's bid is based on the use of a composite stone made of Portland cement binders and various aggregates for accomplishing cornice reconstructing and stone repairs and replacements. Four bidders (Ralph Larsen and Son, Inc.; Cortelyou and Cole, Inc.; C. O. Jones, Inc.; and DeNarde Construction Co.) proposed the use of resin formulae synthetic stone, as developed and employed by Universal Restoration Incorporated of Washington, D. C., for the stone restoration work. The Holbrook Waterproofing Company did not submit any data as to proposed materials. The bid from Lundeen-Sundt of Los Angeles, California, is based on the use of a resin formula synthetic stone developed apparently by Lundeen-Sundt.

8. On January 30, 1975, the Bureau of the Mint received a letter from Charles O. Jones Company, Inc., protesting against the bid of Western Waterproofing. A similar protest, addressed to the Comptroller General of the United States and others, was received on February 4, 1975, from the law firm of Landis, Cohen, Singman and Rauh, representing C. O. Jones. Also, Western Waterproofing sent a letter dated February 3, 1975, to the undersigned regarding the proposed work. This letter forwarded copies of Comptroller General decisions which Western Waterproofing feels are applicable to the instant case and which, in Western's view, justify award of a construction contract to them. (See appendix for copies of all three letters.)

9. Analysis of the bid received from Western Waterproofing has been made with respect to two issues, i.e., (1) the matter of responsiveness of the bid to the IFB, and (2) the matter of Western's ability to perform the work involved in accordance with the plans and specifications.

10. With respect to the matter of responsiveness, the following is extracted from Comptroller General Decision B-150373, 7 March 1963:

> "Bidder's Failure to Timely Furnish Data Bearing on Capacity To Perform Is Not Fatal. - One of the most recurrent problems in bidding concerns the oft-required condition that bidders furnish descriptive data with their bids.
>
> The question: Does failure to furnish such data prior to bid opening disqualify the bid?
>
> And the answer: (1) If the purpose of the data is to show the characteristics or construction of the product the bidder intends to supply, such data is part of the bid and failure to timely furnish it will-in general (see our NOTE below)- make the bid nonresponsive, thus requiring its rejection. See FPR 1-2. 202-5; 40 Comp. Gen. 132, 2 G.C.//484 . . . . . "
>
> "*NOTE __ Even though required data does concern the characteristics of the product and is considered part of the bid, failure to timely furnish it may nevertheless not require rejection of a bid if (1) the data is fixed in nature (i.e., obtainable by application of recognized formulae to information included in the invitation or bid), 39 Comp. Gen. 595, 2 G.C.//137; or (2) the data does not involve any choice by the bidder regarding his performance obligations, Comp. Gen. Dec. B-150488 (21 Feb.1963), 5 G.C.//134."

This extract is almost exactly parallel to this case of the proposed Mint Exterior Restoration. The purpose of the data required by IFB was to show the characteristics or construction of the product the bidder intends to supply. Western submitted some data with its bid, but this data was not in compliance with the IFB in that it was incomplete, was not certified by a recognized independent testing laboratory and was not based on tests of the specific synthetic stone proposed for use. On the contrary, the data was prepared by a cement company engaged in the business of selling cement and contained figures relating to

characteristics of a generalized cement/sand/water mortar, not a particular product proposed for use on the subject work. It is concluded from the above analysis that Western's bid was not responsive to the IFB, thus requiring its rejection.

11. With respect to Western's ability to perform the work in accordance with the plans and specifications, the following Specifications' provisions are applicable:

"SECTION 0440

EXTERIOR STONE RESTORATION, REPLACEMENT OF CORNICES AND STONE POINTING

. . . .

1.2.1 Cornice construction: It is mandatory that the new cornices be of lightweight construction and shall consist of the following:

a) Supporting framework: non-corrosive metal armature, adjustable in the field to suit existing site variations and capable of satisfying seismic requirements.

b) Lightweight skin: consisting of a non-corrosive backup material bonded to the "framework" and covered with a fire-resistant and waterproof composite (man-made) stone with a surface appearance to Government approval.

The above requirements are mandatory and shall be used in combination with other stone repair systems proposed by the bidders.

. . . .

8. ANCHORAGE:

8.1 Provide sufficient anchorage from backing material(s) to new composite or natural stone materials to withstand two times (2X) the force of gravity applied in any direction. This shall apply to replicated cornice assemblies, as well as to stone patches or replacements.

. . . ."

The bid, and supporting material, received from Western does not indicate how the cornices would be constructed. However, in the conference with the undersigned on 27 January 1975, the Western representatives stated that the cornices would be made by casting thin wall reinforced concrete shells. This type of cornice does not meet the cornice construction requirements listed in Specifications Section 0440, paragraph 3.1, quoted above. Further, this type of cornice construction was considered and rejected during the planning and design stages of this work prior to the completion of the plans and specifications. It was rejected

because of the high probability that the thin concrete shell would develop multiple cracks, allowing water to penetrate to the reinforcing mesh, with resultant corrosion of the steel to the extent that these cantilevered sections would have a relatively short life in the San Francisco earthquake-prone environment. Cornice sections made in this manner would not be of sufficient high quality for the exterior restoration of this important historical structure. Further, detailed engineering investigation indicates that it is not feasible to apply Portland cement concrete or mortar to a noncorrosive backup material, so that it will withstand two times the force of gravity, as required by Specifications Section 0440, paragraph 8, quoted above. For the reasons discussed, it is concluded that Western could not comply with the plans and specifications using their proposed materials. Therefore, Western's bid should be rejected.

12. The bid from Charles O. Jones Company, Inc. is in conformance with the IFB and all available evidence indicates that this firm could perform the work in compliance with the plans and specifications.

13. It is recommended that the bid of Western Waterproofing Company Inc. be rejected and that award of a construction contract for the work covered by the IFB be made to Charles O. Jones, Inc.

Frank W. Rhea
Facilities Project Manager
Bureau of the Mint

old Mint Restoration file

ocher Environmental Statement File

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Public Buildings Service
Washington, D.C. 20405

APR 18 1972

Mr. Robert R. Fredlund
Director, Office of Administrative Programs
The Department of the Treasury
Washington, D.C.

Dear Bob:

Enclosed for your information is one copy of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Development of the Federal Triangle as Requested by your memo dated March 27, 1972.

Sincerely,

H. D. [illegible]
Deputy Assistant Commissioner
for Operating Programs

Enclosure

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Public Buildings Service
Washington, D.C. 20405

APR 18 1972

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Director, Office of Administrative Programs
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Dear Bob:

Enclosed for your information is one copy of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Development of the Federal Triangle as Requested by your memo dated March 27, 1972.

Sincerely,

(signed) H. D. Harvell

H. D. Harvell
Deputy Assistant Commissioner
Office of Operating Programs

Enclosure

Keep Freedom in Your Future With U.S. Savings Bonds

GSA-PBS - CO-EIS-2

DEVELOPMENT OF FEDERAL TRIANGLE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Draft Environmental Impact Statement

Larry F. Roush, Assistant Commissioner for Operating Programs
Public Buildings Service
General Services Administration
18th and F Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20405

Date: FEB 28 1972

Summary - Draft Environmental Statement
Development of Federal Triangle, Washington, D.C.
General Services Administration

1. Administrative Action

2. The development of the Federal Triangle is an important part of the symbolic passage and ceremonial way between two centers of Government, the Capitol and the White House. The development of the Federal Triangle has evolved over an extensive period of time with the involvement of many individuals; planning groups, local governing bodies, transportation authorities, and the Congress. The proposed project is a major part of the Pennsylvania Avenue Plan which includes the following four elements:

(1) The Internal Revenue Service Building Extension which would be located on the southeast corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 12th Street, NW., on the site now occupied by the Old Post Office Building;

(2) The Pennsylvania Avenue Annex to the Post Office Building which would be on Pennsylvania Avenue between the existing Post Office Building and the present District Building.

(3) The Grand Plaza has been designed as a formal landscaped response to the neoclassic building complex surrounding it. The primary east-west axis would be punctuated at 14th Street by the relocated Strauss Memorial, reinforced by a sunken esplanade and waterway, and terminated in the Post Office Hemicircle by an elevated terrace and major fountain and sculpture.

(4) The parking facility would be constructed beneath a landscaped Grand Plaza and would consist of two underground parking levels for about 1,487 cars with entrance and exit ramps from 14th Street on the west and from Pennsylvania at 13th Street on the north.

3. There is considered to be only a moderate short term impact on noise and air pollution during demolition and construction, and no significant impact on water pollution. The long term cultural environment should be greatly enhanced by the development of the Federal Triangle. The proposed project will correct the visual pollution of parked cars and eliminate the heat absorbing paved parking lot in the Great Plaza and other areas, by relocating the cars underground. The removal of a major portion of the Old Post Office Building, which has a questionable historic and aesthetic value is the only significant irreversible action being taken. However, the Old Post Office Clock Tower will be retained and incorporated into the Federal Triangle Development.

4. The alternatives considered.

1. Old Post Office Building
   a. Retention of Old Post Office Building
   b. Demolish Old Post Office Building
   c. Retention of Old Post Office Building Clock Tower

2. Bus Terminal
   a. Leave the 13th Street bus terminal in the existing location by incorporating the terminal facility in the proposed building
   b. Provide an underground terminal under the Great Plaza
   c. Relocate the bus terminal elsewhere in the vicinity

3. Parking
   a. Surface parking
   b. Underground parking

4. Great Circle
   a. Develop as originally planned
   b. Eliminate the Great Circle
   c. Only partially develop the Great Circle

5. Comments have been requested from the following:

1. National Capital Planning Commission
2. Commission of Fine Arts
3. Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
4. Mayor Walter Washington
5. Honorable Walter Fauntroy - D.C. Delegate to Congress
6. Department of Housing and Urban Development
7. Department of the Interior
8. Department of Transportation
9. Environmental Protection Agency
10. American Revolution Bicentennial Commission

6. Date of submission shall be the same as shown on cover page of this Environmental Statement.

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT
FEDERAL TRIANGLE

Description of Project

The proposed project is a major part in the plan to provide modern and consolidated housing for Federal personnel in the Washington Metropolitan Area. The completion of this construction will provide much needed office space for Federal agencies that require a Central Washington location. The construction of this project including the Grand Plaza and Parking Facility, will essentially complete the Federal Triangle reflected in the recommendations of the President's Temporary Commission on Pennsylvania Avenue, envisioned by the McMillan Commission Plan of 1901, the plan of the Mellon Board (1928-1938) all of which are in the spirit of the L'Enfant Plan of 1791. Architects for this project are Vincent G. Kling and Partners and Leo A. Daly Company (joint venture) of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The prospectus for this project was approved by the United States Senate on September 20, 1966, and the United States House of Representatives on October 6, 1966. The location of the Federal Triangle can be found in Appendix A. The proposed plan of the Federal Triangle Development can be found in Appendix B.

The four elements comprising the total project are described below.

The Internal Revenue Service Building Extension would be located on the southeast corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 12th Street, NW., on the site now occupied by the Old Post Office Building. The Old Post Office Building will be demolished but its clock tower will be preserved as part of the facade of the extension which will serve as a visitor center and observation tower. The building extension is designed in a neoclassic architectural style to complete the 12th Street Circle and to match the Pennsylvania Avenue facade of the Federal Triangle. The extension would contain 371,671 square feet of assignable space for 2,000 employees in seven floors, a basement and an attic.

The Pennsylvania Avenue Annex to the Post Office Building would be on Pennsylvania Avenue between the existing Post Office Building and the present District Building. It will consist of 397,374 square feet of assignable space providing a basement, with 150 parking spaces, seven floors and attic for 1,498 employees. The building is designed in a neoclassic architectural style and will be faced in limestone to match the existing buildings in the Federal Triangle. The building will feature a formal arcade entrance from Pennsylvania Avenue, a seven-story high-skylight lobby, and a cafeteria facing onto the Grand Plaza. The Old Coast Guard Building formerly located on this site was demolished in September 1970.

The parking facility would be constructed beneath a landscaped Grand Plaza and would consist of two underground parking levels for about 1,487 cars with entrance and exit ramps from 14th Street on the west and from Pennsylvania Avenue at 13th Street on the north. An additional ramp would be provided

behind the District Building to serve the 150 car garage under the Pennsylvania Avenue Annex and its loading area. The Grand Plaza area is currently used for surface parking for over 1,900 cars.

The Grand Plaza has been designed as a formal landscaped response to the neoclassic building complex surrounding it. The primary east-west axis would be punctuated at 14th Street by the relocated Strauss Memorial, reinforced by a sunken esplanade and waterway, and terminated in the Post Office Hemicircle by an elevated terrace and major fountain and sculpture. The esplanade unifies the plaza and provides along its length arcaded walkways which link the Departments of Labor, Interstate Commerce Commission, Commerce and Postal Service with underground tunnels to the concourse, the two level parking garage under the concourse level and proposed 12th Street METRO station.

The development of the Federal Triangle is an important part of the symbolic passage and ceremonial way between two centers of Government, the Capitol and the White House and, therefore, no alternative solution is feasible. However, some individual citizens and organized groups of citizens have expressed concern about some components of the development. Alternate solutions to retain the Old Post Office Building, the development of the Great Circle, elimination of underground parking and the retention or relocation of bus terminals have been considered.

Environmental Impact

After careful evaluation, it has been determined that the proposed action will improve availability of public services, accomplish approved land use and improve cultural and aesthetic values. There is considered to be only a moderate short term impact on noise and air pollution and no significant impact on water pollution. The long term cultural environment should be greatly enhanced by this Federal action.

Heat will be obtained by piped steam from remote existing heating plants and no combustion will occur in the Federal Triangle. Sewage will be disposed of through the District of Columbia sewage treatment system. Automotive emissions in parking area will be carefully dispersed by exhaust fans. The proposed new facility will replace obsolete facilities and there will be no significant increase in utility usage.

The development of the proposed project will correct the visual pollution of parked cars and eliminate the heat absorbing paved parking lot in the Great Plaza and other areas, by relocating the cars underground. The surface treatment in the proposed project will consist of paved walkways, fountain and pool areas and extensive use of oxygen generating, carbon dioxide consuming plant materials. The proposed ramps serving the parking facility will provide easy ingress--egress with an obvious reduction to current traffic congestion in the streets. Construction will be phased so there will be no interruption in traffic flow on 14th Street.

Unavoidable Adverse Impact

The normal controls during demolition and construction will keep the short term noise and air pollutants to an absolute minimum and will comply with local regulations and guidelines.

The only significant irreversible action that is developed is the removal of the Old Post Office Building which has a controversial historical and aesthetic value. Although the elimination of the bus terminal is irreversible at the exact location, the choice of an alternate location in the immediate vicinity appears imminent.

Project Milestones

The development of the Federal Triangle has evolved over an extensive period of time and with the involvement of many individuals, planning groups, governing bodies, including the Congress and transportation authorities. The basic concept was established by the Mellon Board in the Mid 1930's. Although the final plans developed are in general agreement with the original concepts, many parts have been modified to accommodate alternate solutions of problem areas. Changes have been accomplished in cooperation with and approval of recognized authoritative groups.

Significant milestones in the history and development of the Federal Triangle are as follows:

1. Period between 1890-1899 - Post Office Construction - The building was designed by Supervising Architect of the Treasury, W. J. Edbrooke. It followed the currently fashionable Romanesque style.

2. 1901 McMillan Commission Plan - This plan proposed the entire "Triangle Area" as the site for District of Columbia functions. Federal buildings were centered on the Mall. The Old Post Office was to remain.

3. 1917-1926 Public Buildings Commission - In 1917, the Public Buildings Commission recommended construction of both Federal and District buildings in the Triangle Area, and Federal acquisition of the remainder of the Triangle site for that purpose was authorized in the Public Buildings Act of 1926.

4. 1928-1939 The Mellon Board - The Board proposed a complex of Federal buildings grouped around a great circle at 12th Street and the Grand Plaza. The Old Post Office, District Building, and Coast Guard Building were to be demolished.

5. 1964-The Pennsylvania Avenue Plan - This plan recommended completion of the Grand Plaza and the Great Circle. The Old Post Office Tower was to be retained. Pennsylvania Avenue was designated a National Historic Site on September 30, 1965. The designated portion includes the Federal Triangle and parts of the downtown Washington commercial district.

6. 1967-National Capital Planning Commission Approval of Triangle Concepts - Four projects for completion of the Triangle envisioned by the Warnecke Study were approved. The clock tower was to be retained as a free-standing landmark.

7. November 1969-Commission of Fine Arts - Preliminary sketches by Architect-Engineer (Kling) were reviewed. Fine Arts recommended removal of both Old Post Office and its tower.

8. December 1969-Joint Committee on Landmarks - Reviewed Federal Triangle plans and recommended completion of the Great Circle by demolition of the Old Post Office and supported retention of the clock tower and its incorporation in the IRS building extension.

9. January 1970-Commission on Fine Arts - Votes unanimously against the retention of any part of the Old Post Office.

10. January 1970-GSA Approves Concepts - General approval but issue of the tower is unresolved.

11. February 1970-Advisory Council on Historic Preservation - The Council was advised by the technical staff of the National Park Service that the Federal Triangle should be completed as planned but the Post Office Tower should be retained. Comment was deferred pending further development of plans. See Appendixes C and D.

12. February 1970-Commission of Fine Arts - Approves concepts including retention of the Tower.

13. March 1970-National Capital Planning Commission - Approved concepts, including retention of the Tower.

14. March 1970-GSA News Release - Indicates the tower will be retained and included in the IRS Building Extension.

15. October 1970-Commission of Fine Arts - Approval of detailed site and building plans for the Federal Triangle.

16. November 1970-National Capital Planning Commission - NCPC gave approval of detailed site and building plans.

17. December 1970-GSA Approves Tentatives - GSA authorizes Architect-Engineer to proceed with working drawings, which were subsequently completed November 24, 1971.

18. January 30, 1971-Proposal to Save the Old Post Office - Publication of sketches of architect Arthur Cotton Moore in the Washington Post. Article by Wolf Von Eckardt explains the proposal to reuse the Old Post Office for commercial, office or hotel space.

19. April 21, 1971 - Hearings before the Subcommittee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the Committee on Public Works, United States Senate, 92nd Congress.

The purpose of the hearing was to review the proposed demolition of the Old Post Office Building and other landmark buildings. A copy of the news media, radio-TV release dated April 1, 1971, are included in Appendix E.

a. The Commissioner of Public Buildings Service, Arthur F. Sampson, represented the Honorable Robert L. Kunzig, Administrator of General Services Administration, before the hearing. Mr. Sampson outlined GSA's position favoring preservation of buildings having historical significance. At this point it should be noted that legislation would have to be enacted that would permit the donation of historical properties for commercial development. Mr. Sampson further indicated that GSA's planning for the Federal Triangle has also been developed with the Pennsylvania Avenue Plan as the background and has depended on the approval and advice of those outside GSA. The prospectus for the Federal Triangle was approved by Congress in 1969, including the demolition of the Old Post Office. In conclusion, Mr. Sampson indicated he wanted to make it clear that GSA stands ready to consider any practical proposal that will benefit the overall good of the Nation's Capital. A copy of his statement is included in Appendix F.

b. Mr. Charles Conrad, Executive Director, National Capital Planning Commission generally supported the position of GSA. In summary, the National Capital Planning Commission, after extensive investigation of the landmark issues, concluded that the completion of this part of the Federal Triangle, as originally designed, was of greater architectural and historical value than the retention of the entire Old Post Office.

c. Witnesses which generally opposed the demolition of the Old Post Office included:

(1) James Biddle, President, The National Trust for Historic Preservation.

(2) Ralph D. Fertig, Executive Director, Metropolitan Washington Planning and Housing Association.

(3) Honorable Vance Hartke, U.S. Senator from the State of Indiana.

(4) John W. Hill, Dean, School of Architecture, University of Maryland.

(5) Dr. Richard Howland, Special Assistant to the Secretary, Smithsonian Institution.

(6) Arthur Cotton Moore, AIA, Washington, D.C. Council, District of Columbia.

(7) Reverend Jerry A. Moore, Jr., Member, City Council, District of Columbia.

(8) John Wibenson, Associate Professor, School of Architecture, University of Maryland.

(9) David Yerkes, Washington Chapter, American Institute of Architecture.

20. May 5-6, 1971, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation - The following resolution is contained in a letter from the Advisory Council on Historical Preservation to the Honorable Robert L. Kunzig, Administrator, General Services Administration dated June 10, 1971, included under Appendix G. Dr. Richard Howland moved that the Old Post Office at 12th and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C., be retained; that the General Services Administration be receptive to plans for its preservation, noting that the Council was in sympathy with the position of General Services Administration in asserting the adequacy of previous approvals and in desiring more developed plans that would better illustrate the feasibility of the proposal; and that the council supported the goal of the General Services Administration to complete the Federal Triangle in time for the American Revolution Bicentennial Celebration in 1976.

Exploration of Alternatives

The retention of the Old Post Office building has been encouraged by many citizens and citizens groups because they feel the structure has historical or aesthetic value. This opinion has not been supported by the recognized authoritative approval bodies. Keeping the building as is and renovating for office use would eliminate the current fire safety deficiencies and would modernize the space but would provide only 215,000 square feet of usable space. This is far less than the full potential of the land parcel as the extension of IRS would not be possible. The retention would also make it impossible to complete the Great Circle.

However, the Commissioner of Public Buildings Service, has publicly stated GSA would consider alternatives if a suitable development plan, which would include adequate financing, could be proposed. Also, dependent would be the passage of legislation which would permit GSA to transfer the property to a private organization or developer for the sole purpose of retention as a historical facility. To date, some sketchy uses have been suggested, and financing has been implied, but no firm commitments have been made. The General Services Administration feels committed to the well developed plan

for Pennsylvania Avenue and the desire to implement this plan to have the work in the Federal Triangle completed for the Bicentennial. If a workable alternative is developed prior to demolition, we are willing to revise our plans. The anticipated demolition is now scheduled for late 1972.

The ultimate development of the Great Circle envisioned in the early plans will complete a total urban design compatable with the overall design of the Federal Triangle. The center portion envisioned, consists of a vertical feature with special paved surfaces. The final designs have not been fully resolved. The full development of the Great Circle is possible with the current development plan, but the completion of these features is not a part of this project.

The President's Temporary Commission on Pennsylvania Avenue recommended the retention of Great Plaza parking by putting it underground. In order to develop the Great Plaza, the General Services Administration adopted the Commission's recommendations. The underground parking facility was designed to provide 1,487 parking spaces to replace existing surface parking for over 1,900 cars. This will provide a parking ratio of one space for every 12 employees. The National Capital Planning Commission approved maximum ratio for parking provided by GSA for employees in the downtown area of Washington, D.C. is one space for every seven employees. The existing government-wide ratio in the downtown area is one space for every 7.5 employees. In addition to private vehicle parking, the Federal Triangle will be linked with the public subway system with a station beneath the 12th Street Circle. Considerable coordination with Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority was required involving extra work and money to make station and underground connections possible.

It will be necessary to move the bus terminal in order for the completion of the Federal Triangle project to be accomplished in an orderly manner and to provide much needed additional office space. The Pennsylvania Avenue Annex Building is proposed to extend from the existing Ben Franklin Post Office Building to 13 1/2 Street. This facility will replace the Coast Guard Building (demolished in September 1970) and the 13th Street bus terminal. The following alternatives for a bus terminal were considered:

1. Leave the 13th Street bus terminal in the existing location by incorporating the terminal facility in the proposed building.

2. Provide an underground terminal under the Great Plaza with access at the same point where 13th Street now exists.

3. Relocate the bus terminal elsewhere in the vicinity.

area now used as a bus terminal is Federal property. The private bus any was permitted temporary use of the area in July 1942 until a anent terminal could be developed. Continued use of the area as a inal would completely separate the first two floors of the proposed lding into two sections, disrupting office circulation and eliminating roximately 5,000 square feet of office space.

luding the terminal in the underground parking structure would require ess through the Pennsylvania Avenue Annex building; eliminate 400 parking ces; destroy any possible effort to include the underground pedestrian course now planned; completely destroy the Pennsylvania Avenue facade of e building; increase construction costs which would adversely penalize the oject and require an increase in ramp slopes beyond the maximum permissible mits.

e three alternatives were carefully studied by an ad hoc committee appointed the National Capital Planning Commission, comprised of representatives of SA-PBS, the National Capital Planning Commission Staff, District of Columbia epartment of Highways and Traffic (DCH&T), Washington Metropolitan Area ransit Commission (WMATC) and the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit uthority (WMATA). The ad hoc committee has identified a site in close roximity to the existing 13th Street terminal. After extensive investigation, he committee recommended relocation of the 13th Street terminal in the vicinity, but outside the proposed Federal Triangle development.

Long Term Evaluation

The long term development of the Federal Triangle could be impaired if any significant new planning or redesign is required. It should be obvious from a review of the calendar of events listed in Project Milestones of the time required for planning, coordination and approval that any appreciable delay to further investigate unresolved conflicts would only work to the detriment of the long term development of the Federal Triangle.

The Federal Triangle planning has been developed over the decades for the long range enhancement of the environment. It is desired to complete the Federal Triangle with its symbolic qualities for the Bicentennial.

Irreversible and Irretrievable Commitment of Resources

The irreversible commitment of the resources is the inability to rebuild or reconstruct the Old Post Office Building after demolition. If the Old Post Office Building was to be retained for some indefinite period of time and then decided to be demolished, the immediate plan to develop the Federal Triangle in its proposed completed form will be lost.

Cost Evaluation

The current estimated maximum cost of projects are as follows:

(a) Pennsylvania Avenue and Grand Plaza Parking Facility

1. Design, management and inspection.....$ 4,670,600
2. Construction (As of September 1972)..... 83,636,000

Total estimated maximum cost.....$88,306,600

(b) Internal Revenue Building Extension

1. Design, management and inspection.....$ 4,258,000
2. Construction (As of September 1972)..... 42,492,000

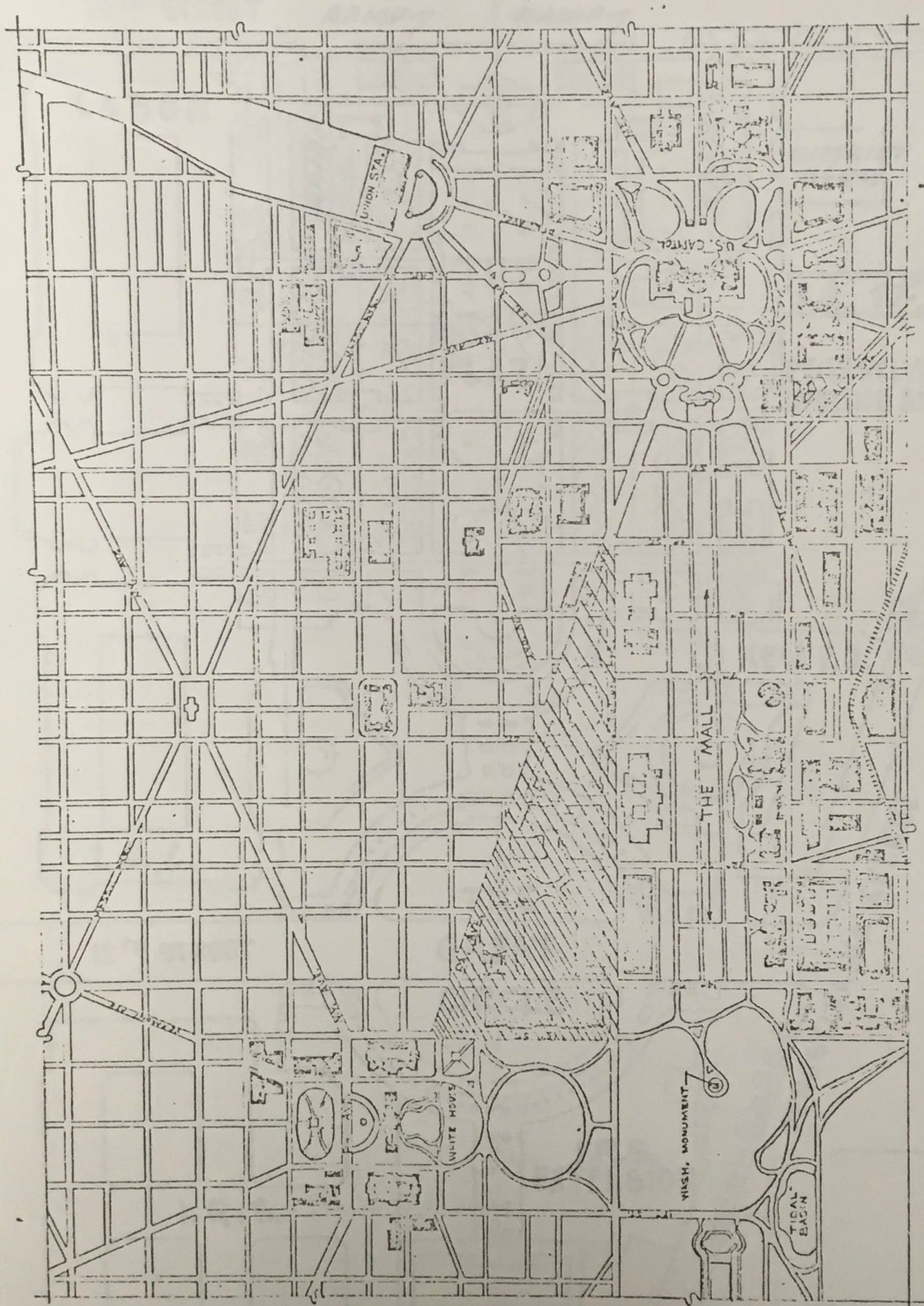
Total estimated maximum cost.....$46,750,000

Housing costs for agencies to be housed in the proposed extensions:

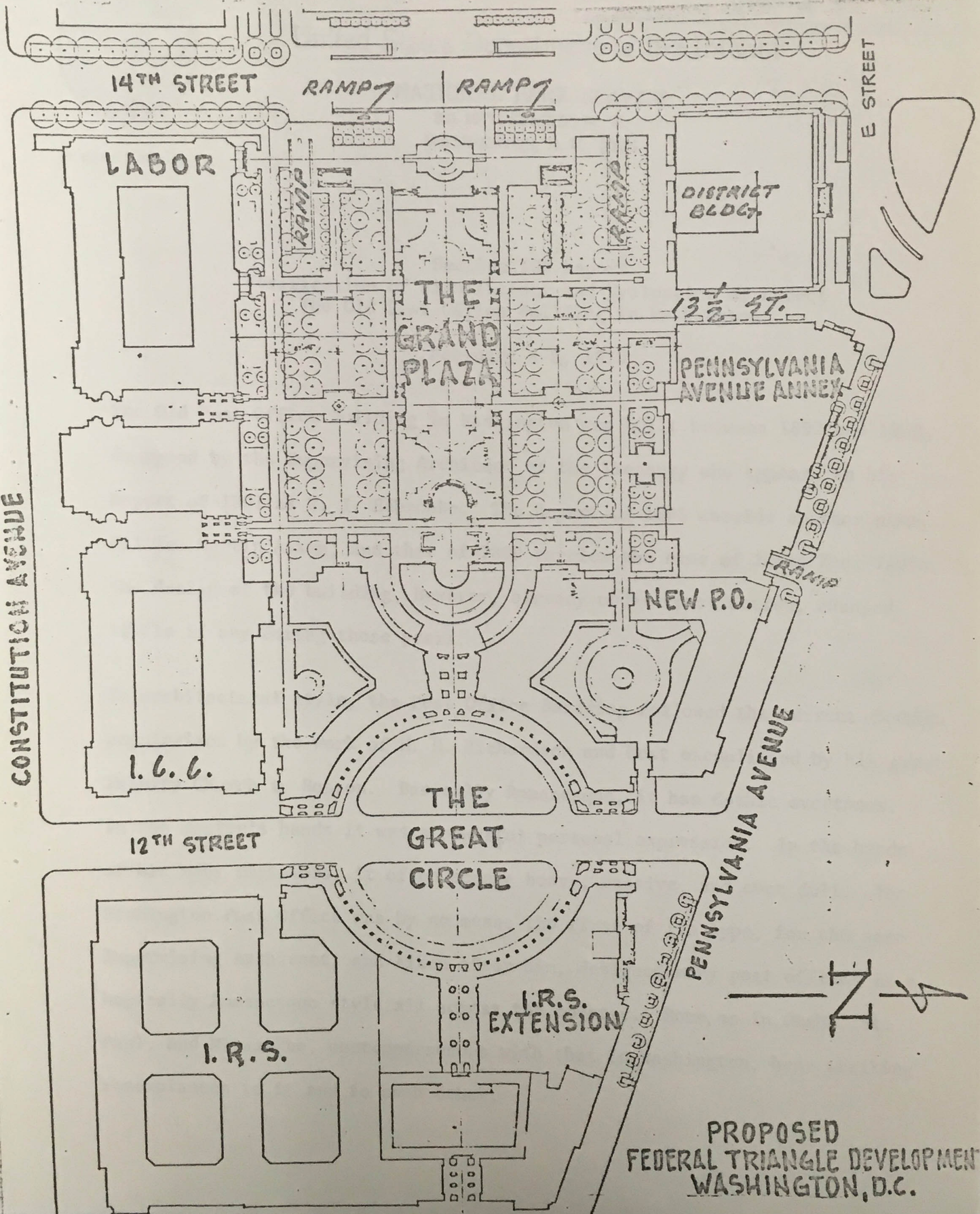
	Pennsylvania Avenue Annex		IRS Building Extension	
	Area Sq. Ft.	Annual Cost	Area Sq. Ft.	Annual Cost
Leased Space:				
Rent and Other Costs.....	287,253	$1,089,878	169,530	$751,185

A decision to demolish or to retain the Old Post Office Building is not based on a cost analysis. However, preliminary costs for renovation of the building of $16 million dollars indicates a significant amount required for retention. This cost was developed from an average gross area square foot cost incurred in similar modernization of old buildings. Renovation to special purpose use such as hotel, will increase the above figure by an estimated $2 million dollars.

The costs related to net usable office space are greater for a new structure than for remodeling the Old Post Office Building. The difference is minimized when such tangible and intangible benefits as flexibility, space utilization, annual operating costs and centralization of agency facilities are considered.



LOCATION PLAN FEDERAL TRIANGLE
NO SCALE



PROPOSED
FEDERAL TRIANGLE DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C.

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
801 19TH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006

IN REPLY REFER TO:

Section 106 Report
Verification of Significance and Evaluation of Effect
The Old Post Office Building in Washington

February 4-5, 1970

The Old Post Office Building in Washington was built between 1892 and 1899, designed by the Supervising Architect of the Treasury who appears in his Report of 1891 as W. J. Edbrooke. The Report of 1895 carries another name, William Martin Aiken, and that of 1899 carries the name of James Knox Taylor. The design of the building, however, already under construction, changed little if any during those years.

In architectural style, the Post Office Building followed the current fashion popularized by the work of H. H. Richardson and best exemplified by his great Trinity Church in Boston. Basically Romanesque, it has Gothic overtones. In the master's hands it was a powerful personal expression. In the hands of his many imitators, it often became heavy, massive, and even dull. The Washington Post Office was by no means the first of its type, for the same Supervising Architect, and Aiken after him, designed many post offices in a basically Romanesque style all across the country. Some, as in Omaha, St. Paul, and Milwaukee, contemporaneous with that in Washington, bear striking resemblances to it and to each other.

For a brief period, this so-called Richardson Romanesque style was popular, and it produced a few handsome buildings. The Old Post Office Building has a great deal of beautiful Romanesque type ornament, particularly surrounding the double-arched main entrance and concentrated on the tower. The interior corridors are lined with marble wainscotting, now dingy with the dirt of age. The elevators are of the old "open cage" type, rising through the open stair well on each side of the building. It is curious, but the original plans of the building show no elevators -- only the open stair well. The elevator was already well developed by 1891 and in use in many buildings. It is hard to believe that a major government building would be built, nine stories high, without at least one.

But the hand of fate was already turning the page. The Report of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury for 1891 also shows Edbrooke's design for the U. S. Government Building at the World's Columbian Exposition which was to be opened in Chicago in 1893. As you know, the group of eastern architects chosen to direct the overall design of the Fair had decreed classic design throughout, the only exception made being for the great Transportation Building designed by Louis Henri Sullivan, who would bow to no classicism. Edbrooke's design is in the rather fantastic manner of the French Renaissance of the Beaux Arts School in Paris. The Report of 1892 shows Italian Renaissance designs by Edbrooke for Post Offices in Columbus, Georgia, and Kansas City. So unhappily, the Washington Post Office was considered out of date even before it was finished.

It is a massive structure faced with gray granite quarried at Vinalhaven, Maine, 200 feet wide on Pennsylvania Avenue and 305 feet long of the 12th Street side. It appears to have eight stories, but there is a ninth full floor in the attic. It rises 135 feet to the flat portion of the roof. Above the seventh floor, the cornice line breaks out into steep roofs, dormers, and spires. In the center of the Pennsylvania Avenue front rises the great tower, 315 feet high. Its walls are of solid masonry over five feet thick, and it is apparently a solid masonry wall-bearing structure. In 1899, it was the tallest structure in Washington, other than the dome of the Capitol and the Washington Monument. As a matter of fact, the plans indicate that the exterior walls of the building itself are also self-supporting, not supported by steel girders at each floor, as was already customary for tall buildings. The steel columns imbedded in them seem only to support the interior steel floor beams.

The greatest feature of the building is its interior court -- or cortile, as it was so proudly called. The PBA Employees' Bulletin in March 1941 called it "the greatest enclosed court of any building in the world," a statement apparently borrowed from the "Book of Washington," published in 1927 by the Washington Board of Trade. One wonders if the author of that statement had ever seen the interior court in the Old Pension Building here in Washington, which is more than a hundred feet longer! However, it is indeed a remarkably fine, large, high space 99 feet by 184 feet, by 157 feet to the cornice line, plus the open trusses above. From 1899 to 1934 an enormous

American flag was displayed there every day of the year but Flag Day. On that day it was taken down, and the cortile decorated with many American flags and the flags of all the states. The flag was 70 feet, four inches long, and 37 feet wide: said to be the largest properly-proportioned American flag in existence -- and well it could be. It was suspended flat from the trusses and hung down nearly seven stories.

Apparently, even before the building was completed, it was discovered that it did not furnish enough floor space for the needs of the Post Office Department, for the first floor of the cortile was roofed over with a steel and glass roof so the floor space could be properly heated and used. That this was intended before completion is indicated by dotted lines on the original working drawings, although it was not a part of the original contract for construction. It is unfortunate, for it makes it impossible to walk out into this great interior space, although it can be viewed from the eight floors of open galleries which surround it.

The building was erected for the occupancy of the Post Office Department and the Washington City Post Office. When the new City Post Office Building next to Union Station was completed in 1914, the local Post Office moved there, and the old building continued to serve the Department until 1934, when it moved into its present quarters across 12th Street. Since then the old building has been occupied by several government agencies -- Departments of Agriculture, Defense, Interior, and Justice, the General Accounting Office,

the Interstate Commerce Commission, the U.S. Information Agency, and the District Government. The roofed-over ground floor of the cortile today serves as motion picture and TV studios for the USIA.

Comments on the Old Post Office Building have been unfavorable for many years. In fact, three years after it was occupied, the McMillan Commission in 1902 referred in passing to the Post Office Department as being "most unworthily and inadequately housed in rooms over the local post office." And even earlier, in a set of papers related to the improvement of the City of Washington, in 1900, Cass Gilbert, who a decade later was to become the architect for the proposed completion of the buildings surrounding Lafayette Square, said, "The Washington Post Office exemplifies what should be avoided, irrespective of its bad design," referring specifically to the building's undue height and excessive prominence. In 1917, another less than enthusiastic comment came from Charles Moore, Chairman of the Commission on Fine Arts, in a letter to Senator Thomas S. Martin, Chairman of the Public Buildings Commission, "It was designed at a time when American architecture was in a transition state, before the necessity for an adequate amount of light and air was sufficiently recognized even by Government builders. The style . . . had its brief day of novelty and popularity; then it retired because of its failure to fulfill modern requirements. The Government if fortunate in having but one such example among its public buildings."

I am not trying to load the dice against this rugged old granite pile. But I have come across no favorable comments on the building until the period after World War II. The wave of classicism which swept the country, and engulfed Washington, was so powerful that this one isolated building, the first Government structure on Pennsylvania Avenue, soon found itself surrounded by newer structures which spoke an entirely different language. The McMillan Commission started it with the Plan of 1902, which contemplated restoring the center of the city to L'Enfant's original conception. But it made little progress until the 1920's when Andrew Mellon, as Secretary of the Treasury, took up the Commission's proposal for the Federal Triangle, that area enclosed by Pennsylvania Avenue, 15th Street, and Constitution Avenue, involving a truly monumental complex of Government office buildings -- all, of course, in the classic Renaissance style, or the Beaux Arts style, as it is popularly called today. The triangle was about 85% completed before hard times brought a halt. Patrick Moynihan, writing in the AIA Journal for January 1963 (of which I modestly admit I was the editor), said, "The result is a shambles, although in truth Washingtonians are not much troubled. On 12th Street a magnificent bisected, arcaded circle sweeps along the facade of the Post Office Building (he is referring to the New Post Office Building of 1934), crosses to the Internal Revenue Building, goes on splendidly for another 50 degrees and ends abruptly at the back door of the Old Post Office, a monster Gothic derelict abandoned at midpoint on the most important avenue of the nation."

The possibility of demolition of the Old Post Office Building has existed ever since Secretary Mellon's proposal for building the Federal Triangle during the 1920's. The Annual Report of the Public Buildings Commission for the calendar year of 1932 says, "No authorization has as yet been made for the ultimate demolition of the old building. It appeared in the hearings on the Treasury Department appropriation bill, 1934, that the Congress would not be disposed to authorize the demolition of the old structure for many years to come, even though it was stated that the building was very wasteful as to space, perhaps one of the most uneconomical buildings used by the Government in the entire country, comparing the amount of total cubic space in ratio to the net square feet of space produced."

In its latest evaluation report for the Old Post Office, based on conditions current in 1962, the Office of Buildings Management, Public Buildings Service, described the building as obsolete and recommended the limitation of improvements to those required for seven to ten years occupancy. The report warned that an extension of the life expectancy to an indefinite period would require complete and very expensive modernization.

The pendulum of taste and popular fancy swings inevitably. During the past 25 years the buildings of the Victorian and Edwardian eras have joined those of the 18th and early 19th centuries in popular esteem and affection. Call it mere mostalgia, call it a long-overdue appreciation, call it what you will. It exists. There seems to be a two or three generation gap, or time

lag, before the buildings of the recent past receive their due recognition. The work of one or two generations ago is merely "old fashioned and inefficient." The buildings of the '70's, '80's, and '90's, from the jigsaw decorated houses and the red brick and white-trimmed Victorian courthouses across the country, to monuments like Trinity Church and Philadelphia's City Hall, are now beloved, treasured, and admired.

Some saw their value long before most other people. In 1949, William W. Wurster, then Dean of the Department of Architecture at M.I.T., and new Chairman of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, recently recipient of the Gold Medal of the American Institute of Architects last June, said in a letter to the author of the book, "Historic Washington," "In addition to the normal functions associated with the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, I am most eager that we retain the flavor of Washington. I realize much, much has been lost but let us join forces to see what can be done to save the rest. For instance, I would like Lafayette Square left as it is. Let us keep the Cosmos Club, and the buildings on the west corner near the Blair House, as well as St. John's and the Decatur House. Let us keep the old Corcoran Building, etc. Even though General Grant violently disagrees, I want to keep the Old Post Office. (General Ulysses S. Grant III was Wurster's predecessor as N.C.P.P.C. Chairman. He had called the building an 'architectural incongruity.') I am against flattening anything to suit today's taste. I regret that the Senate Chamber is being brought to a beautiful, pallid state. I hope the building west of the White House is never remodelled with the removal of the columns etc., to render it an eunuch of buildings."

For many years the proponents of the McMillan Plan for the development of the Mall urged the demolition of the old Smithsonian Institution building as an intrusion on the Mall and a discordant note in the smooth classic symmetry they were promoting. That romantic old Renwick design is now one of Washington's treasures. Cass Gilbert's pompous scheme for surrounding Lafayette Square with Roman Federal architecture fortunately got no further than the Treasury Annex. It wasn't sentiment that stopped it, it was lack of funds. But when the development of Lafayette Square came up again in the late 1950's, proposing slick modern Federal buildings à la Constitution Avenue, President Kennedy put a stop to it, and the existing old buildings were restored on their exteriors and put to modern uses in their interiors.

For years the old Corcoran Gallery, later the Court of Claims, at 17th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, was threatened by grander Government buildings. But it survived the threats, and has been carefully and lovingly restored for the Smithsonian Institution, to be opened next year as the Renwick Gallery. Across the street, the old State, War and Navy Building was also threatened during several administrations. That so-called ugly old granite pile occupied land urgently needed for additional White House offices. The "ugly old pile" is still there, cleaned and sand-blasted on the exterior, and beautifully restored and modernized on the interior, retaining all its most handsome architectural features. It is now, proudly, "The Executive Office Building." The same type of restoration is now proposed for the Robert Mills Treasury Building. Perhaps we <u>are</u> learning.

Now it is proposed to complete the Federal Triangle -- and it definitely should be completed, one way or another. It is quite obvious that the ultimate demolition of the Old Post Office Building was envisaged when the Internal Revenue Service Building was first planned in 1928 and again when it was extended in 1934. The two wings of the IRS Building, adjacent to the Post Office stop abruptly, as though in the middle of a word; occasional stones were left out to facilitate future bonding into the final unit, with common brick end-walls exposed. The circular plaza straddling 12th Street was left incomplete, secure in the knowledge that it would be completed. Frankly, it can never be completed as long as the Old Post Office Building stands; nor can any easy architectural solution be seen to utilize the forms already built, while retaining the Post Office. The designers of the Federal Triangle have backed the Old Post Office into a corner; there is no escape -- unless the newer buildings were to be extensively remodelled in order to terminate them properly, but that would probably always look like an unsatisfactory compromise.

It is not my function to advice the Council. But in order to fulfill properly my assignment to present the Old Post Office Building to you, I have made extensive inquiries during the last few days to find out what the opinions and attitudes are of people and organizations which may have some influence upon what is ultimately done about this problem. I must say quite frankly that I have found few who want the Old Post Office to be saved in its entirety and restored on the interior -- although all would regret the loss of the

cortile. However, I have found almost universal sentiment in favor of retaining the tower. The tower is, of course, built right into the building, yet it seems structurally independent. With the building removed, the scarred faces of the tower could be rebuilt and faced with matching granite -- there would be plenty from the old building itself.

I should state here that most of the information which I am about to give you I have received at second hand -- not from the principals concerned, but from their staff or associates. Call it hearsay if you will; I believe it is reliable.

The strongest opposition to retaining anything whatsoever of the Old Post Office Building comes from the Commission on Fine Arts, which serves in an advisory capacity regarding the design of both Federal and private buildings within the monumental heart of the city. On January 21 the Commission voted unanimously against retaining any part of the old building. On the other hand, the President's Temporary Commission on Pennsylvania Avenue, which is responsible for the grand design for the avenue, favors keeping the tower, and their plans have always included it. Nathaniel Owings, distinguished architect and Chairman and guiding spirit of the Commission, personally favors retaining it. Vincent Kling of Philadelphia, one of our best contemporary architects, and the architect for the completion of the Triangle also personally favors keeping the tower, if it can be made economically feasible. Three of the four sets of sketches which he submitted to the Fine

Arts Commission and the National Capital Planning Commission indicate three different ways it could be done. We have those sketches here today.

The National Capital Planning Commission, which has more solid authority in such matters than any other group, formally approved in 1967 the concept of retaining the Post Office tower as a "free-standing landmark." The staff report of the Commission today unanimously recommends preserving it, stating that it should be engaged into the new building and developed as an inviting entrance for visitors to the Internal Revenue Service. John Carl Warnecke, the architect for the final development of Lafayette Square, who was engaged to make a study and report on the Federal Triangle in 1966, not only recommended retaining the tower, but urged that since the Washington Monument is so terrifically overcrowded with visitors during the tourist season, the Post Office tower have an elevator installed and the large openings at the top be enclosed in glass, thus making a perhaps better observation point than the Monument itself.

I had a conversation with Nicholas Satterlee, a member of the Advisory Committee on Landmarks to both the Planning Commission and the Fine Arts Commission. He said the Committee voted just a couple of months ago to recommend to both Commissions that the building go but the tower stay. The Committee feels strongly that any purely architectural objections that the tower does not "harmonize" with the classic style of the proposed adjoining buildings are more than outweighed by its significance as a treasured landmark. It adds warmth and vitality to what will well otherwise be a cold

and rather monotonous composition, stretching in rather dull classic symmetry 3300 feet from 6th Street to 15th Street. The slightly incongruous vertical emphasis of the tower will serve to relieve a monotony which we already deplore on the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue. It will enliven the fabric of the city.

The Committee feels too that it is a relatively simple matter to design the new buildings so that the tower will set well forward of their facade, although still engaged into the building, and that its surface can be finished and a handsome Romanesque entrance created with elements removed from the old building.

The tower of the Old Post Office, whether it is attached to the old building or not, is indeed one of the most powerful visual landmarks in downtown Washington. It dominates the skyline from many viewpoints more than either the Capitol or the Washington Monument. Some say that is the reason it should go. Others say that is just the kind of visual emphasis the city needs. Coming into National Airport, the Post Office tower is apt to be the first landmark one identifies. From up on the heights above the Fall Line, above Florida Avenue, the tower dominates. It is the feature which stands out in the long vista eastward down Pennsylvania Avenue from Washington Circle. It is such symbols that give a city its identity. Its presence does not impair the impact of the Capitol Dome and the Monument, connected by the long sweep of the Mall; it is, to me at least, a thing apart from them.

Perhaps, too, it can be treasured as a picturesque reminder of the long years of struggle to do something with Pennsylvania Avenue. As we struggle to save relics of our more ancient past for today, we must not too recklessly destroy evidences of our recent past; we must save the best of them for future generations. Washington belongs to the nation, but it does not belong solely to the tourists, to whom the Post Office tower might mean nothing. It belongs also to the million who live and work here, and to the countless thousands who travel in and out of the city constantly in their daily business. To these people, as to me, the tower is a treasured landmark.

This decision must be made on the broadest possible basis, with the whole city in mind. Let me close with the following quotation from Lewis Mumford, writing in the AIA Journal in January 1924:

". . . the ponderous masonry of Richardson was regarded by the Gilded Age as a National Style, rather than the accidental development of a single personality . . . . The only expression that really matters in architecture is that which contributes in a positive way to the good life; that is why there is so much beauty in an old New England Village, and so little beauty to the square mile in our modern metropolises. A building stands or falls, even as a work of art, by the city that surrounds it. When intelligent city planning restores our sense of the human scale, and the design of each particular building is made commensurate with the purpose and function of the city as a whole, the intention of our modern style will perhaps be realized."

ADVISORY COUNCIL
ON
HISTORIC PRESERVATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Washington, D. C.

February 4-5, 1970

THE COUNCIL *is charged by the Act of October 15, 1966, with advising the President and Congress in the field of Historic Preservation, recommending measures to coordinate governmental with private activities, advising on the dissemination of information, encouraging public interest and participation, recommending the conduct of special studies, advising in the preparation of legislation, and encouraging specialized training and education. The Council also has the responsibility to comment on Federal or Federally-assisted undertakings that have an effect on cultural property listed in the National Register.*

ON
HISTORIC PRESERVATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

AGENDA

February 4-5, 1970
Federal Building #7
17th and H Streets, NW
Washington, D. C.

10 am

Call to order
Chairman's welcome
Swearing-in ceremony
Introductions and remarks
Order of business
Consideration of August 6-7, 1969, meeting minutes

I. Progress Reports

A. Legislative

B. Studies

1. surplus property disposition
2. historic military property maintenance
3. historic properties and the environment

C. Annual report

II. Section 106 Reports

A. Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site - The General Services Administration has requested Council comments upon the project to design principal remaining elements required for completion of the Federal Triangle, a project which contemplates erection of new structures and the demolition of existing structures (the old post office building and the Coast Guard building) within the Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site, a National Register property.

Luncheon recess - Reconvene at 2 pm

B. Union Station - The National Park Service has requested Council comments upon plans for the establishment of the National Visitor Center by rehabilitation of Union Station, a National Register property.

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C. Sterling Opera House - The Department of Housing and Urban Development has requested comments upon the Center Urban Renewal Project (No. R-85) which necessitates demolition of the Sterling Opera House, a National Register property.

Recess until 9:30 am, February 5, 1970

RECONVENED SESSION

February 5, 1970
Washington, D. C.
9:30 am

D. Pennsbury Manor - The Atomic Energy Commission has requested Council comments upon the application of the Public Service Electric and Gas Company to construct a light water nuclear reactor generating station at a site near Pennsbury Manor, a National Register property.

E. Review of prior Section 106 reports

1. San Francisco Mint
2. Cornwall Pumped Storage Project
3. First Telephone Exchange
4. D. C. Highway Plan

III. Other business

A. Policy Committee
B. Charleston, South Carolina

IV. Adjournment

ATTENDANCE

February 4-5, 1970
Washington, D.C.

Members Present or Represented:

S. K. Stevens, Chairman

Mrs. Lammot du Pont Copeland	Laurance G. Henderson
Joseph B. Cumming	Mrs. Casey Ireland
Russell W. Fridley	Harold L. Kennedy
Lawrence Halprin	John A. May
Secretary of the Interior	Louis E. Reid, Jr., Assistant Director for Environmental Quality and Technical Assistance, Bureau of Outdoor Recreatio
Secretary of Housing and Urban Development	Dwight F. Rettie, Director Division of Land Development
Secretary of Commerce	Peter W. Delohery, Deputy Director Office of Business Programs Business and Defense Services Administrat
Administrator, General Services Administration	John W. Chapman, Jr. Deputy Administrator
Secretary of the Treasury	Paul McDonald, Director Office of Administrative Services
The Attorney General	Miss Patricia H. Collins Office of Legal Counsel
Chairman, National Trust for Historic Preservation	Gordon Gray
	James Biddle, President

Members Not Present or Represented:

Albert Rains

Members Pending:

Secretary of Transportation	Mrs. Ann W. Smith Environmental Projects Coordinator Office of Public Affairs
Secretary, Smithsonian Institution	Richard H. Howland Special Assistant to the Secretary
	Peter G. Powers General Counsel
Secretary of Agriculture	Edward P. Cliff Chief of the Forest Service

Invited Participants:

National Endowment for the Humanities	not represented
National Endowment for the Arts	not represented
The White House	not represented

Staff:

Robert R. Garvey, Jr.
Executive Secretary

Ernest Allen Connally
Historic Preservation Counsel

Miss Linda E. Woods
Recorder

Mrs. Jo Ann F. Lapish

Program Participants:

Ivan D. Parker
Director of Personnel
National Park Service
Department of the Interior

Ira Whitlock
Legislation
National Park Service
Department of the Interior

Frederick G. Roth
Vincent G. Kling and Associates

Carl Clark
Staff Architect
Vincent G. Kling and Associates

T. Sutton Jett
Urban Park Affairs
National Park Service
Department of the Interior

Joseph Watterson
Chief, Division of Historic Architecture
Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation
National Park Service
Department of the Interior

Robert L. Plavnick
Urban Planning Consultant
Raymond, May, Parish & Plavnick

Seymour Auerbach
Architectural Consulting Engineer
Walton, Madden, Cooper & Auerbach

George A. Karas
Chief, Planning and Engineering Branch
Renewal Assistance Administration
Department of Housing and Urban Development

Mayor Ralph J. Romano
Derby, Connecticut

Robert J. Torello
Executive Director
Derby Redevelopment Agency

Harry W. Ogle
Public Health and Safety Council
City of Derby

Edward Cecarelli
Alderman, City of Derby

Reed E. Mayhew
Alderman, City of Derby

Dr. William J. Murtagh
Keeper of the National Register
National Park Service
Department of the Interior

Eric Hatch
Chairman, Connecticut Historical Commissi

William J. Morris
Director, Connecticut Historical Commissi

Miss Vivien Kellems
East Haddam, Connecticut

Robert I. Smith
Vice President, Electric Operation
Public Service Electric & Gas Company

John F. Betz
General Manager, Engineering
Public Service Electric & Gas Company

Richard M. Eckert
Chief Engineer, Electric Engineering Department
Public Service Electric & Gas Company

Franklin G. Wood
Executive Director
Bucks County Planning Commission
Doylestown, Pennsylvania

Lane H. Kendig
County Planner
Bucks County Planning Commission
Doylestown, Pennsylvania

George Patton
Vice President
American Society of Landscape Architects
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Frank J. Schmidt
Director, Bureau of Historic Sites
and Properties
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum
Commission

Roger Boyd
Assistant Director for Reactor Projects
Division of Reactor Licensing
Atomic Energy Commission

Guests and Observers:

U.S. House of Representatives Staff:

Casey Ireland

American Society of Landscape Architects:

Tom Stewart

Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission:

William J. Wewer

Department of Housing & Urban Development:

Richard S. Hoberman
Mrs. Judy Kopff
Mrs. Nancy Schultz

Public Service Electric & Gas Company:

Muzaffer Kehnemuyi
Arthur F. Lenehan
C. C. Ruffle
F. M. Broadfoot
Robert E. Bute

Department of the Interior:

J. Walter Roth
R. M. Utley
Benjamin Levy
S. Allen Chambers, Jr.
Robert S. Gamble
Miss Elizabeth Dippel
Mrs. Mackie Bobo

The Press:

William A. Garrett, Gannett Newspapers
Carey Cronan, Bridgeport Post
Robert Waters, Hartford Courant
Scoop Lewis, Bucks County Courier Times
Gene Goldenberg, Trenton Times
Mrs. Diane R. Maddex, Preservation News
E. W. Dooley, United Press International

Dr. Connally announced that the President's budget contained $6,115,000 for Department of the Interior historic preservation grants-in-aid program. Mr. Rettie announced that the President's budget contained $1 million for the Department of Housing and Urban Development historic preservation program.

At the request of General Services Administration, the Council considered a project to design the principal remaining elements required for the completion of the Federal Triangle, a project which contemplates erection of new structures and the demolition of existing structures (the Old Post Office building and the Coast Guard building) within the Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site, a National Register property. Section 106 reports were heard from the Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation and the General Services Administration.

MOTION: by Mr. Henderson, that Advisory Council comments (attached), concerning the Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site project be deferred pending the availability of additional detailed information. Seconded and passed.

NOTE: Documentation supplied each Council member concerning the Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site and upon which the comments of the Council are based is not repeated here and is on file and available in the office of the Council.

At the request of the National Park Service, the Council considered a project to convert Union Station, a National Register property in the

ADVISORY COUNCIL
ON
HISTORIC PRESERVATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

February 13, 1970

Hon. Robert L. Kunzig
Administrator
General Services Administration
Washington, D. C. 20405

Dear Mr. Kunzig:

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation met on February 4 and 5, 1970, and, in response to the request of Rod Kreger, Acting Administrator, General Services Administration, considered the proposed construction and demolition contiguous to or closely associated with the Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site, a National Register property, in Washington, D. C.

In consideration of the magnitude of this project and in view of the desire to have additional information, the Council deferred any action on this undertaking at this time.

Sincerely yours,

signed

S. K. Stevens
Chairman

COPY

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SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS
UNITED STATES SENATE
ROOM 4200, NEW SENATE OFFICE BUILDING
Tp: 225-6176

TO ALL NEWS MEDIA, RADIO-TV
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
APRIL 1, 1971

Senator Mike Gravel (D.-Alaska), Chairman of the Subcommittee on Public Buildings and Grounds, Senate Public Works Committee, announced today that hearings will be held Wednesday, April 21, 1971, on the present policy of the Federal Government regarding the retention and renovation of buildings which have landmark significance and which have played an important part in the history and development of our country, in lieu of demolishing such buildings and constructing new modern buildings in their place.

A special building in point is the Old Post Office Building located on Pennsylvania Avenue, which under present plans would be demolished except for the Clock Tower and a new building constructed around the Tower.

In announcing these hearings, Senator Gravel said that there must be a balance between the new and the old if we are to retain our history and our heritage as we progress in the rebuilding of our cities.

It is hoped that the hearings will show what part of the Federal Government is playing in the disappearance of so many of our buildings which have become landmarks, and what steps need to be taken by the Federal Government in the future to assure that these buildings are retained as a part of our living heritage.

Invitations to testify have been issued to the Administrator of the General Services Administration, the Chairman of the National Capitol Planning Commission, and interested architects. Any other interested organizations or individuals wishing to testify on this matter may contact Mr. J. B. Huyett, Jr., Committee on Public Works, U. S. Senate.

Other Members of the Subcommittee are: Senator B. Everett Jordan (D.-N.C.), Senator John V. Tunney (D.-Calif.), Senator Lowell P. Weicker (R.-Conn.), and Senator J. Caleb Boggs (R.-Del.).

The hearings will begin at 10:00 A.M., in Room 4200 of the New Senate Office Building.

-30-

STATEMENT OF ARTHUR F. SAMPSON
COMMISSIONER, PUBLIC BUILDINGS SERVICE
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS
U. S. SENATE
APRIL 21, 1971

Dear Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee:

My name is Arthur F. Sampson and I am the Commissioner of Public Buildings Service. I am representing Robert L. Kunzig, Administrator of General Service

I appreciate this opportunity to present the policy of the General Services Administration in the area of historic preservation and outline our specific plans for the Old Post Office on Pennsylvania Avenue. I will cover the five points raised for discussion in the Chairman's letter to Mr. Kunzig.

Let me begin by delineating GSA's activities and policy regarding historic preservation.

I regularly participate in the meetings of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation as the designee of Administrator Robert L. Kunzig. To supplement this GSA obligation under the Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (P. L. 89-665) we have established a regular liaison with staffs of both the Advisory Council and the National Register of Historic Places. These regular contacts serve to keep us informed of the concerns and progress of these groups and also emphasize to our own personnel GSA's renewed attention to historic preservation.

Let me give you some perspective on the depth of our involvement. GSA has identified over 800 buildings under our control which meet the technical, fifty-year age requirement for listing as historic properties. Many of these, naturally, will never be determined to be historic. However, among this inventory, there is a good number of properties which have local, state, or national significance in accord with the criteria of the National Register of Historic Places. About 25 properties are already listed in the National Register -- either individually or as a part of the larger historic districts. There are perhaps twice that number whose eventual listing on the Register seems probable.

Not all of these properties should be saved. However, all will receive enough study to determine their true significance. That research is entrusted to the Department of Interior and is not a part of GSA's responsibility. What GSA can do - and what we are doing - is to develop an inventory of our properties of potential historic significance. President Nixon stated in his Environmental Message to Congress that no Federal building should be lost without careful evaluation of its worth. An accurate accounting will insure accomplishment of this goal.

GSA policy on "landmark buildings" can be illustrated by our direct role in the current attempts to preserve two such buildings.

The first is the Old U. S. Mint in San Francisco, California. A proposal for donation of this property to San Francisco State College, which may have resulted in the demolition of the building, has been abandoned. We are now planning to conduct a study to examine feasible alternate uses of the building, and we are actively searching for tenants and financial support on a local, state or national level.

The second building is in St. Louis, Missouri. There, the Old Post Office in the heart of the downtown area has been an item of controversy for 10 years. In response to the comments of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation in August of last year, GSA abandoned a proposed exchange of property which might have threatened this building. Since that time, we have worked closely with the citizens of St. Louis interested in preservation of the Old Post Office. At a meeting in St. Louis, chaired by Congresswoman Leonor Sullivan, GSA stated its support of the preservation of the Old Post Office. That significant development was the first clear indication of a national concern for the building. Then early this year, the Secretary of Interior declared the building to be eligible for listing as a National Historic Landmark.

We anticipate that a study being conducted in St. Louis will demonstrate the practicality of preservation and re-use of the building.

The success of our activities and a final solution in San Francisco, St. Louis and in future locations which will be considered requires some modification of our ability to donate surplus property for historic monument purposes.

The Surplus Property Act of 1944 restricts the use of historic properties to activities strictly related to the observance of their historic significance. This restriction prevents revenue producing activity on any part of the property and thus cuts off a potential source financial support for its preservation and maintenance.

In his message on the Environment earlier this year, President Nixon recognized the need to permit compatible revenue producing activities to encourage the restoration and maintenance of donated historic properties. Later, on February 10, 1971 GSA forwarded, to the Speaker of the House and President of the Senate, draft legislation designed to implement the President's proposal. Identical bills S.1152 and H. R. 6769 have been introduced by Senator Percy and Minority Leader Ford respectively. Obviously, GSA strongly supports this legislation.

GSA's dedication to historic preservation is exhibited through our development of an inventory of potentially historic properties, our contact with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the National Register of Historic Places, our specific actions in St. Louis and San Francisco, and our development of legislation to permit adaptive re-use of historic property.

A brief summary of planning for the Old Post Office in Washington, DC will indicate that the same care for potentially historic properties exhibited elsewhere has been duplicated by GSA in regard to this building.

Since its completion in 1899, the merit and future of the Post Office at 12th Street has been under debate. In 1928 a board of distinguished architects, commissioned by Secretary of the Treasury Andrew Mellon, proposed a plan for the Federal Triangle which called for the demolition of the Post Office.

In 1964, the President's Council on Pennsylvania Avenue updated and illustrat the completion of the Federal Triangle as envisioned by the Mellon Board. The Pennsylvania Avenue Plan proposed the completion of the Great Circle at 12th Street by the demolition of the Old Post Office, and proposed the retention of the tower for the first time.

In 1966, the Pennsylvania Avenue Plan was approved by the National Capital Planning Commission and the Commission of Fine Arts. In addition, the plan has been endorsed by civic groups such as the Washington Building Congress and "Downtown Progress."

To prepare and effect a final plan for the area north of the Avenue, President Nixon has submitted legislation which would create the Federal City Bicentennial Development Corporation. Included in that bill is a provision:

> "That the recommendations of the President's Council on Pennsylvania Avenue as developed by its successor the President's Temporary Commission on Pennsylvania Avenue, having been approved in principle by the National Capital Planning Commission, the Commission of Fine Arts, and other interested departments and agencies, shall serve as the general framework and guide for such development plans."

GSA is in full support of this legislation and urges its prompt enactment by Congress. It is our feeling that a Federal corporation, with the authority and flexibility as specified in this bill, is necessary to carry out the broad purpose of redevelopment of the downtown area.

Until such time as the Federal City Bicentennial Development Corporation is a reality, and in lieu of other direction, the Pennsylvania Avenue Plan will continue to serve as a guideline to the development of the Avenue. GSA is relying on the Plan to continue our development of the FBI Building and the Federal Triangle.

In answer to a specific question raised by the Chairman; under the guidelines established by the Pennsylvania Avenue Plan and at the request of the Department of Interior, GSA will transfer, upon the approval of the Office of Management and Budget, the Willard Hotel property to the Department of Interior. We are currently preparing the required supplementary statement for the House and Senate Government Operations Committees and an environmental statement for the Council on Environmental Quality. It is also our intention to submit this proposal to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation for their comment.

GSA's planning for the Federal Triangle has also been developed with the Pennsylvania Avenue Plan as the background and has depended on the approval and advice of those outside GSA. The prospectus for the Federal Triangle was approved by Congress in 1969. Included in the prospectus was a statement that

> "The Old Post Office Building .... must be demolished to provide a site for the ..... extension of the Internal Revenue Service Building (which will)complete the eastern half of the Great Circle on 12th Street."

No objections to the proposed demolition of the Old Post Office were raised at hearings on the prospectus.

GSA sought the recommendations of the National Capital Planning Commission and the Commission of Fine Arts at regular intervals throughout design development. Their final approval of site and building plans was made after the Joint Committee on Landmarks reported its findings as follows:

> "It was the finding of the Committee that the completion of the Grand Design for Federal Triangle and Great Circle on 12th Street should take precedence over the preservation of the Old Post Office Building itself. However, the Joint Committee was unanimous in its opinion that the clock tower should be preserved and incorporated into the proposed extension to the IRS Building."

Early in 1970 GSA presented the plans for the Federal Triangle to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. The professional staff of the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation of the Department of Interior made a report to the Council which supported completion of the Great Circle, demolition of the Old Post Office and retention of the Old Post Office Tower.

Subsequent to the Council meeting no formal objections were raised to the plans for the Federal Triangle.

Since 1928 there has been understanding and approval of the plans for the Federal Triangle, including demolition of the Old Post Office. When NCPC and the Commission of Fine Arts put aside their objections to the retention of the tower in 1970, GSA incorporated it in the design of the IRS Building. The currect plans propose use of the base of the tower as an exhibition lobby and the top floor as a viewing platform -- bo for the use of visitors.

Our current schedule for the construction of the IRS Building is based on completion in time for the Bicentennial. To accomplish that, we must begin work on the cleared site at the end of 1972. That, in turn means that the Old Post Office must be vacated and demolished in the fall of 1972.

The construction cost of the IRS Building including demolition of the Old Post Office, is estimated at $36,000,000 (demolition costs are $523,000). The estimated cost of renovating the Old Post Office for commercial use is $18,000,000.

This brings us to the economics of preservation versus new construction. These costs are deceptive and difficult to compare. In the case of the Old Post Office, the estimate cited in the Washington Post for renovation to commercial and hotel space was $6,300,000. GSA estimates its cost would be close to $18,000,000 - without the 600 car garage included in the plan.

The new IRS Building will provide over 60 percent more modern office space than renovation of the Old Post Office. Compare the costs and the resulting space. At a cost of $36,000,000, construction of the IRS Building will result in 349,900 square feet of usable modern office space. Renovation of the Old Post Office estimated at $16,000,000 will provide only 215,400 square feet of usable office space. (The $18,000,000 above refers to renovation for commercial use.)

Recently, proposals have been advanced and publicized to keep the existing structure of the Post Office Building and utilize it for commercial purposes.

This type of proposal is consistent with the approach we support for historic buildings where preservation of the exterior alone serves to meet the objectives of historic preservation. GSA is willing to consider such a proposal for the Post Office in the Federal Triangle.

However, several factors must be considered in this case:

1. Demolition of the Post Office and construction of a building consistent with this architectural motif of the entire Federal Triangle has been approved by Congress, NCPC, Fine Arts Commission and other significant authorities.

2. Any changes in plans now would significantly delay completion of the Federal Triangle beyond 1976.

3. Resources invested in the current plan would be lost.

4. The Post Office has not been deemed a building of historic significance.

We have had some experience with proposals to save the historic buildings such as the one proposed for the Post Office Building. Proposals are

usually imaginative and publicly attractive. However, they are many times economically unsound and impractical.

GSA is going to proceed with the plans to demolish the existing building and construct a new one (retaining the tower). However, we want to make it clear that we stand ready to consider any practical proposal that will benefit the overall good of our Nation's Capital.

ADVISORY COUNCIL
ON
HISTORIC PRESERVATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

APPENDIX G

June 10, 1971

Hon. Robert L. Kunzig
Administrator
General Services Administration
Washington, D. C. 20405

Dear Mr. Kunzig:

At its May 5-6, 1971, meeting, the Advisory Council again had the opportunity to discuss the Federal Triangle Plan in its relationship to Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site, a National Register property subject to the safeguards embodied in the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665). The Council initially reviewed the proposal at the request of the General Services Administration in February 1970. At that time the Council chose not to comment on particular aspects of the plan.

At the May meeting the Council heard a status report on the Federal Triangle project and then discussed specific plans for the Old Post Office at 12th Street--plans which propose the demolition of the main structure and the retention of the clock tower as an integral part of the projected extension of the Internal Revenue Service building. Discussion centered on plans recently advanced to save the entire structure for hotel and commercial purposes.

Following the discussion, Dr. Richard Howland moved that the Old Post Office at 12th and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, D. C., be retained; that the General Services Administration be receptive to plans for its preservation, noting that the Council was in sympathy with the position of the General Services Administration in asserting the adequacy of previous approvals and in desiring more developed plans that would better illustrate the feasibility of the proposal; and that the Council supported the goal of the General Services Administration to complete the Federal Triangle in time for the American Revolution Bicentennial celebration in 1976.

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The Council further wished to commend the General Services Administration for the manner in which it has responded to previous comment of the Council, particularly in the cases of the Old Post Office in St. Louis, Missouri, and the U. S. Mint in San Francisco. The Council values your efforts, and it is confident that you will continue to give leadership in carrying out the national policy to preserve our cultural heritage.

Sincerely yours,

signed

S. K. Stevens
Chairman

cc: President of the Senate
Speaker of the House of Representatives

DRAFT STATEMENT

BEAR CREEK DAM AND LAKE, COLORADO

Prepared by

US. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, OMAHA, NEBRASKA

September 1971

Bear Creek Dam and Lake, Colorado

(X) Draft ( ) Final Environmental Statement

Responsible Office: U.S. Army Engineer District, Omaha, Nebraska

1. Name of Action: (X) Administrative ( ) Legislative

2. Description of Action: Construction of a dam and multiple-purpose reservoir on Bear Creek for flood control, general recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement.

3. a. Environmental Impacts: The project would provide protection against 98.7 percent of the damages resulting from Bear Creek flooding, additional recreation opportunities for the Denver metropolitan area, and the establishment of a managed, cold-water fishery.

b. Adverse Environmental Impacts: Many private residences, small businesses and farmsteads would require relocation. Economy from present mining operations would cease. Some loss of vegetation would occur. Loss of 1 1/2 miles of mountain stream.

4. Alternatives: Solutions considered included flood plain evacuation, flood plain zoning, channelization and several dam alignments in the same general area.

5. Comments Requested:

Colorado Department of Highways
Denver Board of Water Commissioners
Colorado Division of Game, Fish & Parks
Bureau of Mines, USDI
Izaak Walton League of America, Inc. (Colorado Division)
Rocky Mountain Center on the Environment
South Platte Area Redevelopment Council
Thorne Ecological Foundation
Colorado Citizens Coordinating Committee on Environmental Planning
Colorado Water Conservation Board
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife, USDI
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, USDI
Soil Conservation Service, USDA
Bureau of Reclamation, USDI
Environmental Protection Agency
National Park Service, USDI
Colorado State Department of Public Health
Colorado Wildlife Federation, Inc.
The Nature Conservancy (Colorado Chapter)
Colorado Open Space Coordinating Council, Inc.
DRCOG

6. Draft statement to CEQ _____.

I. Project description.

The project was authorized for construction by the Flood Control Act of 1968, substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document Numbered 87, Ninetieth Congress.

The project would consist of a dam and multiple-purpose reservoir on Bear Creek for flood control, general recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement. The dam would be a rolled earthfill structure located about 2 1/2 miles downstream from Morrison, Colorado just below the confluence of Bear and Turkey Creeks. The valley closure would consist of two parts, a main embankment 143.1 feet high with a 4,100 foot crest, and a supplementary embankment to the south 33.1 feet high with a 2,100 foot crest.

The reservoir created by the embankments would contain a sediment pool of 2,400 acre-feet capacity. This would also be the multiple-purpose pool and would cover 130 surface acres. The flood control pool of 26,000 acre-feet capacity would cover 620 acres. The reservoir would be equipped with an earthen and rock cut ungated emergency spillway with a 500 foot crest width. Features of the authorized project are shown on the inclosed plates No. 1 and 2.

The current benefit-cost ratio for the project is 3.5 to 1 based on a 3.25 percent interest rate.

II. Environmental setting without the project.

Bear Creek, a left bank tributary of the South Platte River, rises on the eastern slope of the Continental Divide. It drains 262 square miles before joining the South Platte River about 10 miles east of Morrison, Colorado. Turkey Creek, a right bank tributary of Bear Creek, joins Bear Creek approximately two miles east of Morrison. Much of the Bear Creek drainage is mountainous terrain, making the stream channel quite precipitous. However, from the general vicinity of the project site to the confluence of Bear Creek with the South Platte River, the topography of the Bear Creek drainage is generally open, rolling countryside with a scattering of trees along the streambank.

Within the project area the streambanks and associated pasturelands have been overgrazed and annual weeds and grasses are common. Two small lakes, the Soda Lakes, are near the upstream limits of the project area; they are currently in private ownership.

The project lies within the Denver metropolitan area; there is a population of 1,240,316 (1970 preliminary estimate) in this area of

influence. This population is located generally to the east and northeast of the project site. New urban developments are presently encroaching on the proposed project site from the north, east and south. There is a large mobile home community located within the proposed project boundary just outside of the conservation pool border. There are also several farmsteads and private residences within the project boundary. In addition, there are several small businesses such as a gas station and a cafe on the creek banks.

The Bear Creek project site is located on the east slope of the Rocky Mountain Front Range just two miles east of the Dakota Hogback. This hogback is a prominent ridge and provides a scenic setting of outstanding value. Mount Carbon, at the southeast edge of the project, is an alluvial deposit which rises some 225 feet above the proposed lake level. It could provide a strategic location for overlooking the project and the foothills.

The downstream reaches of Bear and Turkey Creeks provide only marginal habitat for fish because of heavy irrigation demands and periodic flooding. The small populations of trout, chubs and suckers make the present fishery resource insignificant. Wildlife in the area includes mourning doves, cottontail rabbits, pheasants and a few migrating mallards and other waterfowl. Other animal populations are insignificant. Wildlife habitat in the project area consists of growths of large cottonwoods and an understory of alders, willows, boxelder, wild rose, grasses and forbs.

Clay, coal and gravel deposits have been heavily exploited within the project area. There are many old, abandoned coal mines in the vicinity of the proposed reservoir. These have left scars on the landscape and would require capping and perhaps some grading or land shaping before the project could be completed.

Within the proposed project area, there are irrigation canals, telephone lines, transmission lines, gas lines and highways that would have to be relocated upon project implementation.

The Morrison municipal sewage treatment plant is situated on the north bank of Bear Creek just below Morrison and about 2 miles upstream from the proposed reservoir. Interstate 470, a six-lane Denver metropolitan "beltline" freeway is under study for possible location in the project area. The probable location for this highway will be between Mt. Glennon and the Soda Lakes.

The majority of floods on Bear Creek have been flashfloods, typical of mountain streams. However, general rains on snowpack in the mountains produce floods of larger volume and longer duration.

III. The environmental impact of the proposed action.

A. Identification of environmental impacts.

1. The development of flood control which would provide protection against 98.7 percent of predicted Bear Creek flood damages.

2. The establishment of specific recreation sites and facilities.

3. The possibility for establishment of a managed, cold-water trout fishery.

B. Beneficial aspects discussed.

1. Flood control - Since 1876, 22 floods ranging in severity from minor to major, have occurred in the Bear Creek basin. There has been considerable property damages and some loss of life associated with these floods. Using the year 1966 level of urbanization as a base, average annual flood damages of $744,000 can be expected without the project. Urbanization is rapidly increasing below the proposed dam site; therefore, there is an ever-increasing need for greater flood protection. When the year 2000 level of urbanization is taken as the base, the projected average annual losses from flooding are $3,130,000. The project, if implemented, would prevent 98.7 percent of the damages resulting from Bear Creek flooding. Additionally, the project would prevent 92.8 percent of the combined Bear Creek - South Platte River flood damages. In the rural areas extensive grazing by cattle and horses has been responsible for seriously depleting the native herbs and grasses and allowing undesirable weeds to take over.

Extensive mining operations (sand, gravel and clay) have torn up many areas of the landscape. Implementation of the project would bring about a cessation of such mining operations. After cessation, steps would be taken to heal these mining scars through land shaping and revegetation. Dedication of 2,919 acres of land to the project would convert the area from overgrazed pastureland, as well as other private uses, to public-use recreation areas.

Implementation of floodplain zoning would regulate future encroachment on streambanks below the project site. Even with the project a major flood could not be contained within the Bear Creek banks. Thus, any structure located close to the banks would be subject to some damage from a major flood. In addition to preventing damage from flooding, zoning would improve the aesthetic value of the creek by leaving part of it in a relatively undeveloped, natural state.

2. Recreation - Even if all of the present open-water sites in the Denver metropolitan area were developed for water-oriented, public use recreation, a shortage would exist. Thus, benefits for recreation at the Bear Creek site can be justified. The two Soda Lakes would be brought into public ownership as part of the project. Among the three lakes a total of 228 surface acres of water would be included in the project. Public use areas would be developed to accommodate a variety of outdoor activities.

Water quality is generally good in Bear Creek. Some water contact recreation currently takes place upstream between Evergreen and Morrison. This is a good indication that the proposed Bear Creek Lake could accommodate water contact recreation such as swimming and water skiing. However, the sewage treatment plants upstream, which empty into Bear Creek near Evergreen and Morrison, may have adverse effects on water quality once water is impounded. During the initial phases of project construction, evaluation of a water monitoring system will be undertaken. This system would determine remedial measures to be taken if current waste treatment is not adequate to permit continual water contact recreation in Bear Creek Lake.

3. Fishery resource - There is presently a limited fishery in Bear and Turkey Creeks because of seasonal low flows due to irrigation diversions. It is proposed that the State of Colorado stock Bear Creek Lake with trout, thus creating a managed, cold-water fishery.

C. Detrimental aspects discussed.

1. Flood control - Implementation of the project would halt all current uses on more than 3,000 acres of land. Thus, cattle and horse grazing, mining, residential, small businesses and farms would be eliminated. These are the major uses of the land at present and people that depended on these uses would face relocation or an end of their current operations.

Approximately 1 1/2 miles of mountain stream (portions of both Bear and Turkey Creeks) would be lost to the project through creation of a reservoir. Although these streams are not pristine this far downstream they could, under less profound disturbances, gradually return to their natural state. Upon project implementation a lake would be created at the confluence of the two creeks, making eventual return to a natural state quite unlikely.

As a stream, sediment in Bear Creek is not significant because of its relatively low sediment load and its swift-flowing character. However, this would change with impoundment because sediment from shoreline erosion would be allowed to settle out, thus helping to fill in the newly-created reservoir. In addition the rate of eutrophication could increase to conflict with water-based recreation uses because of nutrients being dumped into Bear Creek. The two sewage treatment plants upstream from the project site, as well as shoreline erosion, would contribute phosphates, nitrates and organic carbon compounds among other essential elements and compounds. Sediment accumulation would also provide a substrate in which rooted aquatic plants would grow.

Several relocations would be involved should the project be implemented. These include the relocation of Morrison Road (U.S. Highway 285), relocation of electrical lines, telephone lines, a gas main and several irrigation canals. There are several private residences, farmsteads and a multiple-unit mobile home court within the project boundary. These would be removed.

The proposed route of Interstate 470 near the western edge of the project is now quite firm. It will run between the eastern edge of Mt. Glennon and the Soda Lakes. A major highway adjacent to public use areas would contribute a noise problem to those areas and, at the same time, be a source of air pollutants which would also adversely affect public use. Part of the need for flood protection stems from overdevelopment and encroachment on the flood plain. With a large degree of flood protection urban encroachment on the flood plain is predicted to intensify, especially if effective zoning is not implemented.

Some vegetation will be lost to the project. Along Turkey and Bear Creeks there is an overstory of large cottonwoods interspersed with a lesser number of boxelder and willows. This woody vegetation would be removed from a stretch approximately one mile long. Included in this stretch would be the main embankment and the conservation pool. The vegetative ground cover has been heavily overgrazed and currently consists of annual weeds and mixed weedy grasses. Flooding of this weedy vegetation is not considered a major loss.

There are several abandoned and caved-in coal mines within the project boundaries. Several of these are located within the conservation and maximum pool boundaries. If these mines were to be left as is, there would exist the possibility of contamination of the lake water by acids derived from coal and water interactions. In addition, there are several clay and gravel mines in the project area that would be eyesores if they were left untouched. There are also one or more exposed shafts or holes that would be a safety factor in a public use area.

2. Recreation - An adverse effect associated with recreation is the heavy impact of human traffice on the semi-arid vegetation. Excess traffic on these plant types will compact soil and wear down the vegetation in much the same way that overgrazing does.

D. Remedial, protective and mitigative measures.

Relocations - More than 3,000 acres of land, including 228 surface acres of water, would be devoted to unrestricted public use as a recreation outlet. This will offset the fact that several farmsteads, residences, a mobile home trailer court and some businesses will have to be evacuated. Earth formation plus strategic tree and shrub plantings would be considered for a noise barrier between the proposed I-470 right-of-way and public use areas of the project.

Loss of Vegetation - In order to partially mitigate the loss of trees along streambanks the existing trees, whenever possible, would be moved back to the lake edge with large tree moving equipment. Trees and shrubs lost to construction would be replaced by new plantings.

Coal mines - Exposed coal mines would be sealed off to avoid the possibility of lake water contamination.

Clay and gravel mines - These would be graded to remove steep slopes and to make the area more aesthetically pleasing. Any open pits, shafts or deep depressions should be filled as a safety feature.

Flood plain zoning - With increased flood protection comes increased and intensified urbanization. It is proposed to zone the flood plain to keep building back of the standard project flood line. Even with the completed project a standard project flood would overtop the Bear Creek banks for a short distance.

Mineral Reserves - Present mining would continue until land acquisition took place and then would cease. Upon conversion of these interests to Federal ownerships, any mining considered in the best interest of the country, that would not create significant adverse impacts on the project, would be conducted in such a way as to minimize site alterations and provide adequate erosion control and revegetation.

Recreation - Turf grasses would be planted on heavy impact public use areas as they would withstand greater volumes of human traffic than native vegetation.

IV. Any adverse environmental effects which cannot be avoided should the proposal be implemented.

Many people would have to be relocated outside of the project boundary; their homes, farms, appurtenances & business establishments would have to be relocated or destroyed. Present gravel and clay mining operations in the project area would cease upon project implementation. Riverine vegetation, including a significant number of trees and shrubs, would be lost to construction within the project area along 1 1/2 miles of stream course.

V. Alternatives to the proposed action.

Downstream flood plain evacuation as an alternative was not considered to be economically feasible because of extensive urbanization. Upstream this would be less of a problem since there is less of a flood threat in addition to a less-populated flood plain. The ecological impacts of this alternative deal mainly with adverse effects on people rather than on the physical environment. Private residences, farms and small businesses would require relocation; basements would have to be filled, levelled and revegetated; drywells and septic tanks would have to be filled and sealed. Much time would lapse before the area would take on a pleasing appearance.

Flood plain zoning would be only a partial solution to flood problems in the area. Extensive urbanization has taken place along several miles of the downstream area thus negating any possible benefits from zoning. Upstream the flood plain is less developed which would mean more undeveloped space for zoning to have its effect.

Because of the existing development zoning would serve only a limited purpose. It could only restrict future development of the flood plain by allowing future improvements on a selective basis. Zoning could not remove existing structures. Ecologically, this alternative would present the least amount of environmental alterations since neither existing structures nor the physical environment would be disturbed. However, all existing developments would still be subject to flooding since this is a non-structural alternative.

Channelization was another alternative that was considered. Such a project would have the least desirable environmental effects of all alternatives considered. These effects are elimination of fish habitat and lowered production of aquatic life, destruction of wildlife habitat, degradation of water quality through increased erosion and siltation, a greater flood threat to unchannelized areas further downstream than presently exist, plus a complete loss of stream-side aesthetic values. Such adverse effects far outweigh the limited increase in flood protection to be gained.

The alternative of "no action" would not solve the flood problems for the existing development. Environmental impacts would be minimal and the same as those for the flood plain zoning.

VI. The relationship between local short-term uses of man's environment and the maintenance and enhancement of long-term productivity.

Without the project, the entire area below Morrison (encompassing the project area) would soon become urbanized. If that happened, the natural riparian environment would be all but destroyed. By implementing the project, some 3,000 acres of land and water resources can be kept from urban development. Overgrazing would cease. Exploitation of gravel and clay deposits by contractors would cease. With the project would come a return of ground cover, repairing of the scars resulting from mining, and possibly an increase in woody vegetation needed for recreation.

VII. Any irreversible and irretrievable commitments of resources which would be involved in the proposed action should it be implemented.

The land which the spillway, embankments and lake would occupy would be permanently altered. These lands could not be returned to their pre-project state at a later date.

Sand, gravel and clay resources within the project would not normally be available for exploitation while the project was serving its intended purpose.

There would be an irreversible commitment of labor and materials needed to construct the project should it be implemented.

Approximately 1 1/2 miles of Bear and Turkey Creeks would be permanently lost.

VIII. Coordination with others.

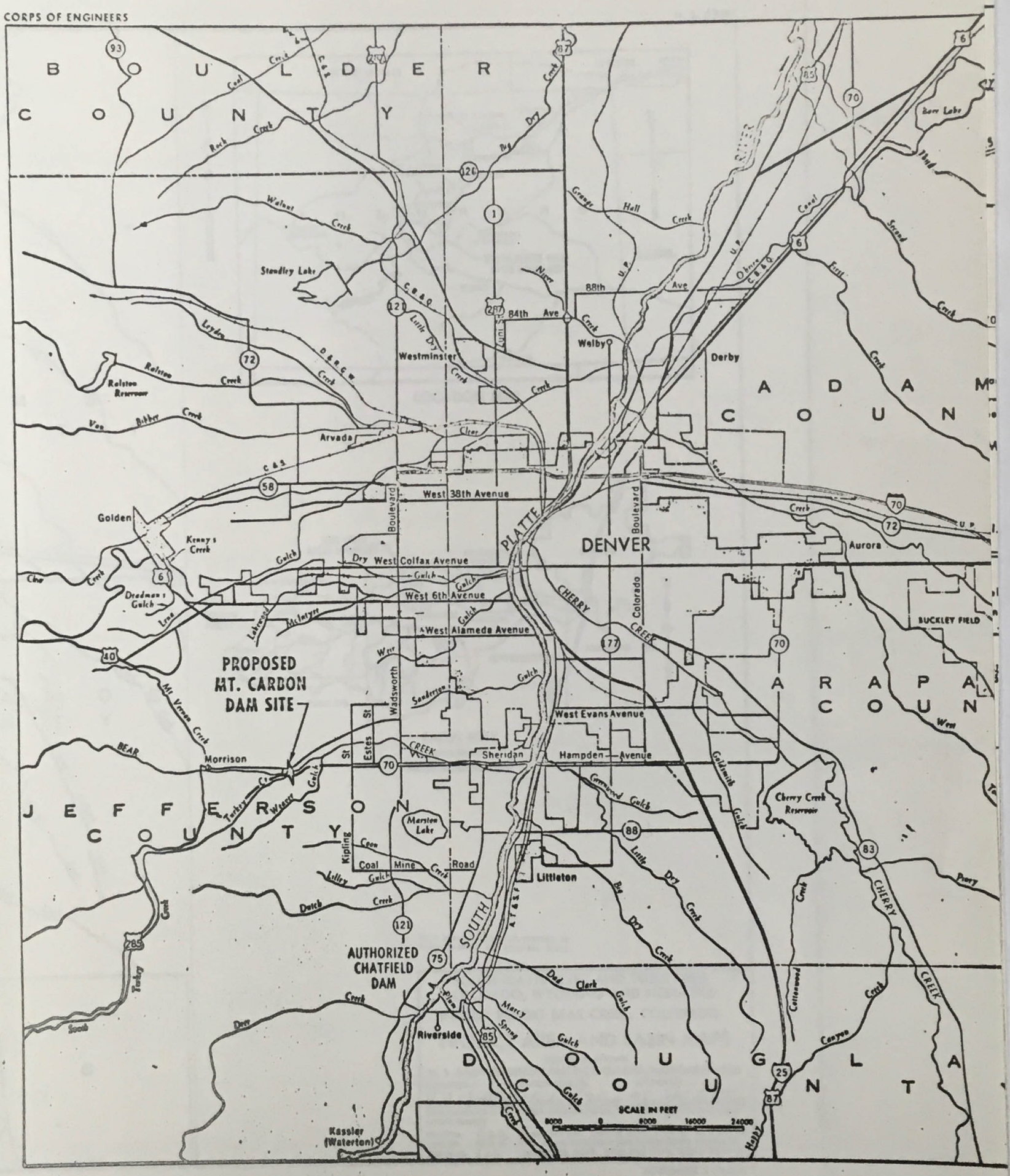
A. Public participation.

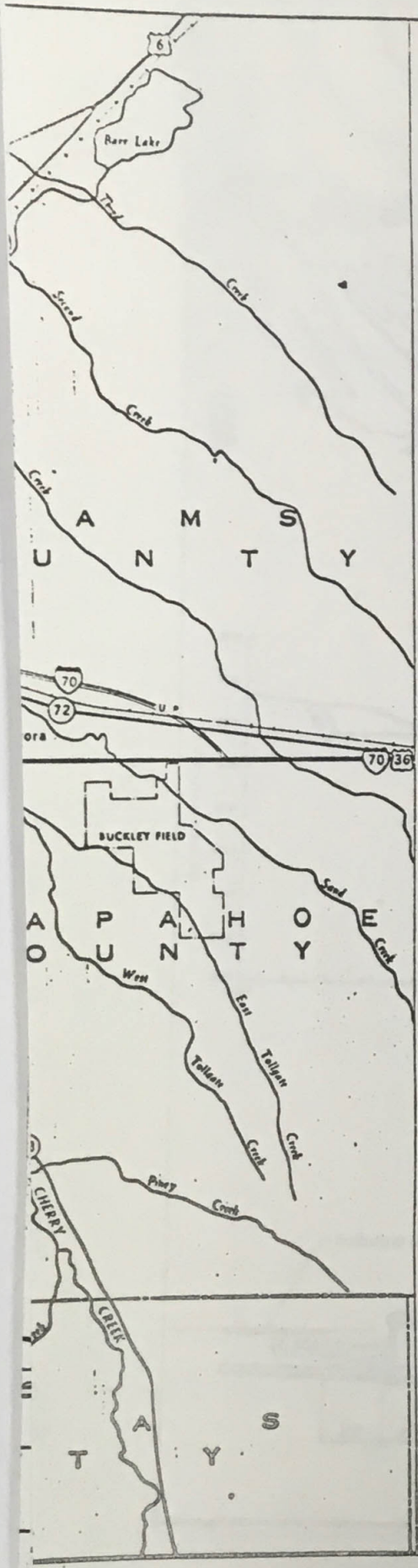
The initial public hearing was held at Denver on 29 October 1957 to afford local interests an opportunity to express their views on the flood and water resources problems of the Platte River basin and the improvements desired. A second public hearing held in Denver in November 1965 favored acceleration of studies to devise a plan of improvement for Bear Creek basin similar to that of the authorized Chatfield project. A third public hearing was held on 15 June 1966 specifically to describe the plan of improvement formulated for the Bear Creek basin and to afford local interests an opportunity to express their views on the project.

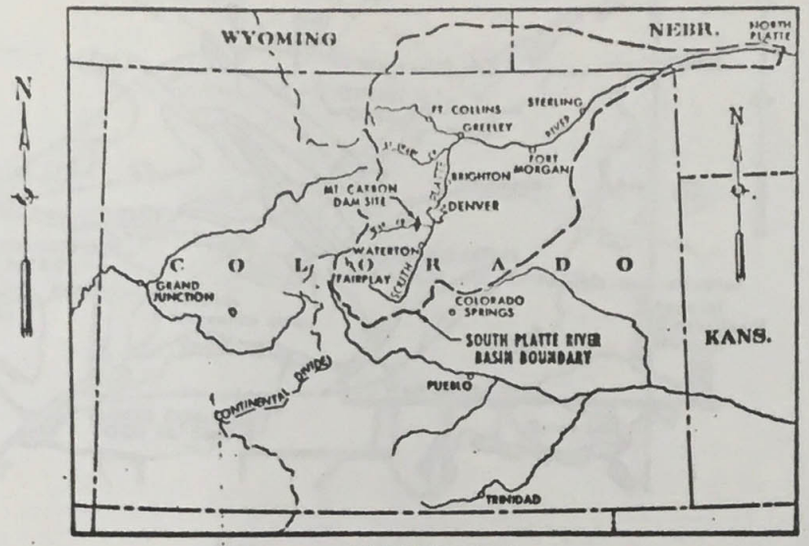
Specific environmental considerations were not discussed at any of the public hearings.

B. Government Agencies.

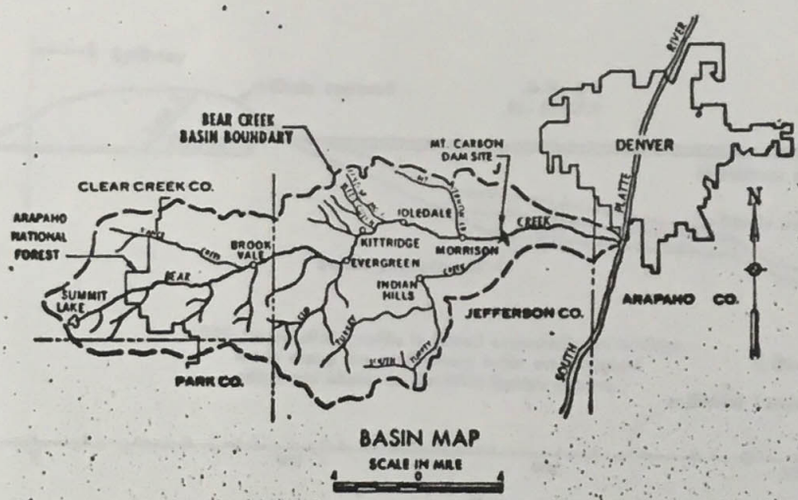
Federal, State and local agencies, plus interested citizen groups will be requested to comment on this environmental statement.


BOULDER COUNTY
ADAMS COUNTY
ARAPAHOE COUNTY
JEFFERSON COUNTY
DOUGLAS COUNTY
DENVER
PROPOSED MT. CARBON DAM SITE
AUTHORIZED CHATFIELD DAM
Golden
Arvada
Westminster
Wolby
Derby
Aurora
Littleton
Morrison
Sheridan
Riverside
Kassler (Waterton)
Standley Lake
Ralston Reservoir
Marston Lake
Cherry Creek Reservoir
BUCKLEY FIELD
West 38th Avenue
West Colfax Avenue
West 6th Avenue
West Alameda Avenue
West Evans Avenue
Hampden Avenue
84th Ave
88th Ave
Boulevard
Wadsworth
Kipling
Estes
Colorado
PLATTE
CHERRY CREEK
Ralston Creek
Walnut Creek
Clear Creek
Dry Gulch
Little Dry Creek
Big Dry Creek
Coal Mine Creek
Dutch Creek
Turkey Creek
Bear Creek
Mt. Vernon Creek
Cottonwood Gulch
Goldsmith Gulch
Marcy Gulch
Dad Clark Gulch
Happy Canyon Creek
SCALE IN FEET
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LOCATION MAP



BASIN MAP

SCALE IN MILE

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THIS DRAWING HAS BEEN REDUCED TO THREE-EIGHTHS THE ORIGINAL SCALE.

SOUTH PLATTE RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES
COLORADO, WYOMING AND NEBRASKA
INTERIM REPORT BEAR CREEK, COLORADO

PROJECT AREA AND BASIN MAPS

SCALES: AS SHOWN

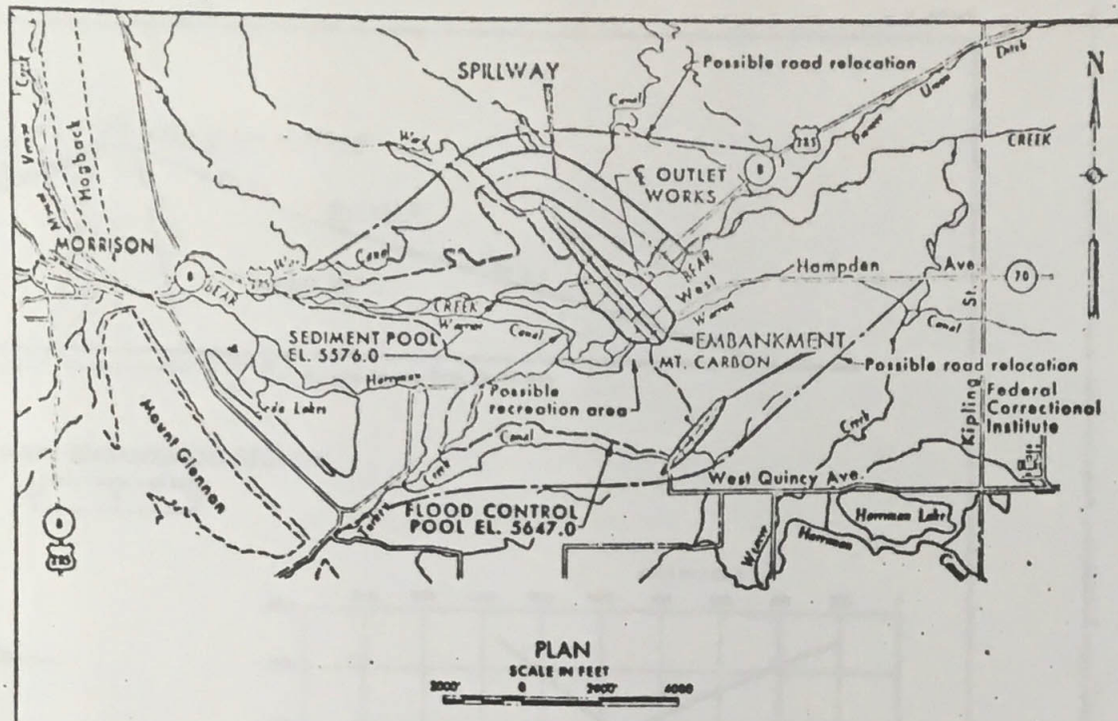
U. S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, OMAHA, NOVEMBER 1966

SUBMITTED:	RECOMMENDED:	APPROVED:
R. H. Wetherup	Charles L. Hoyt	Harold L. Clive
CHIEF, PLANNING & REPORT BRANCH	CHIEF, ENGINEERING DIV.	COL., CORPS OF ENGINEERS

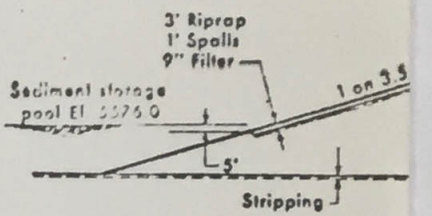
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TRACED: O. R. S.
CHECKED: J. J. S.

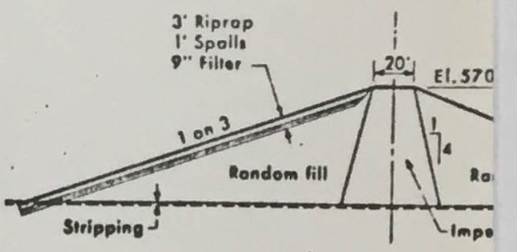
TO ACCOMPANY INTERIM REPORT ON FLOOD CONTROL AND ALLIED PURPOSES FOR SOUTH PLATTE RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, COLO., WYO. AND NEBR., DATED NOV. 1966

APPENDIX I PLATE 1

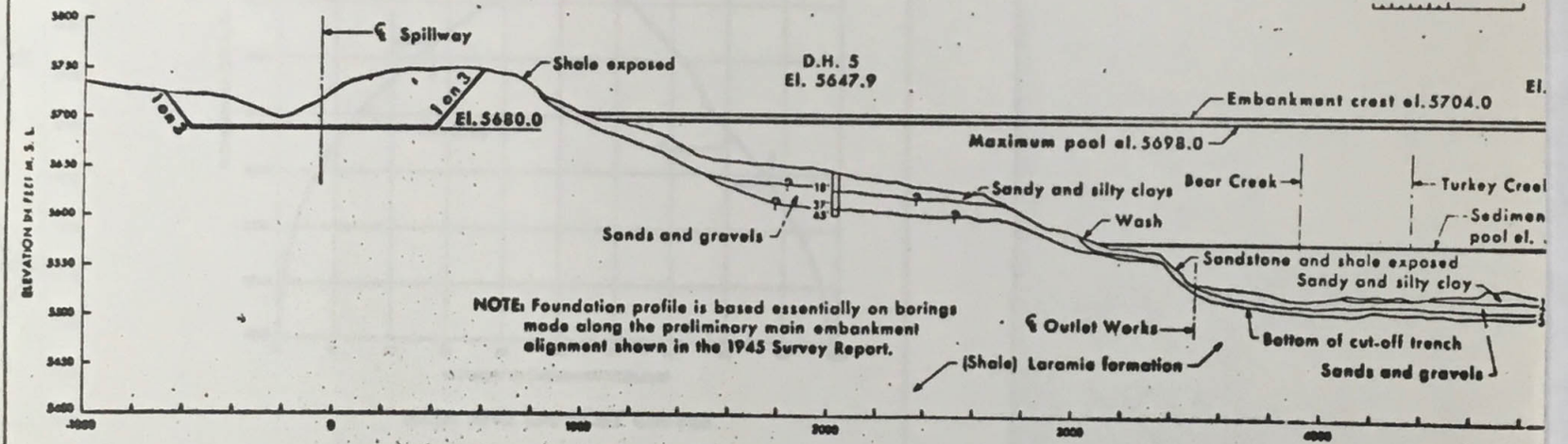


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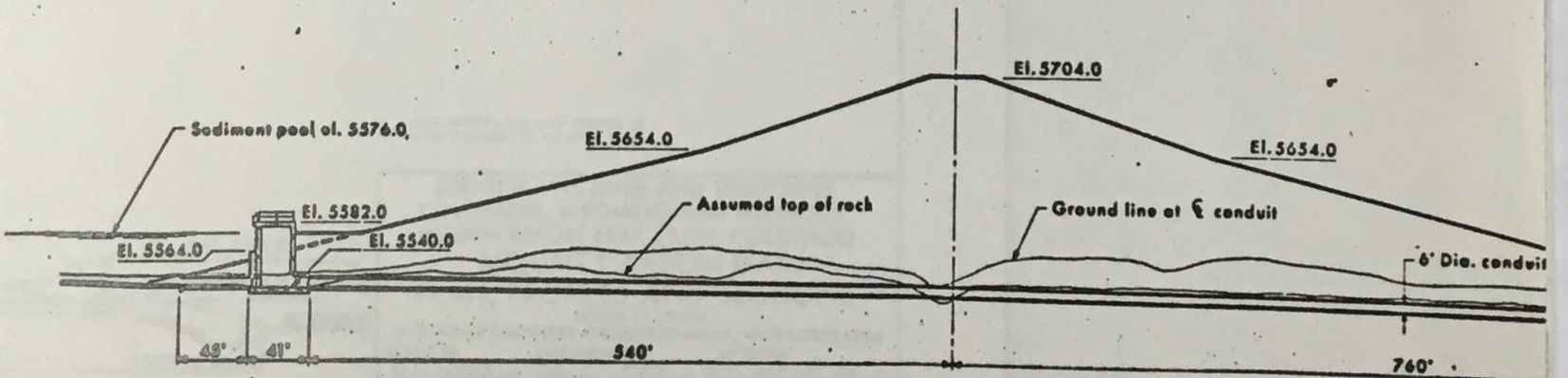




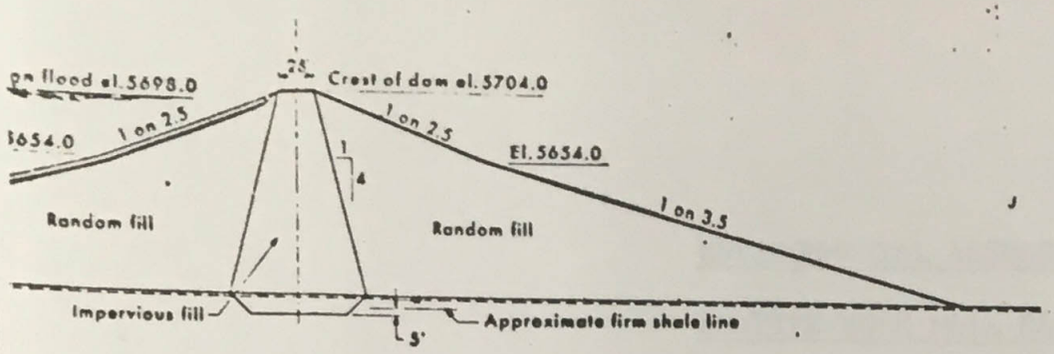
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℄ PROFILE - MAIN EMBANKMENT
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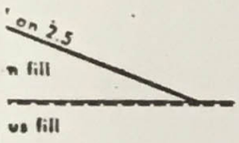


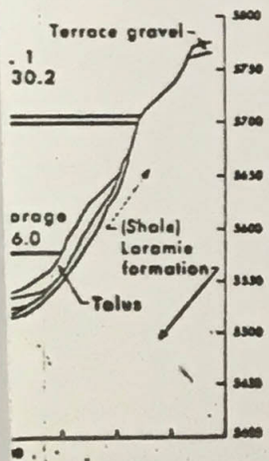
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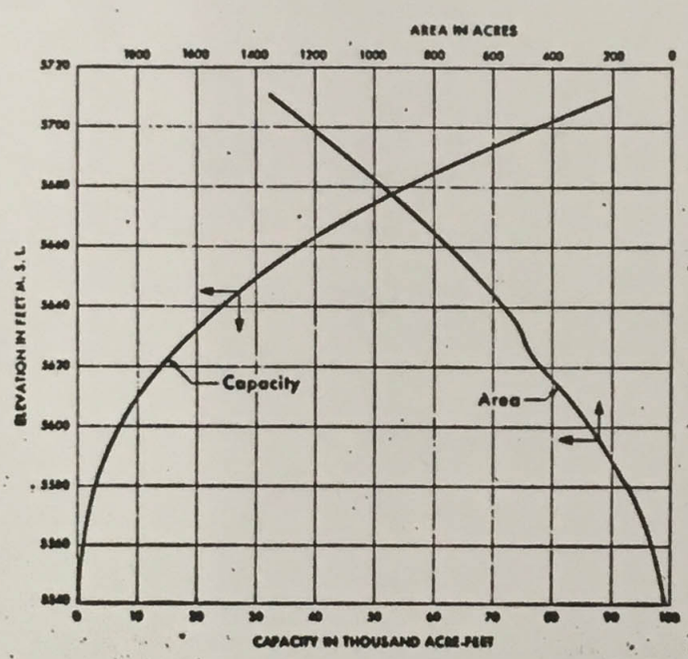


TYPICAL MAIN EMBANKMENT SECTION

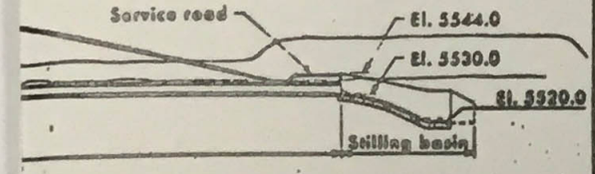
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AREA AND CAPACITY CURVES



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SOUTH PLATTE RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES
COLORADO, WYOMING AND NEBRASKA
INTERIM REPORT BEAR CREEK, COLORADO

MOUNT CARBON DAM
PLAN, PROFILES AND SECTIONS

SCALES: AS SHOWN

U. S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, OMAHA, NOVEMBER 1966

SUBMITTED:	RECOMMENDED:	APPROVED:
R. H. Wuethrich	Charles L. Hoge	Wendell H. Blair
CHIEF, PLANNING & REPORT BRANCH	CHIEF, ENGINEERING DIV.	COL., CORPS OF ENGINEERS

DRAWN: R.J.O.
TRACED: R.J.O.
CHECKED: E.W.T.

TO ACCOMPANY INTERIM REPORT ON FLOOD CONTROL AND ALLIED PURPOSES FOR SOUTH PLATTE RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, COLO., WYO. AND NEBR., DATED NOV. 1966

APPENDIX I PLATE 2

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT OF SEATTLE BULK MAIL FACILITY SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

Prepared by
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District
Seattle Washington

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ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF FEDERAL WAY BULK MAIL POSTAL FACILITY

I. Introduction.

The proposed Bulk Mail Center to be built at Seattle, Washington, is one of 21 Bulk Mail Centers strategically located across the United States. The purpose of this network is to achieve more efficient handling, sorting, transportation and distribution of bulk mail. This includes basically third class and fourth class mail. In addition to Seattle, Bulk Mail Centers are planned for the following cities:

Springfield	Detroit
New York	Minneapolis
Pittsburg	Chicago
Philadelphia	St. Louis
Washington, D.C.	Kansas City
Greensboro	Des Moines
Jacksonville	Denver
Atlanta	Dallas
Memphis	Los Angeles
Cincinnati	San Francisco

In general, each Bulk Mail Center serves a "service area" which is comprised of a number of Sectional Center Facilities. The routing of mail is from local Post Offices to Section Center Facilities (SCF) to Bulk Mail Centers (BMC) to other BMC's to SCF's to local Post Offices. The Seattle Bulk Mail Facility would serve the following cities with SCF:

Washington	Oregon	Idaho
Seattle	Portland	Lewiston
Everett	Salem	
Tacoma	Eugene	
Olympia	Medford	Alaska
Wenatchee	Klamath Falls	
Yakima	Burns Bend	Fairbanks
Spokane	Pendleton	Juneau
Walla Walla		

Within the BMC, mail is received from three main sources:

a. Other BMC's.

b. Service area SCF's.

c. Private mailers - large organizations having sufficient quantities of mail to warrant direct delivery to the BMC rather than a local post office. These deliveries would be made in conveyances ranging in size from station wagons to tractor trailers.

The distribution of mail from the BMC's is limited to two destinations:

a. Other BMC's.

b. Service area SCF's.

One exception is that in some instances, shipment will also be made to associate offices. These are shipping points which receive sufficient volumes to warrant truckload shipments. A downtown Post Office in a large city would be an example.

II. Operational Statement and Functional Requirements.

A. Facility. The Bulk Mail Center will occupy approximately 55 acres of ground and consist of the following structures:

1. Process Building. This building is the largest building in the complex, approximately 300,000 square feet. The building shall house the mail processing equipment, the administrative functions of the BMC, plus personnel support facilities and the truck control facility.

2. Gate House. This is a small building that shall serve to control all ingress and egress to the truck yard.

3. Vehicle Maintenance Facility. This building is approximately 4,400 square feet in size and dispenses fuel for trucks and will be equipped to provide emergency type repairs as required by trucks.

4. Water Storage and Pump House. An elevated water tank with a capacity of 200,000 gallons is required for fire protection purposes.

B. Auxiliary Construction. Consists of parking areas for visitors and employees, paved parking and maneuvering areas for mail trucks adjacent to mail platforms and all necessary utilities and landscaping.

C. Site Security. Basic site protection will be provided to meet the following criteria:

1. Perimeter Fence. Chain link fencing is preferred, but for esthetic purposes as well as for compliance with local ordinances, other types of fences or walls can be sbustituted for the chain link to carry out a particular architectural concept. The fence will be 8 feet in height and, where practical, lie in straight lines with a clear zone at least 6 feet wide on either side to provide an unobstructed view.

2. Fence Top Guard. A fence top guard designed to prevent scaling and to reduce the possibility of passing Postal matter over the fence is deemed to be an additional safeguard.

3. Lighting System. Securing lighting systems will be determined on the basis of existing local conditions but will illuminate the area in which it is installed up to and including the fence line.

D. Truck Control and Circulation. Truck parking area is divided into three sections according to use. One section is for parking inbound trailers waiting to be unloaded. The second section is for parking empty trailers waiting to be loaded. The third section is for loaded outbound trailers waiting departure. These sections have no fixed boundaries and can overlap if the need occurs. Entering and departing tractor trailer units will pass the guard house which serves as a check-in and checkout

point. Trailers will be unloaded at the receiving docks which are divided into two sections. Trailers from other BMC facilities will be unloaded at the BMC receiving docks. Trailers from Sectional Center Facilities (SCF) and Associate Office (AO) facilities will be unloaded at the SCF receiving docks. Outbound mail is loaded into empty trailers at the shipping docks. Each shipping dock is preassigned to ship mail for a particular destination. After parking the trailer in the inbound trailer storage yard, drivers will disengage and park their tractors in the Tractor Parking Area by the Driver's Lounge. "Mules" (on-site tractors) will be used for on-site trailer moves. After empty trailers are loaded at the shipping dock, the loaded trailers are moved by "mule" to the outbound storage yard to await departure. A tractor from the tractor parking area picks up the full trailer in the outbound yard and departs.

E. Employee Parking. Employee parking area will be located adjacent to the Process Building and enclosed with a fence equipped with manually operated gates.

F. Process Building Requirements. Essentially, the shape and dimensions of the Process Building will be dictated by the equipment it contains. In addition to the basic mail handling equipment, support facilities are to be provided, including administrative and maintenance operations for building and machinery, personnel toilets and lockers. Supervisory spaces and "satellite" vending-toilet areas serve personnel close to their work stations. Services to this building will include automatic fire protection, potable water, storm and sanitary sewers, gas and electric power.

G. Utility Requirements.

1. Primary Electrical Service. Two incoming 15 kv class feeders will be furnished to the site by the local utility company. Total

demand is estimated at 5 mva. The primary cable will be brought to the 15 kv swithgear located on the mezzanine or service core of the Process Building. Secondary distribution to the Vehicle Maintenance Building, Pump House and Gate House will be from Unit Substations or Power Panels located in the Process Building. Secondary distribution feeders will be 480 Y/277V, three phase, four wire and limited to 600 amperes per feeder.

2. Communications. A telephone equipment room will be provided in the service core of the Process Building. A telephone conduit system will be provided linking all site buildings. The main fire alarm console will be located in the Process Building. A conduit system shall link all buildings to the Process Building. Computer and paging intercom systems will be provided between the Gate House and the Dispatch Office. Conduits linking the Gate House to Dispatch Office and Process Building will be provided. A conduit with conductors will be provided between scale pit and scale office located in Process Building for remote readout of scale.

3. Process Building Mechanical System Connections. Following is information known at this time regarding mechanical systems related to the Process Building:

Process Building to Site Utilities

1.	Potable water supply	308 gpm
2.	Sanitary waste	1,030 fixture units
3.	Storm water (controled flow)	476 gpm
4.	Fire protection	1,700 gpm (75 psi at base 4 riser)

III. General Design Considerations.

The Bulk Mail Center will be designed in total accordance with applicable provisions of "Design Guidelines and Engineering Instructions for Postal Public Buildings," dated 15 December 1971.

Planning is based on a 20-year project need for land and facilities. Buildings will feature simple modular design of the light industrial type. Maximum use will be made of indigenous materials and stock products as opposed to special construction materials and techniques. The prime purpose of the facility is to sort mail, and as such, the Process Building size and shape and its relationship to truck parking and movement is relatively inflexible. The building will be oriented to best fit site conditions.

IV. Environmental and Ecological Considerations.

The following information sets forth and estimates the effect the proposed project will have on the ecology and environment of the immediate site, as well as adjacent surroundings, including socio-economic impacts. Attached for orientation and reference is a map of the general Seattle-Tacoma area showing project site, site plan showing Quadrant Corporation's planned development and site of proposed BMC, and a blowup of the 55 acre parcel showing parking and building relationships.

A. Site Analysis.

1. Orientation and General Description. The proposed site for the Seattle Bulk Mail Facility is in the southwest corner of King County, Washington, near the King County - Pierce County line. It is in the community of Federal Way, which is roughly 20 miles south of Seattle, the largest city in the State, and about 10 miles north of the city of Tacoma. The site consists of 55.2 acres of which 51.6 acres lie within the boundaries of a 1,600 (1,626) acre housing and business development sponsored by Quadrant Corporation, a division of Weyerhaeuser Company. The remaining 3.6 acres is a privately owned parcel involving two ownerships. One owner will have to be relocated.

The 1,600 acre Quadrant site is presently unoccupied and situated on gently rolling land interspersed with grassy open spaces and forested areas.

Lowlands are marshy and contain water during the wet season. Three small lakes (two-three acres) are present, one within one hundred yards of the BMC's northern boundary. The merchantable timber has been harvested. Existing tree cover is 30' tall and appear to be second or third growth. Decayed remains of barns, corrals, pens and houses suggests a recent farm type use of portions of the land. Old dirt roads and trails are now being heavily used by motorcycle riders.

The Quadrant development is bounded by Pacific Highway South, 21st Avenue Southwest, South 320th Street and South 348th Street. More than half the land will be devoted to residential uses. This will include single-family units, townhouse type residences, apartments and "adult" housing for people without children. Seventeen percent of the land will be devoted to public parks and open space, and there will be 10 school sites. There will be business and office parks and commercial areas, as well as church and hospital sites. The community is expected to be developed over a 10-year period (1973-83).

The planned land uses of the 1,626 acres of West Campus are as follows:

Single family attached housing	375 acres
Single family detached housing	277 acres
Multi-family units	109 acres
Adult community of single family attached units	89 acres
Schools	160 acres
Church	4 acres
Park and open space	282 acres
Business and office park	209 acres
Commercial	42 acres
Hospital site	15 acres
Arterial dedication	62 acres
Well site	2 acres

The 55 acre Postal site is located within a 151 acre business park which borders the southeastern portion of Quadrant's planned development. Planned boulevards constitute the eastern boundary of the property and a portion of the western boundary. The eastern boulevard will provide ingress and egress for truck traffic and most likely a portion of the employee traffic as well. This boulevard will terminate at South 348th Street, a two-lane county road servicing scattered local residents west of this intersection. South 348th Street currently "T"s approximately one-half mile west of the proposed boulevard. The road to the right dead ends at an elementary school while the road to the left intersects with a two-lane east-west county road that eventually meanders into the industrial area of Tacoma. The Corps will request King County to expand South 348th Street, from two lanes to four lanes along that portion of road between the boulevard eastward to Pacific Highway South, a distance of approximately one-quarter mile. This must be accomplished to accommodate traffic attributable to BMC. Interstate 5, a main north-south freeway, is approximately one mile east of the BMC. There is no guarantee the county will respond to the Corps request for widening the road. If the road is not widened, one can anticipate traffic congestion between this boulevard and Pacific Highway South until such time as South 348th Street is included into the highway system explained in paragraph entitled "Transportation" on page 14. Other distances to the BMC are:

a. Twelve road miles south of Seattle-Tacoma International Airport.

b. Twenty-two road miles south of Seattle Terminal Annex.

c. Twelve road miles north of Tacoma Terminal Annex.

d. Fifteen road miles south of "Piggyback" railroad facilities.

The 55 acre site is gently undulating in character with 95 percent

of the area containing a 0-10 percent grade. The remainder does not exceed 20 percent. Pods of deciduous and conifer vegetation are scattered throughout the area with heavier concentrations located toward the western boundary. One permanent residence is within the boundaries of the site and the decayed remains of other buildings are scattered around the perimeter of the area. Current planning indicates initial construction beginning in early 1973 with the BMC facility operational by mid 1974. Quadrant has indicated that the employment base of "West Campus" (Quadrants development) will be developed in their first phase, with site work for office and business parks on the eastern portion of the land completed by the spring of 1973.

2. Geology. The site is located on an upland area which separates the valley of the Green and Stuck Rivers from Puget Sound. The regional geologic character of this location has been developed by repeated advances of glacial ice into the Puget Sound area during a period which ended about 10,000 years ago.

Glaciation developed a sequence of "advance outwash" soils ahead of the glacier, including sand and gravel deposits and/or silt and clay deposits. These soils were overridden and compacted by the glacier which also deposited and compacted a mixture of clay, silt, sand and gravel (glacial till). As the glaciers retreated, "recessional outwash" soils similar to advance outwash soils, but uncompacted, were deposited.

No bedrock is known to occur in the area. The total thickness of soil is probably well in excess of 500 feet. At the surface, the soils are generally porous enough so very little surface runoff occurs even following periods of heavy rainfall.

3. Climate and Vegetation. The climate is representative of a west coast marine climate containing dry and moderate summers with wet and cool winters. The mean daily temperature is 52°F. for the year with a mean maximum of 62°F. and a mean minimum of 42°F. Mean annual precipitation amounts to 38 inches.

The flora of the site reflects the geologic and climatic conditions of the area and is represented among the conifers by the existence of Douglas Fir, Grand Fir and Western Hemlock. These trees represent second or third growth stock with no merchantable timber. There is also a heavy concentration, in some areas, of Douglas Fir seedlings. The more predominant deciduous trees consist of Alder, Madrona, Birch, Willows, Cottonwood and Hawthorne. The understory consists of ferns, broom, current, mahonia, salal, wild rose and wild berries with ground covers of wild strawberry, kinnikinnick, moss and wild grasses.

4. Fauna. While on a reconnaissance of the site, evidence of the existence of mammal or reptile life was not evident but it is logical to assume that the area harbors small mammals and reptiles such as raccoons, rabbits, squirrels and snakes generally associated with a woodland habitat typical of semi-rural Puget Sound environs. Bird sightings were also few, although some birds of the Robin and Sparrow species were noted. The scarcity of birds may be attributed to the fact that it may have been seasonally too early for migratory birds to return to the area. Here again, one would assume, according to the flora and semi-rural nature of the area, a substantial population of birds, at least of the song bird variety.

5. Groundwater. Data available from the Water Resources Division of the Department of Conservation pertaining to local groundwater

conditions indicates there are several domestic wells in the areas adjacent to the site and several wells which supply water to Water District 100 (the local water district). The existing district wells appear to have a satisfactory capacity for existing demand. It appears that additional supplies will be required for future development. Quadrant is aware of this and will develop well sites on their development to supply anticipated demands.

6. Utilities. Contingent upon the purchase of the property from Quadrant Corporation is the availability of necessary utility systems. These systems will be installed by Quadrant Corporation and available at the property line for BMC use. Quadrant has coordinated the development of "West Campus" with the local sewer district (Lakehaven Sewer District). Necessary facilities are either available or will be available to adequately meet anticipated needs.

B. Project Impact.

1. Aesthetics. Project construction will change what is now a tranquil, semi-rural setting into a busy, heavily developed site. Approximately 70-75 percent of the 55 acre site will be permanently disrupted due to building placement, roads and parking areas. A small percentage of the area may be temporarily disrupted by construction processes until restored. The buildings will be modular in design. The Process Building is 43 feet in height, with the lower 10 feet in precast concrete and the wall above of fluted metal siding. The Vehicle Maintenance Facility is approximately 20 feet in height and constructed of a similar material.

//

Landscaping will be utilized generally and at the site entrances. Planting will provide a screen for the truck access road and parking areas where it might be seen from adjacent properties or traffic arteries. There exists, on the sites, a large number of Douglas Fir trees of a suitable height for transplanting that can be saved for screen plantings after project construction. Other plant materials used for landscaping purposes will be indigenous to the area. Parking areas, particularly employee and visitor parking, will be sited to take advantage of natural flat areas and thus minimize disruption to natural areas. All utility lines will be underground.

2. Wildlife and Flora. Construction of the BMC would eradicate approximately 39 acres of the 55 acre semi-natural site. This would adversely effect that portion of the ecosystem that depends on the environmental qualities of this area for its existence. This includes small birds, mammals and reptiles. Although approximately 16 acres will remain in its natural state, one would have to assume that the noise emitted from constant vehicular movement and "round the clock" working activities could disrupt, in some manner, the remaining natural habitat. Although some adjacent properties are zoned as part of the industrial park, Quadrant Corporation, indicated a desire to reserve portions as greenbelt areas. Some second growth timber will be lost but a goodly portion will be saved within the greenbelt areas.

The flora in the areas destined to be parking, roads or building sites will be lost. As much natural flora as possible around the perimeter of the construction area will be saved. Those trees and shrubs within the construction area that are suitable for transplanting will be set aside and used in the landscaping program.

Neither plant or construction oeprations are expected to endanger any rare species of flora or fauna.

Any aquatic ecosystems in the surrounding area area are not expected to be disrupted or influenced by construction, maintenance or operation of this project.

3. Air Quality. Adequate control of dust during site preparation and construction will be required of the contractors by the contract specifications. All unpaved areas will be landscaped and/or restored to its natural condition.

The facility will not have an incinerator nor are emissions from the buildings expected to contribute any negligible pollution on the environment.

The operation of trucks and employees automobiles will contribute to air pollution at this facility.

4. Water Quality and Waste Disposal. The project site is on relatively level ground. Because of this and the fact that the soils of the area will allow uninterrupted drainage, it is felt that effective control of erosion and silting during construction of the project can be obtained. All unpaved areas of the completed facility will be landscaped or restored to its natural condition to provide an acceptable control of erosion.

The project site is not in a flood plain nor within any established flood hazard area.

Adequate sewage facilities will be provided by Quadrant Corporation at some point along the property line. These sewage facilities will be part of a new and/or improved sewage system planned

for the Federal Way area. Quadrant has also indicated the availability of a storm drainage system that could be utilized by the BMC.

Solid wastes will be picked up from originating points by a motorized hopper-cart, compacted and discharged into bags which will be collected and removed from the facility by a contractor.

5. Transportation. The proposed site is located about one mile west of a major cloverleaf of Interstate 5, the north-south freeway linking the Pacific Coast states. The site is also about a half mile west of Pacific Highway South, which was the major route from Seattle to Tacoma before the interstate freeway system was constructed. The site has access to a two lane county road, South 348th Street, which forms a portion of the southern boundary of Quadrant's development. Long-range planning (Southwest King County Transportation Planning Study, 1970) indicates that this road will be expanded to four lanes and joined to SR 18, forming a major freeway to the King County - Pierce County line. This would link the industrial area of Tacoma with Interstate 90, the freeway joining western and eastern Washington. The Transportation Study indicates that South 348th will be made freeway by 1990.

Transportation for all mail being shipped or received will be by truck. The size of the vehicles is expected to vary from station wagons to semi-trailers. The tentative schedule of truck traffic anticipated by 1985 is an estimated 230 trucks daily. The tentative schedule indicates that approximately 140 trucks would arrive or depart between the hours of 1600 to 2100; 59 trucks between 2100 and 0700 hours; and 31 trucks between 0700 and 1600 hours.

Freeway and highway systems have been planned to accommodate heavy truck usage.

6. Noise Pollution. Due to the relatively uninhabited conditions of the surrounding area, noise emanating from the site during construction should pose no discomforts to anyone other than those involved in the construction operation.

A portion of the western border of the BMC site is adjacent to a planned 40 acre senior high school site already purchased from Quadrant by the Federal Way School District. Truck noise may be distracting to the students and school personnel. This problem is expected to be minimal because only 31 of the ultimate projected trucks or 13 percent of the total trucks to be used will be arriving or departing between 7 a.m. and 4 p.m., the school hours. Heavy concentrations of tree and shrub plantings along mutual borders would act as a noise buffer and also minimize vehicular noises. Prevailing winds would also drift the noise away from the school site. The School District has contracted the Corps and indicated a desire to coordinate the planning of the two facilities. The high school is tenatively planned for completion in about three years, depending upon the speed of nearby residential development.

At this time, future occupants of the remaining portions of the business park are not known so it is difficult to measure what discomforts vehicular noises may emanate to adjacent lands. It should be noted that the main right-of-way to the BMC site is through business park land.

7. Lighting. The security lighting system will be designed to illuminate the area in which it is installed up to and including the fence line. This may create some discomforts to adjacent tenants. But here again,

surrounding properties (other than private ownerships to the south) are generally designated for business or office uses. A use which night lighting should not adversely effect. All wiring for lighting, as well as for other utilities requiring wiring, will be underground.

8. Ownership. At the present time, the parcel is in three ownerships and is largely vacant of improvements, except for a one-story frame residential dwelling and service facilities located in approximately 2.6 acres of the 3.6 acres in private ownership. This homesite will require relocation.

C. Socio-Economic Impact.

The BMC is located in Census Tract 303 of King County. The 1960 population of the Census Tract was 2,000 people and the 1970 population was 9,503 people, an average annual increase of 17 percent per year. This very rapid rate of growth compares to a much lower average annual increase for King County of 2 percent per year from 1960 to 1970. There are about 1.5 percent non-white residents in the Census Tract compared to 6.9 percent non-white residents in King County. Residents age 65 and over comprise 3.3 percent of the population in the Census Tract, compared to 8.8 percent of the population in King County. Owner occupied housing units comprise 87 percent of the total housing units in the Census Tract, compared to 63 percent for King County. The vacancy rate of housing is somewhat higher for the Census Tract, 8.9 percent, than for King County, 7.4 percent. The average value of owner occupied housing units is $27,179 for the Census Tract, which is $3,193 higher than the average value of $23,986 for King County. Average rent in the Census Tract is $135 per month, compared to $123 for King County. People per housing unit in the Census Tract average 3.6 persons, compared

to an average of 2.9 people per unit for King County. There were 2,891 housing units in the Census Tract in 1970.

Based on preliminary information, the employment complement of the Seattle BMC would be 510. Tour 1, or very early morning hours, would consist of 66 employees; Tour 2, or regular day hours, would consist of 286 people; and Tour 3, or late evening hours, would consist of 158 employees. Based on anticipated salary schedules for postal employees as of July 1972, the average salary for clerical, processing and vehicle service employees is expected to be about $9,500 per year. For supervisors in the processing area, offices and top administrative personnel, the average weighted salary is expected to be about $16,900. Based on preliminary information, it is expected that about 75 percent of the employees would be involved in clerical, processing and vehicle service.

The Seattle BMC is expected to be staffed by people currently employed at other Post Office facilities within the region. The new facility is within a reasonable commute distance from both the cities, Seattle and Tacoma. It is expected that if the volume of commuter traffic permits, a special commuter bus may be provided for those employees living in Seattle and Tacoma. For those employees who desire a rural or suburban type living atmosphere, adequate housing is expected to be available in the vicinity of the BMC.

V. Short and Long Term Impact

When surveying the impact this proposed project will have on the immediate environment and ecology of the area, both on a day-to-day as well as cumulative, long range impact, one must keep in mind the intended land

usage of its particular site and surroundings. In this case, the site is located within a planned business park and residential community. Quadrant Corporation personnel worked closely with county and local governmental agencies in planning the site and other aspects of their proposed development. Land planning was sensitive to the environment.

All land uses; residential, schools, church, park and open space, business and office parks, commercial, hospital site, arterials and well sites are planned to be compatible, one with another. In this carefully planned development, the BMC is fulfilling a planned land use function. It is difficult to survey if the day-to-day and long range impact of this facility would differ from that of another facility if the BMC were not built. It is assumed there would be negligible difference.

Generally, the proposed project should result in a facility that is compatible with adjacent developments and intended land uses. No long term degradation of the area should occur, assuming all existing controls for preservation and enhancement of the environment are exercised.

VI. Coordination.

In 1971 the Puget Sound Governmental Conference adopted an "Interim Regional Development Plan" a guide for the growth and development of the human and natural resources in the Central Puget Sound region. A major feature of the plan is stated as follows: "New employment activities will locate in the committed employment centers of the central cities and nearby suburbs. New outlying employment centers will not be committed during the interim period." Federal Way is an established business center, and is identified as such on the land use map of the Interim Regional

Development Plan. The proposed West Campus residential community and business park, the proposed location for the Seattle Bulk Mail Facility, will be an extension of the Federal Way employment center. This development will not constitute a "new outlying employment center," and hence is consistent with the goals of the Interim Regional Development Plan. All aspects of the proposed West Campus development have been and are being carefully coordinated with governmental authorities. It is expected that the development and its related effects will be consistent with local and regional plans.

VII. Conclusion.

The "Draft Proposed Guidelines for Environmental Considerations in Corps of Engineers Postal Support Actions," dated 6 December 1971, states that each environmental assessment must answer two questions. These being:

a. Will the construction and/or operation of the completed facility have a significant effect on the environment?

Answer: Significant effects are further defined as effects that can be both detrimental or beneficial. Include this with the definition of environment, "the aggregate of all the external conditions and influences affecting the life and development of an organism, etc., human behavior, society, etc." we conclude: yes, this facility is going to have an effect on the environment. But whether the effect is significant, either beneficially or adversely, is dependent on the context within which it is viewed. Within the boundaries of the greater Seattle-Tacoma metropolitan area (with a 1970 population of approximately 700,000) one would assume

that the socio-economic effect would not be significant. But within the boundaries of Census Tract 303 * (includes a portion of the Federal Way area and had a 1970 population of 9,500 people) which includes the service and retail trades of the immediate area, one would assume that the BMC would have a significant effect, particularly in regard to service stations, restaurants, and retail stores located as Pacific Highway South, one-quarter to one mile distant. It will also have a significant effect on local traffic patterns.

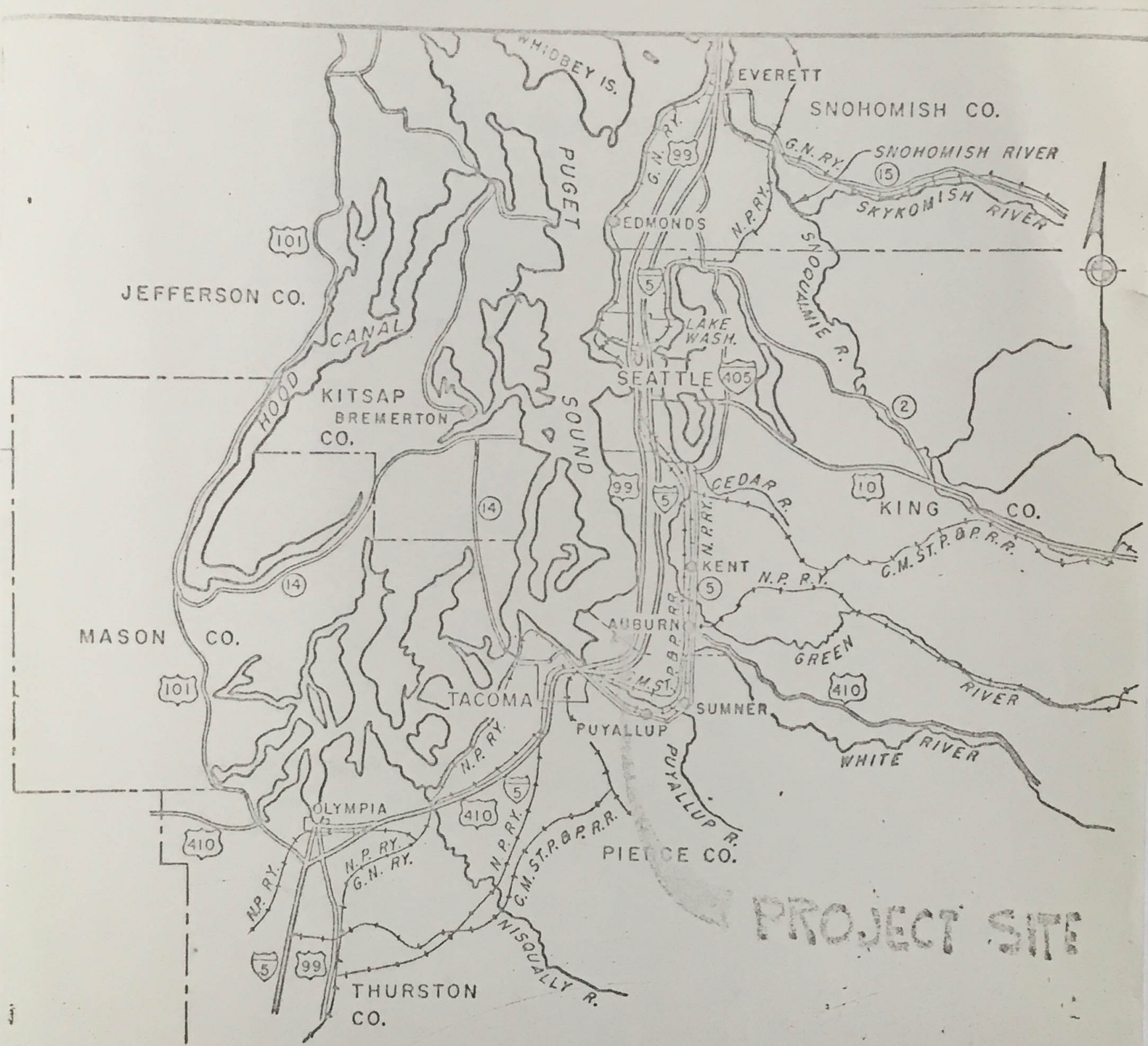
In regard to that portion of our environmental dealing with nature, we conclude that the impact is going to be significant. This is based on the assumption that the BMC will be the only development on the site. However, this particular section of land, plus another 100 acres, has been acquired for development of facilities of this (business and light industry) type. If the BMC is not built, there is no assurance that other developments will not occur.

b. Will the effect on the environment be controversial?

Answer: Yes, although the site is zoned industrial, Federal funds will finalize the conversion of this site from natural woodland to industrial use. Use of this site for industrial or commercial development will probably involve local controversies, despite the fact that it has already been zoned as business park.

Therefore, we conclude that an environmental statement is necessary.

* Map showing boundaries of Census Tract 303 is inclosed.



VICINITY MAP

SCALE IN MILES

15 0 5 10 15

other Environmental Statement File

Paging Systems

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES MINT
OFFICE OF
SUPERINTENDENT
DENVER, COLO. 80204
March 18, 1974

Mr. Arnold Bresnick
Asst. Director for Administration
Bureau of the Mint
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C. 20220

Attention: Mr. Bill Murphy

Dear Mr. Bresnick:

This is in response to your letter addressed to me dated October 30, 1973, whereby you forwarded a copy of Suggestion No. 1929 concerning a paging system which has been adopted by the Philadelphia Mint.

It cannot be determined at this time whether or not the paging system described in the suggestion will be used in the new Denver Mint. Our design criteria, which will be a part of the contract with the A/E design firm, includes the following:

"Provide an intercommunication system for point-to-point communication between specific operational activities, based on the requirements of the industrial process system. Design an associated paging system for selective and overall paging throughout the Mint."

From the above, it is apparent that we are requiring the A/E to produce a specific design for a paging system. As it will be at least a year and one-half before a precise system is designed and approved by the Bureau of the Mint, there is considerable opportunity for technological improvements which could affect this matter. More important, however, is the fact we are leaving this specific aspect of the new mint to the ingenuity and professionalism of the design firm. I plan to pass the contents of the subject suggestion to the A/E for his consideration. If ultimately we select this system, exactly like the one described in the suggestion, then it, perhaps, would be appropriate to increase the award to the employee making the suggestion.

I apologize for the delay in this reply, but I did not

realize that you were waiting for an answer from me until I received word from Mr. Murphy on March 14, 1974.

Sincerely,

Frank W. Rhea
Bureau of the Mint
Facilities Project Manager
Denver Mint

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

OFFICE OF
DIRECTOR OF THE MINT

October 30, 1973

Mr. Frank Rhea
Facilities Project Engineer
United States Mint
Denver, Colorado 80204

Dear Mr. Rhea:

We are enclosing for your information a copy of Suggestion No. 1929 concerning a paging system, which has been adopted by the Philadelphia Mint. We thought you might consider this suggestion for possible application in the new Denver Mint.

Sincerely,

A. Bresnick

Arnold Bresnick
Assistant Director
for Administration

Attachments

Keep Freedom in Your Future With U.S. Savings Bonds

Dept. of the Treasury
Form No. 4008
(Rev. 10-70)

EMPLOYEE SUGGESTION

FOR OFFICIAL USE	
DATE RECEIVED	SUGGESTION NO.
11-22-72	1929

INSTRUCTIONS

A. Complete and sign. It is suggested you retain a copy.
B. Include any sketches or pictures or other material that will clarify your suggestion.
C. You may submit the suggestion to your supervisor or awards representative.

1. NAME AND TITLE (PRINT OR TYPE)	GRADE	SOCIAL SECURITY NO.
Jacqueline A. Crimlisk, Secretary	GS-5	180-42-9203

BUREAU	ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT
Bureau of the Mint	Personnel Division

OFFICE ADDRESS (STREET, CITY, STATE, ZIP CODE)
U.S. Mint, Personnel Division, 5th and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, PA 19106

SUPERVISOR'S NAME AND TITLE
Mr. John C. Carroll, Personnel Officer

2. SUBJECT OF THE SUGGESTION
Paging System

3. DESCRIBE PRESENT PROCEDURES OR CONDITIONS
When someone in the Mint wishes to make an announcement or page an individual, they first call the Personnel Office. Someone answering this call in turn, makes the announcement or page on a microphone, which is broadcasted throughout the entire Mint building. This system puts a strain on personnel within the Personnel Division. Someone able to operate this paging system must always be present to receive calls. This system is also a constant distraction and interruption to any concentration on work and frequently requires personnel to run from one side of the office to the other to answer the telephone.

4. EXPLAIN YOUR SUGGESTION (HOW IT WILL WORK, WHAT IT WILL DO AND WHERE IT CAN BE USED)
The system I am suggesting is one in which* anyone in the Mint can call a specified number on any telephone and connect directly with an open paging line to make their own announcements. Arrangements can be made with the Bell Telephone Company to arrange this system or a similar one suitable for our agency.

This suggestion will enable quicker contact with personnel throughout the building and eliminate the necessity of one telephone handling all paging calls.

*Each Division will have the resources to page

(If more space is needed, continue on separate sheet)

5. STATE BENEFITS TO GOVERNMENT (SHOW SAVINGS WHERE POSSIBLE)

ESTIMATED ANNUAL SAVINGS	
SALARIES	$
SUPPLIES	
EQUIPMENT	
TOTAL	$

Any cash award resulting from this suggestion is in addition to your regular pay and no further claim can be made against the Government in accordance with 5 USC 4502 (c).

DATE	SUGGESTER'S SIGNATURE
11/21/72	Jacqueline A. Crimlisk *Jacqueline A. Crimlisk*

ACTION ON SUGGESTION

1. INITIAL EVALUATION OF SUGGESTION – Include results expected and show savings where possible.

Upon suggestion is being adopted, equipment will be installed by the Penn Bell Tel. Co. to operate the paging system from appx 15 key telephones.

This award is intangible of a high value with limited application.

It is recommended that this suggestion be forwarded to other facilities if they can use the application on their present or future systems.

(If more space is needed, continue on separate sheet)

ESTIMATED ANNUAL SAVINGS	
SALARIES	$
SUPPLIES	
EQUIPMENT	
TOTAL	$

AWARD RECOMMENDED	DATE	EVALUATOR'S SIGNATURE AND TITLE
$ 125.00	12-12-72	Robert D. Lee Supervising Elec. Engr.

2. REVIEWS – If there is disagreement with the suggestion, the evaluation or the benefits expected, attach separate statements explaining in full. Indicate agreement with prior statements by endorsement.

SIGNATURE AND TITLE OF REVIEWING OFFICERS	RECOMMENDATION (ENTER DATE) APPROVE	DISAPP.	AWARD RECOMMENDED	ESTIMATED ANNUAL SAVINGS
John C Carroll Incentive Awards Officer	12/19/72		$ 125.00	$ High Value Intangible
S Rosenbaum.	12-19-72			

SIGNATURE AND TITLE OF APPROVING OFFICIAL	ACTION	AMT. OF AWARD	DATE
Charles C Lentz Superintendent	☒ APPROVE ☐ DISAPP.	$ 125.00	12/19/72

3. AUTHORIZATION OF PAYMENT OF AWARD – A cash award is approved under the regulations of the Incentive Awards Program. This is not an authority to exceed an appropriation, allotment, suballotment, apportionment or reapportionment. Check delivery instructions are below.

AMT. OF AWARD	DATE	SIGNATURE AND TITLE
$ 125.00	12/19/72	Charles C Lentz Superintendent

DELIVER CHECK TO:

4. FISCAL OFFICE – Funds are available and obligated to pay this award.

OFFICE	ACTIVITY	APPROPRIATION TO BE CHARGED

DATE	SIGNATURE AND TITLE	ENTER ACCOUNTING CODES →	BUREAU	REGION	OFFICE	ACTIVITY
12/19/72	Daniel Costanzo Budget & Accounting Officer					

5. PAYROLL OFFICE

SCHEDULE NUMBER	DATE OF SCHEDULE	PAY PERIOD

Paging Systems

Philadelphia & Franklin Monte File

PHIL MINT - SPACE

BASEMENT	107,454
1st FLOOR	215,387
2nd FLOOR	90,143
3rd FLOOR	74,072
	487,056

Basement

72' x 194'-10" = 14040
30' x 194'-10" = 5850
88 x 134 = 11792

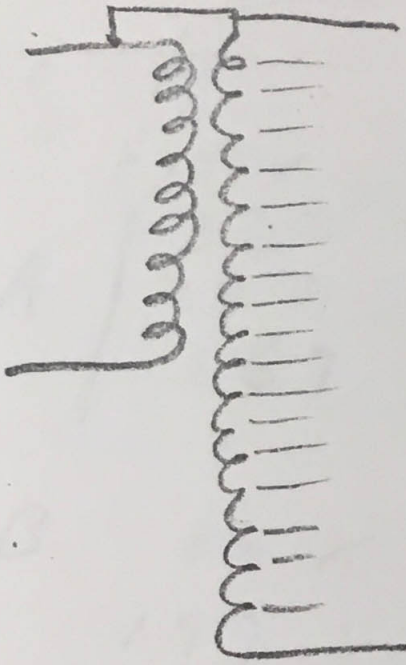
34 x 195 = 6630
79 x 138 = 10902
56 x 48 = 2688
24 x 83.5 = 2016

48 x 195 = 9360
30 x 140 = 4200
30 x 140 = 4200
27 x 60 = 1620

15 x 140 = 2100
15 x 195 = 2925

165 x 166 = 27390
28 x 52 = 1456
15 x 19 = 285

107,454



22.2 volts/turn

800 V

175,000 W @ 1.00 p.f / .9 pf

DAP	V	A	
1	890	196.63	218
2	935	187.16	208
3	979	178.75	197
4	1023	171.06	190
5	1045	167.46	185
6	1071	163.40	181
7	1093	160.11	178
8	1115	159.95	177
9	1137	153.91	171
10	1159	150.99	168
11	1182	148.55	164
12	1200	145.83	162

PH12

~~Area A~~

1st Floor

Area A	223' × 120	=	26 760 ←
	223 × 48	=	10 700 ←
	167 × 28	=	4676 ←
Area B	84 × 28	=	2352 ←
	197 × 168	=	33096 —
Area C	195 × 168	=	32760 ←
Area D	195 × 165	=	32175 —
Area E	165 × 197	=	32505 —
Area F	223 × 181	=	40363 ←
			215, 387

43
6
258

P11 12

2nd Floor

		2nd	3rd Floor
Area A	223 x 48 =	10704	223 x 48 = 10 704
	167 x 28 =	4676	167 x 37 = 6 179
			120 x 112 = 13440
Area B	84 x 28 =	2352	84 x 37 = 3108
	197 x 48	9456	197 x 48 = 9456
C	195 x 48	9360	195 x 48 = 9360
D	15 x 140	2100	15 x 195 = 2925
E	15 x 197	2955	15 x 197 = 2955
	56 x 150	8400	56 x 150 = 8400
F	223 x 181	40340	223 x 15 = 3345
			75 x 56 = 4200
		90,143	74,072

Basement	107,454
1st floor	215,387
2nd floor	90,143
3rd floor	74,072
	487,056

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mrs. Betty Higby, Superintendent
Thru Duane R. Sjaardema, Supt., Bldg. & Mech. Div.

DATE: June 13, 1972

FROM : Albert P. Vaitaitis, Electrical Engineer
Bldg. & Mech. Division

SUBJECT: Trip Report - Visit to Philadelphia Mint, May 18-19, 1972

Persons Contacted: Robert G. Kane, Supervisory Electrical Engineer
Angelo DiGinolamo, Electrical Engineer
William Dietz, Electronic Engineer
Emedio Peluso, Mechanical Engineer
W. A. Diament, Mechanical Engineer

General: Mr. Kane discussed the purpose of my visit with me, gave me an initial tour through the facility, and then turned me over to the engineers listed above.

The following account of the visit deals mainly with subjects that the Philadelphia Mint had problems with, in order for us to be aware of them in our new mint design.

Electrical System Capacity: The initial design of the electrical power distribution provided for six substations, loaded to 80% of their capacity. The 20% growth factor allowance was used up in a very short time and by now two additional substations have had to be added to keep up with the demand. The electrical power demand, in effect, increased by about 40% from the original estimate.

While it does not seem necessary to design a system with 40% growth factor, I'm convinced that a "standard" 20% allowance for growth may not be enough for the new Denver Mint. We should strongly insist on at least 30% of spare capability in the electric power distribution system.

Electrical Equipment Locations: Generally, the electrical equipment supporting the various operations is strategically located in the basement, below the utilization equipment. The basic bad feature about this is the accessibility to the equipment when it has to be removed for repairs or replaced. Our new mint space survey and facility layouts strive towards buildings without basements for the strip production and coining facilities. As long as we allow enough space for the electrical equipment and locate the equipment along the outside walls with direct-access doors, there seems to be no reason why we should run into the Philadelphia Mint's problems.

5010-108

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Electric Shop: The Philadelphia Mint was designed without any provisions for the electrical shop. Fortunately, some spare space in the basement existed, and an electric shop was set up. It is by no means an ideal place to work. Even today, they do not have a central place where the electrical trucks can be maintained, repaired, or the batteries charged. Again, we should not have this problem since our preliminary space surveys clearly establish the requirement for the electrical as well as for all the other shops.

Utilization of Electricians: Philadelphia has about 24 electricians; this is about twice the number that we have. The electrical as well as the other shops operate with a dual setup: The central and the area maintenance crews. Each main production area, such as coining or melting, has a permanent maintenance crew, which includes two or more electricians. These electricians are assigned to the area maintenance crews for periods of six months to two years. As time goes on, one of the electricians is reassigned to the central shop, and his place is taken by another man from the central shop. There is always at least one "old-timer" in each area. This mode of operation was decided upon due to the fact that the equipment (mills, furnaces, etc.) are quite complex. One has to spend a long time with the equipment in order to become familiar with it. The rotation of electricians between the central and the area shops provide a good training, and it seems that the system is working quite well.

Training: All new electrical trainees are required to take ICS (International Correspondence School) courses in basic electricity and mathematics. The normal completion time is four years, but the Mint encourages the trainees to compress it into a three-year period. Each trainee is given two (2) four-hour periods every week (8 hours total) for studying. As a result of some planning and coincidence, there usually are two or three trainees taking the same course at the same time. Occasionally, when there is a need, an electrical engineer spends an hour with the trainees helping them with the more complicated assignments.

The new electrical equipment utilizes more and more of the solid state controls. There is some reluctance on the part of the older (50 to 55 years of age) electricians to try to learn more about the subject.

Once a firm date for the completion of our new mint is established, we should do some manpower (in reference to electricians) projecting. It may well be wise to hire some electricians three to four years before the new mint is scheduled to be completed. It seems to me that we'll probably have to at least double our present number of electricians.

Preventive Maintenance Program: Philadelphia has a system by which every major piece of equipment and every major component of a large system, such as a mill, is reflected on an IBM card. The input to these cards comes from engineering. Every month or so, a sorter drops a stack of cards which are then delivered to the maintenance department. A typical card, dealing with a coin press, for example, may contain instructions

for monthly (or quarterly) maintenance. The card is given to an electrician, who then performs the required work and returns the card to the office. The cards are then filed away and this is where, unfortunately, the system stops, because the Data Processing System is not equipped nor budgeted to do more. The system could be developed into a much more useful management tool, if there were a feedback feature. Various printouts could be obtained showing, for example, equipment parts that keep failing. It could reflect weak areas in a machine system, requiring, perhaps, design changes. It would help to forecast the quantity of certain spare parts to be stocked, etc.

It seems that some thought should be given this subject before the new mint goes into operation.

Other Subjects: A problem that the Philadelphia Mint is still fighting to this day is the Air Scrubber-- the removal of pollutants from the exhaust gases. The system apparently is not adequate, is housed on the roof and there is no room to expand. The exhaust fans tend to get unbalanced due to zinc particles that imbed themselves in the fan blades. The unbalance causes vibration problems. A vibration monitoring system had to be installed to shut down the fans when an intolerable vibration stage is reached. The fans are of the "overhung" type, that is, the two sets of bearings support the fan shaft from one side only. A design employing "outboard" bearings in which the fan blade is in the center and the bearings on each side would tolerate more vibration. The fan blades are of the radial design, and there is a tendency for the fan to overload itself, causing problems with the motors. Air restricting dampers had to be added to correct this problem. The ducting material was too light and sections of ducts had to be replaced with heavier gauge material. There was a noise problem when the system was first started--silencers had to be installed in the ducts. The 400 H.P. motors were installed for across-the-line starting, an unforgivable design deficiency, which today would cost $4,000 per unit to correct. The air in the building became too humid--a drying system had to be added.

The electrical hardware fittings in the room housing the natural gas pumps were not of the explosion-proof type, violating rules of every code. All electrical wiring and devices had to be replaced.

The compressed air system proved to be inadequate; additional capacity is being added.

The office areas of the building were designed with permanent block walls, making it practically impossible to rearrange the office space.

Conclusions: The above is only a small portion of the Philadelphia Mint problems. All problems were caused by inadequate specifications and the fact that the technical mint staff did not have a chance or right to review the specifications and the design in its various stages. We are

for monthly (or quarterly) maintenance. The card is given to an electrician, who then performs the required work and returns the card to the office. The cards are then filed away and this is where, unfortunately, the system stops, because the Data Processing System is not equipped nor budgeted to do more. The system could be developed into a much more useful management tool, if there were a feedback feature. Various printouts could be obtained showing, for example, equipment parts that keep failing. It could reflect weak areas in a machine system, requiring, perhaps, design changes. It would help to forecast the quantity of certain spare parts to be stocked, etc.

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Conclusions: The above is only a small portion of the Philadelphia Mint problems. All problems were caused by inadequate specifications and the fact that the technical mint staff did not have a chance or right to review the specifications and the design in its various stages. We are

apparently doing a better job with our new mint, so far. We should assure ourselves a strong legal position to review and comment on all the specifications and the design drawings at various stages of design, in order to get what we need.

cc: Deputy Superintendent
Frank W. Rhea
H. Frost, Jr.
Coining Division
Melting Division

H. Frost, Jr.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mrs. Betty Higby, Superintendent DATE: Feb. 22, 1972

FROM : Duane R. Sjaardema, Superintendent, Building and Mechanical Division

SUBJECT: Trip Report -- Travel to Revere Brass Div., Rome, New York; the Philadelphia Mint, Philadelphia, Pa.; and the Franklin Mint, Philadelphia, Pa.

Revere Brass Division, Rome, New York

Persons Contacted:
Mr. Richard C. Tietze, Works Manager, Revere Brass
Mr. Bob Manfred, Systems Manager, Revere Brass
Mr. Ken Davis, Casting Shop Superintendent, Revere Brass
Mr. Doug Chapman, Rolling Mill Superintendent, Revere Brass

General:
The visit was made on Monday, January 17, 1972, accompanied by Mr. Hildreth Frost, Mr. William Darlington, Mr. William Summers, Mr. Richard Lord, and Mr. Mark Major of the Denver Mint; and by Dr. A. Goldman and Mr. Frank Rhea (New Denver Mint Project Director) of the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D.C.

The visit included discussion sessions and walk through tours of the various operational areas applicable to our activity at the Denver Mint. Operations, equipment and supporting activities were reviewed involved in the casting and rolling processes used to produce bronze and brass strip.

It was stated that much of their casting techniques had been developed in consultation with personnel from Germany who are considered knowledgeable in the area of semi-continuous casting; Dr. Eichmueller was specifically mentioned by name.

The following discussion relates to specific areas of activity which were observed and discussed:

Casting Operations

Revere casts a comparatively large ingot size--5½ inches by 40¼ inches by 25 foot long. This yields usable strip to 39 inches wide to .050 thickness. Revere recommends an ingot cross-section not to exceed an 8:1 ratio width to thickness.

Revere has casting units consisting of three melting furnaces (6,000 lb. capacity, 450 KVA, 60 cy., air cooled, core type, Ajax) and one holding furnace (45,000 lb. capacity, 450 KVA, 60 cy., air cooled, core type, Ajax). Each pour yields 4,000 lbs. leaving

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2,000 lb. heel from each melting furnace and 20,000 lb. leaving 12,000 lb. heel from each holding furnace. The yield is approximately 10,000 lb./hr. from the unit. Twelve melting furnaces are on line with five spares being maintained; four holding furnaces are used and one spare is maintained. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in obtaining satisfactory cores and maintaining them.

Revere has recently been using a vibrated dry refractory lining (Norton VA 112) for their furnaces giving an average lining life of 7.7 million lb., a significant improvement over the rammed wet type refractory originally used and as used in our operations. A Bosch vibrator EW565/1F43 was used in the process. A steel mold is presently used, but a bronze lining is being developed. Furnace rebuilding operations were housed in structure separate from the Cast Shop.

The molds are of the closed water box type furnished by Loma originally as a one piece unit but modified by Revere to a four section lining for a significant reduction in maintenance and replacement cost. They would prefer the open mold design. The lining material is chrome plated electrolytic copper. Loma also designed the tilt up and ingot handling device. The furnaces are at floor level with the ingot being cast to below floor level. The runner box was formed of a castable refractory (Norton 336 or Charles Taylor type) using fibreglass forms to shape the refractory. Casting rate is 9 to 12 inches per minute. Seventy-five cu. ft./min. of cooling water at 55 to 70°F. is used. A 10,000 gallon storage tank maintains the cooling water supply.

Vibratory feeders are used to charge the melting furnaces. These are Link Belt units, size 42, 350 R.P.M., Positive Action are used for this purpose.

Switchgear for the casting units is approximately 5 ft. wide and 10 ft. long per unit and is housed in a room 10 ft. wide adjacent to the furnace area. No air conditioning is utilized. The power factor is adversely affected by the furnace operations but a power factor correction is obtained through the rolling mill operations.

Revere utilizes a specially designed reamer to automatically ream the interior of each melting furnace once per day. This significantly increases the furnace lining life. The design of the reamer is available on request.

Material handling in the casting shop is primarily by gasoline powered forklift equipped tractors handling gondolas. The exhaust of each tractor had a flexible hose to dump the exhaust approximately eight feet above floor level. There was general traffic congestion and noise throughout the building. Each bay of the building was also serviced by an overhead bridge crane. A floor mounted Gantry Crane serviced the ingot saw and storage area.

Ventilation hoods serviced each furnace but were entirely inadequate. Environmental conditions as a result of dirt, fumes, and smoke were very bad.

Pneumatic tubes were used to transport samples of the melts from the furnace area to an analysis lab located remote from the Cast Shop. A sample processing and analysis area approximately 15 ft. by 32 ft. included sample preparation equipment and analysis equipment. The analysis equipment included an Optical Emission Spectrometer supplied by General Electric coupled for direct reading and printout with IBM 1800 computer equipment. Readings and/or signal equipment were directed to the lab, the Cast Shop office and the Furnace control area. An estimated cost of supplying the total analysis equipment package was given as $300,000.

Rolling Operations

The rolling operations at Revere were housed in a structure remote from the casting operations.

An in-line processing arrangement is utilized in the rolling operations consisting of ingot storage area -- gas re-heat furnace -- lateral conveyor to Hot Roll Mill conveyor -- Hot Roll Mill with Quench Chamber and Shears -- Strip Coil Storage -- Strip Coil Miller including edge milling (parallel to and back toward hot mill operation, U-arrangement) -- Coil Storage -- Intermediate Cold Mill -- Coil Storage -- Finish Mill -- Coil Storage -- Slitter -- Storage.

Mill support equipment (Switchgear and MG equipment) was housed adjacent to each mill but in structures attached to the main structure. These areas had removable roofs and large equipment doors for ready access to the equipment and ease of equipment removal. The buildings were not air conditioned (temperature) but were maintained under positive pressure ventilation utilizing filtered air. Coolant tanks for the mills were housed below floor level.

The Re-Heat Furnace, supplied by Salem-Broesius, occupies approximately 45 x 60 ft. area. It does not have a controlled atmosphere; however, it has 5 zone monitoring equipment to analyze for oxygen and carbon dioxide and determine the presence of a reducing atmosphere. Scaling within the furnace has been a problem because of the intermittent (one-shift) operation. A phosphate ester solution is used as the hydraulic fluid in the hydraulic control on the Furnace. Capacity of the furnace is 90,000 lb./hr. The capacity of the Re-Heat Furnace is the limiting production factor in the Hot Roll operations. Gas consumption is 48,000 cu. ft./hr. Gas shortages have forced a shut-down of the furnace in the past and they presently operate under an imposed ceiling on gas consumption requiring daily monitoring of the usage rate. Revere has considered tankers as a standby gas supply, have also considered auxiliary

burners to permit operation on oil. American Brass Company has recently installed an overhead fired, surface heating, gas fired Pre-Heat Furnace. Revere recommends that we consider this type of equipment for our use.

Transport of the ingots to the Pre-Heat Furnace was by means of an overhead Bridge Crane (22,000 lb. capacity) and Heppenstall Automatic Safe-T-Tongs, Order No. 9369, Capacity 20,000 lbs. The ingots were ejected from the furnace onto a roller-type run-out conveyor transferred laterally on track rollers to position the ingot for feed to the Hot Roll Mill.

The Hot Roll Mill was furnished by Nash as also were the entrance and runout conveyors. Original cost of the Hot Roll Mill and Pre-Heat Furnace was estimated at $3.25 million (1967). A 250-ft. distance existed between the Hot mill and entrance shear; the same distance applies to the exit shear. There is 270 ft. of entrance conveyor, 330 ft. of runout conveyor. (A 5½" thick, 25 ft. long ingot rolls out to approximately 250 ft. length at 1/2" thickness.) An Allis Chalmers control module controls the Hot Mill operation and is equipped with TV monitors so that the operator can observe operations close-up and can also control the shears from his control station. The pass schedule (roll to .530 thickness) is manually controlled by the operator; however, the unit has programmed control capability. Nine to fifteen passes are made on each ingot. The edger is preset. The Hot Roll Mill is driven by a 3000 H.P. drive, the Edger by 500 H.P. A 33:1 ratio on the screw-downs gives the capacity for cold rolling on the Mill. The centering guides are hydraulically controlled and about 20 ft. long. Weights of the various units of equipment are 85 tons for the mill, 20 tons for the edger, 132 tons for the DC drive unit, and 32 tons for the MG unit.

The Hot Mill uses 62" long, 36" dia. rolls purchased at 90-95 Schleroscope hardness (95-100 was tried unsuccessfully). Three sets of spare rolls are maintained, one complete with bearings. (This applies to all rolling mills.) An eight hour shift is required to change rolls, partially because the Bridge Crane used for this operation also services other operations in the building. A 75-ton Bridge Crane services this area. The hydraulics on the Mill uses non-flammable ethylene glycol as the hydraulic fluid. A 1% soluble coolant solution is used, circulated at 600 gpm under 50 psig, filtered to 10 microns through a vacuum controlled paper roll filtering unit, serviced from a 5,000 gallon storage reservoir below floor level. The tank has steam coils to maintain the coolant temperature above 60°F. The Quench Chamber is serviced by an 80,000 gallon supply reservoir, from circulation equipment providing 500 and 1000 gpm capacity at 30 psig. The Hot Roll Mill, Quench Tank and Pre-Heat Furnace Switchgear and MG equipment was housed in a 38' by 100' room serviced by 80,000 cfm. input ventilation air through American Air Filter fibre-glass filters. The

air exited to the operational areas through the MG and DC drive equipment. This room, as were all buildings, including processing areas, was heated by infra-red radiant heaters which they have found very satisfactory.

A 100 ft. extension to the Hot Roll Mill Switchgear Room housed the main electrical sub-station for the plant, receiving 132,000 volts from the main power company feeder and breaking this down to 13,200 volts for distribution to the plant areas.

The material passes through an upcoiler before leaving the Hot Mill process. The end of the building stored the coils as received from the Hot Roll Mill and these were held at least overnight before proceeding to the Coil Miller (located across the bay from the Hot Roll Mill). The area was serviced by a Bridge Crane and included an area 60 ft. x 180 ft.

The Coil Miller is a Torrington Unit (very satisfactory) which mills both the top and bottom surfaces and the edges from .015 to .018. Original cost of this equipment was estimated at $1.5 million. Approximately 15,000 ft. is maximum service life obtained from the cutters between sharpening; 7,000 to 8,000 ft. is the normal service life. One pass is normally required with a feed rate of 40 ft./minute. It was noted that American Brass has recently installed a McKay Coil Mill which has not proven as satisfactory as the Torrington Mill. Revere Brass would increase the capacity of their Upcoiler on the Torrington Mill were they to purchase new equipment; the present coiler can satisfactorily handle .300 gauge material but cannot handle material of 5,000 lbs./in. of length satisfactorily. The coils tend to be loosely wound which causes surface chafing. The coil miller occupies a space approximately 30 ft. x 130 ft. Included with the coil miller is a device set 15 ft. in front of the mill and approximately 3 ft. x 40 ft. used to change the cutter rolls. The coil mill assembly has an estimated total weight of 180 tons. the strip flattener being the heaviest item. The switchgear room for the mill is approximately 20 ft. by 40 ft. A 20 ft. x 60 ft. room houses the chip collecting equipment. The chips are conveyed back to the process area and collected in gondolas. A 10-ton Shaw Box Bridge Crane services this area of the Revere plant.

The intermediate Rolling Mill used at Revere is a Pittsburgh 4-high unit, one way, single stand, driven by a 2,000 H.P. drive unit. The unit has 18" dia. work rolls and 44-inch dia. back up rolls, 44-inch working length. Average feed rate is 200 ft./min. The material is rolled to .090 thickness on this mill. A Mathews chain type floor level runaround conveyor is used. The equipment weight was estimated at 250 tons, the main housings weighing 60 tons each. Revere recommends a cone type mandrel payoff unit rather than the expandable type. They recommend a tandem intermediate mill rather than the single stand or a reversing mill. The coolant is a 10 to 11% soluble type and similar oil is used

in the hydraulic system to minimize possible contamination due to hydraulic leaks. The switchgear for this mill was housed in a 40' x 80' room.

The finish mill at Revere is a Pittsburgh unit, reversing, 4-high, single stand, with 14" dia. work rolls and 42" dia. back-up rolls, 48" face length. The mill has a 1500 H.P. drive which has proven inadequate (would prefer a 2000 H.P. drive). The screws and tension are X-ray controlled. Feed rate is 1000-1500 ft./min. Estimated total package weight of the equipment is 200 tons.

With respect to rolling mills, Revere Brass personnel recommended Nash Engineering as good people to work with. Stone Conveyors, Honey Eye Falls, New York, is recommended for material handling equipment.

The intermediate gauge slitter at Revere is for thicker material than anticipated in our application. They use Yoder furnished equipment capable of slitting .550 to .090 gauge. The blocker can handle to .250 gauge. The drives are 125 H.P. on the slitter, 75 H.P. on the rewind unit and blocker. The unit occupies an area approximately 30 ft. x 90 ft. A Mayfran chopper is used to chop the scrap for maximum bulk in the scrap containers. From our observation a 50-75 H.P. drive on the rewind coiler would meet our anticipated needs. They recommend Torrington as a supplier for slitting equipment.

Support Areas

Revere Brass has a 60' x 100' room located conveniently to the Rolling Mills and housing the roll grinders and coil mill cutter grinding equipment. A 75-Ton capacity P & H Bridge Crane services the area. In addition a 2000 lb. hoist is over the cutter grinder. The roll grinder for the work rolls was supplied by Landes Tool Company, the unit for the back-up rolls was supplied by Cincinnati. Setco Industries supplied the Cutter Grinder, Type SM-GY, Model SPL, 6" wheel size, 3600 spindle RPM.

Revere Brass has done little in the way of ventilation and smoke and fume eradication. They recommend going to the dry type bag-house equipment.

Both Bell Annealers and strand type of annealing equipment was observed and discussed. Our anticipated needs do not include this type of equipment; therefore, it will not be included in this report.

Conclusions:

1. The tour demonstrated that adequate surge or storage areas between process operations is important.

2. The advantage of locating auxiliary equipment structures (switchgear, MG equipment) for easy access was readily apparent.

3. The poor environmental conditions in the process areas, particularly the casting shop, demonstrated the need for a well designed ventilation system and separation of process areas.

4. The traffic congestion in the process areas primarily due to vehicular movement demonstrated a need for well designed material handling equipment, including generated scrap removal.

5. The product mix at Revere Brass differs from the current production requirements at the new Mint. Equipment power requirements, feed rates and capacities vary with the product being processed; the figures given throughout the discussion are in many instances estimated averages. Of significance are process layouts, space requirements, location and space requirements for auxiliary equipment, and types of equipment.

Philadelphia Mint, Philadelphia, Pa.

Persons Contacted:
Mr. Nicholas Theodore, Superintendent
Mr. Donald Robolino, Supt., Melting Division
Mr. Darwin Young, Supt., Coining Division
Mr. Anthony Leone, Supt., Building & Mechanical Div.
Mr. Anderson, Engineer, Resident Contractor
Mr. Kessler, General Supervisor, Resident Contractor

General:
The visit was made on Tuesday and Wednesday, January 18 and 19, 1972, accompanied by the same personnel with whom the visit was made to Revere Brass.

The visit and tours followed the general format of the visit to Revere Brass.

The general discussion concentrated on areas of inadequacies and design "errors" involved in the construction and operation of the Philadelphia Mint.

Casting Operations

Virgin metal storage and scrap storage areas are insufficient in size. Two areas are available, a 60' x 180' area and a 40' x 100' area. Space could be utilized to better advantage if the lights were raised to permit higher stacking. Access to the areas is inadequate -- dependent on elevators which may be inoperative or may be in use when needed.

There is also an in-process storage area for make-up material of 40' x 135'. Again, access to this area is limited.

Two shears are used to cut the make-up material, Hill-Acme CF 44A AHL-2, driven by 15 H.P. motors. The cutting blade has four cutting edges and can be rotated prolonging the service between being taken down for sharpening. The shears are adequate, however, material handling to the shear is not. A vacuum lifting device to move the material to the shear is not satisfactory because of the surface roughness of the material. The vibrating conveyor, Rex, between shears is very noisy. A Link-Belt bucket conveyor transfers the material from the shears to the in-process storage and seems to be adequate. Recycled scrap conveyors are belt type and have been a source of difficulty because certain types of scrap fail to transport up the inclines and clogging results. The in-process storage area includes four each 10,000 lb. capacity bins and three each 20,000 lb. capacity. These are inadequate in size, a capacity for 36 hours operation is recommended. Vibratory feeders and conveyors, Ajax Lo-Veyor, transport the material to the automatic scales and furnaces. Gondolas, 3000 lb. capacity each, are used for the make-up. Switchgear and transformers are located one floor below the furnace level in a room 60' x 135' by 12 ft. high. Electrical equipment for each furnace occupies a space 8' x 50' by 8 ft. high. The original air cooled transformers were replaced with water cooled units because of inadequate ventilation.

The furnace control panels are located in an enclosure adjacent to the furnace enclosure, a room measuring 8' x 30' by 8 ft. high. There is no direct line of sight to the furnaces and communication with the furnace area is inadequate.

Four each coreless Ajax melting furnaces, 16,000 lb. capacity, 60 cycle, are used. Three casting units (Loma) are used (four are recommended), two are double strand, one is single strand. Two 6,200 lb. ingots are cast from each furnace load. A 0-30" per minute drop rate is available. They recommend that all plumbing be adequately protected from spills and over-runs. The hydraulic upender has been a problem. They do not like the closed mold design. They feel mold changes could be simplified. The mold linings are one piece design, cast copper, chrome plated and must be machined. Replacement cost is $2,400 each. Mr. Robolino recommends a movable mold carriage assembly for ease of cleaning and maintenance. He also recommends water filled pits. Philadelphia Mint has recently enclosed the melting furnace area to contain the dirt, fumes and smoke generated from these operations; however, this has complicated removal and installation of the melting furnaces. Parts of the roof and side structure of the enclosure must be removed and the crane operator has no direct visual observation of the furnaces as they are being moved from or into position. The furnace rebuilding area was improperly designed. It is an area 28' x 38' x 12' high. The height and area are both too restrictive. Four spare furnace units are maintained. A 20-ton bridge crane services the bay. It is overloaded when required to remove a furnace with a frozen charge; a 30-ton unit is recommended. Ingot handling equipment is American Chain & Cable "Mansaver" with a capacity of 7,000 lbs. A Loma (Hill-Acme) saw is used to cut the ingots.

Hot Rolling Reheat Furnace

Philadelphia Mint uses an induction type reheat furnace. Two furnaces are on-line with one unit maintained as a spare. Temperature rise is very rapid, eleven minutes required to obtain required temperature. The ingots from the casting operation are sawed to half length before entering the reheat furnace--with two furnaces in operation, one 3000 lb. ingot is produced at the rolling temperature each seven minutes.

The reheat furnace has no zone control and the ends of the ingot tend to get hotter than the remainder, the ends have melted on occasion. Clearances around the ingot are minimal, approximately 1" on each side, and a warped ingot can cause problems--the problem would be amplified with longer ingots. There are thirty or more interlocked limit switches per furnace and a switch malfunction can cause a lengthy shutdown while the problem is traced and access gained to the defective switch. As initially designed the unit drew 100% full load on starting and therefore drew a high inrush current. Full load requirements are 1500 amps. at 1000 volts, 60 cycle. The Mint is considering adding reactors to reduce the inrush current. No secondary power protection was originally provided, fuzed protection has recently been installed. The transformers are not located for easy accessibility and replacing a transformer has proven to be a time-consuming and laborious task; they should have been located to enable them to be lifted out by an overhead crane. The thermocouple temperature sensing equipment has been inaccurate and unreliable, intentions are to go to infra-red type sensing equipment. The thermocouple carriers shook apart from the low frequency vibration. The induction furnaces have been troublesome and have been estimated to be operational only 50% of the time. McLouth Steel Company (Mighigan) has similar, but considerably longer, induction furnaces in operation but are also reported to be having difficulty. 360 gpm. of cooling water is required for the unit at Philadelphia; the cooling water system should have filtering equipment, pressure indication and flow indication. It takes four hours to remove a furnace unit and replace it with the spare unit.

Hot Mill

The unit was furnished by Bliss, is a single stand two high unit driven by an 800 H.P. drive unit (1000 H.P. MG set). Mill speed is 75 to 150/300 FPM. The drive unit is underpowered for the work required of it. Rolls are 26" dia., 23" face width. The roll dressing tool is mounted in an accessible area and is difficult to adjust and maintain; it is necessary to remove the rolls to gain access to the stone. The entry guides on the mill come completely together (should not) and have been damaged on occasion due to operator error. The shear at the end of the conveyor line cannot be operated from the mill control platform--it must be operated at the shear site. No remote television use is made, the operator must observe all operations from the control platform. Scrap from the shear is dropped into a gondola in a pit; the gondola, when filled, is removed from the pit with the

overhead bridge crane (not recommended).

Quench Chamber

The Quench Chamber is 50' long, utilizes process water filtered by a Bowser unit, furnished from a 25,000 gallon central storage reservoir and supplied at 60 psig, 0-180 gpm, from a central pumping system. Selective pass through rates are 20, 50, 75, or 100 FPM. It was necessary to add concrete curbing around the base of the chamber to contain the water which leaked to the floor area. An air wipe was added at the chamber exit to prevent the ingot carrying water downstream in the process.

Slab Miller

The rolled strip is milled both top and bottom, no edge milling. A Torrington unit is used and it has been very satisfactory except for inadequate chip removal--chips tend to accumulate in the ducts. The slab miller is located in line with the Hot Roll Mill. Provision should have been made for upcoiling between the units and coil storage if this alternative is required because of downtime on either of the units. Baling of the chips is recommended, Philadelphia Mint pulverizes the chips rather than baling them. A portable cart mounted mechanical device was provided by Torrington to assist in changing the cutter rolls.

Intermediate Mill

A Bliss single stand, four high unit is used, driven by an 800 H.P. drive, 500/1000 RPM. Speed is 0-125, 250/300 FPM. Used 13" dia. x 22" face work rolls, 27" dia. x 22" face back-up rolls. The runaround conveyor is an above-the-floor type similar to that used on the Finish Mill at the Denver Mint. The runaround conveyor (Mathews) has been a source of trouble, coils have tipped on it, have fallen off, it can only be loaded with a forklift, and it has proven structurally too light for the loads imposed on it. X-ray gauging control is used but is not recommended; nuclear gauging is recommended. The entry conveyor to the mill has no guides (they are required). It is difficult to start the coil through the rolls. Air wipes were added to keep the solvent back at the rolls. Exhaust system on the mill is inadequate.

Finish Mill

Two strips (coils) are welded together prior to entering the Finish Mill to increase the total length per finished coil and decrease material handling in subsequent processes. A Bliss 4-high single stand mill is used, driven by a 800 H.P. drive unit, 300/1000 RPM. The entry and delivery maximum feed rate is 1000 ft./min. Work rolls are 8" dia. x 22" face, back up rolls are 24" dia. x 22" face. Tension reels are driven by 150 H.P. drive units which

are inadequate to properly handle cupro-nickel strip (15% overloaded). An in-floor mounted runaround conveyor is used, the coil buggies have had shields added to protect the cylinder rod in event a coil falls from the carriage. It was recommended that conveyor pits be provided with adequate drainage and adequate space to service the below floor level equipment. The coolant used on this mill is 100% mineral oil.

A Bliss slitter unit is installed at the end of the Finish Mill line.

Blanking Presses

Four new Minster presses are in use, they appear to be well designed units. They handle strip to 16" width; carbide die sets are being used with reportedly eight times longer service life between sharpenings than the steel punches and dies. Scrap removal is via below floor mounted vibrating conveyors. Blanks are transported via vibrating conveyors to bucket conveyors to the riddles (screens) to storage tanks and to the annealing furnaces. Access to the feed reels is poor with no provision for coil storage.

Coin Presses

The blanks feed automatically through the annealing furnaces, washers, dryers, to the screens (riddles) to the upset mills, to scales and storage bins. Bucket conveyors (Meyer Machine Co.) transfer the blanks on demand to the feed hoppers of the coin presses. Coin presses are set in lines at 9 feet intervals, six presses per row, two rows per automatic line. Stamped coin is transported via conveyors to storage bins and scales. Each automatic line is limited to running one denomination of coin if full use of the automation is to be utilized. The stamped coin conveyors should have been located below floor level for less congestion and easier access to the presses. Presses should have been placed face to face rather than back to back in rows to enable one operator to serve more machines. Each row of presses is set on a concrete isolation pad 24" thick.

Bag (Sewing) Room

A 50' x 70' bag room is provided. A work force of ten girls is able to produce 10,000 bags per shift.

Storeroom Facilities

A storeroom 78' x 140' was originally provided. Floor space had to be doubled by adding a second level.

Plant Air

Two 845 cfm compressors are installed in the plant. An additional unit is required to carry the load.

Die Manufacturing Area

A 40' x 80' room is used for manufacturing the coining dies. A Cone Automatic Machine Co. Conomatic atomatic lathe size 15/8, Serial No. 11330, Model VNA, approx. 9' x 30' is used to cut the bar stock and do the initial shaping.

A Watson-Stillman Press from the Farrell Birmingham Machine Co., No. 11975, 16" ram, 600 ton is used to transfer the Hub imprint to the Die under approximately 150 tons pressure. Two strikes are used in the process, the piece is annealed between strikes.

The final turning of the die stock is performed on a Semi-Automatic Die Lathe, (Premiere Precision from Bracknell, England), Series D605Y-400.

A number is stamped into the die for identification using a Noble West (East Hartford, Conn.), Model 509, bench mounted numbering press.

Annealing and hardening is done in a separate adjacent area, 60' x 100'. Furnaces in this area are an Annealing Furnace furnished by Surface Combustion Div. of Midland Ross Corp., 1800°F. - 1200°F. temperature range, Cat. No. LO 24-60-24, 680.000 BTU/hr.; a general heat treating furnace, Char Mo Atmospheric Furnace, 1850° - 1400°F. range, 190.000 BTU/hr.; and a Leeds and Northrup Homo Furnace, 12 KW.

General Recommendations:

1. Maximum use of movable walls should be made in administrative areas to obtain flexibility in changing office sizes and arrangements.

2. The ventilation system at the Philadelphia Mint has too great an air velocity causing dust and noise problems -- design systems for low velocity movement.

3. Equipment accessibility and removability should be of prime concern in equipment layouts and building designs.

4. The ceiling heights in the Philadelphia Mint in the blanking and coining areas are too high, contribute to the noise problem. They should be lower and designed for noise absorption.

5. Shipping and receiving dock space is far too limited. No space is provided to park waiting trucks. No space is provided for temporary storage of materials as trucks are unloaded.

6. The automated coinage lines require an investment of approximately $400,000 per line. It is debatable whether there is adequate return on this initial investment considering the additional equipment to be maintained. If automation is considered it ought to be carried through the counting and bagging operations and include automatic weighing of individual bags after completion.

7. In process storage between casting operation and rolling mills should provide adequate space to store a minimum of two weeks' production.

8. Coin press areas should be made a security type enclosed area to eliminate the policing (clean-up) operations prior to non-worked shifts or week-end shutdown.

9. Vibratory conveyors contribute to the noise problem. More use of cleated belt conveyors is recommended.

10. Automated moving of scrap to the recycling point from all scrap producing areas is recommended.

11. Good vault type storage areas for the dies must be provided near the Press Room.

12. Roll grinding at the Philadelphia Mint is done out in the production area--should be done in a closed room to prevent the grinding dust entering the process areas.

13. Equipment specifications were not properly written; included performance requirements but should also have included some specific size parameters (minimum sizes) and make initial start-up the responsibility of the manufacturer. Should include a 30-day equipment performance requirement before equipment will be accepted--guaranteed turn-key operation. No equipment at Philadelphia Mint worked properly on initial start-up, manufacturers had already been paid so problem solutions were required from in-house.

14. Building designs and equipment purchases should be closely scheduled to permit installation of proper foundations, pits, etc. Scheduling should be arranged so building is ready for equipment when it arrives--manufacturers lose interest in providing start-up services if equipment sets for too long without being installed.

15. No acid storage rooms were provided at Philadelphia Mint--had to be added later.

16. Passenger elevators are too slow and not located properly.

17. Supervisory systems (monitoring panels) for heating-ventilating equipment and other plant support functions are not worth the high initial cost unless they are to be properly manned.

18. Light bulbs cannot be changed in lobby without use of high lift equipment and special scaffolding. Small details such as this should not be overlooked in the design and construction phases.

Franklin Mint, Franklin Center, Pa.

Persons Contacted:
Nelson Colton, Director of Operations
Howard Clark, Executive Officer, Dir. of Facilities

General Observations:
The Franklin Mint is housed in a building of recent construction. The exterior of the building is exceptionally attractive. The exterior walls are constructed of pre-cast concrete slabs, split to "brick" size with the "break" surface exposed.

The office areas are all carpeted. Wide use of modular furniture (steelcase) is used in the office areas to make maxiumum use of available areas and provide flexibility in office areas.

Production areas spread in a U-shape around a centrally located vault area. The Franklin Mint primarily engages in the minting of limited production, specialty, and memorial medals and strict security is maintained because of the precious metals involved.

All production areas were brightly painted, exceptionally clean and floors were covered with asbestos tile. Production machinery is connected to overhead buss bars and utility lines by quick disconnects for quick removal or installation.

Each production area is self-contained to the point of including a limited quantity of machinists' tools to provide semi-independence to each area. Restroom facilities are provided in each area and elevated above these is the office facilities for the area. Employees are given no mid-morning or mid-afternoon breaks, therefore, leave their area only for lunch breaks.

Locker rooms are located outside the security (metal detector) area. Employees carry their necessary personal items to their work stations in clear plastic bags.

The tourist balcony is located centrally in the building at second floor level above the central vault area. Included in the tour route is a theatre used to show a short film on Franklin Mint operations and promote the sale of Mint items. A sales facility is at the end of the tour route.

CONCLUDING COMMENTS

1. My observations would lead me to recommend use of core type melting furnaces, air cooled, used in conjunction with a holding furnace, core type, air cooled. "Open" type molds seem to be the preferred type. An arrangement

with the furnaces at an elevated level with the cast ingot descending to first level is attractive, eliminating the need for tilt devices at each station. Semi-continuous casting is preferred to the "book" mold operation, large ingots of approximately 6" x 31" x 20' to 25' being recommended. A double acting cylinder on the casting unit is recommended; movable mold carriages should be used.

2. Hot Rolling for the initial breakdown is recommended. A definitive choice between induction type or gas type reheat furnaces cannot be made at this point without further study and consultation. Each has advantages and disadvantages. A question arose concerning gas shortages in the future. Mr. Paylow of Public Service Company assures me there is a 10-year reserve supply of gas maintained in our area, there are adequate known sources to meet the required needs for the foreseeable future in this area, and production processes using "firm" rate service are not subject to cutoff during high usage periods. "Interruptible" rate service will continue to be cutoff during high usage periods. Mr. McCormick of Salem Corporation informs me that reheat furnaces are available for dual fuel (natural gas with oil standby) operation but recommends single fuel burners with liquid propane as a standby fuel. Electric resistance type radiant heat furnaces of similar walking beam design as the gas furnaces are also available from Salem. He states that certain studies in the industry recommend the gas reheat furnace for non-ferrous materials and temperatures to approximately 1300°F.; induction type furnaces are recommended for ferrous operations and temperatures above 1400°F. The coil miller should be in line with the hot rolling operation but with an upcoiler located between in the process. Provision should be made for top milling, bottom milling, and edge milling.

3. I recommend dual stand tandem mill for the intermediate rundown mill with an in-floor type carriage runaround conveyor.

4. I recommend a single stand reversing mill for the finish mill. A slitter should be located in line with the finish mill but with bypass provisions to upcoil without slitting.

5. Blanking presses should be sized for 15" strips. A great deal more study is required before a decision can be finalized regarding automating the blanking-annealing-coining-counting operations. Layouts at least should minimize traffic congestion and cross traffic and manual labor in handling materials.

6. The attractive work areas at Franklin Mint seemed to inspire cleanliness and good housekeeping, and the employee morale seemed to be at a high level. The elevated office facilities in the production areas were an attractive feature and should be given consideration in designing the Denver Mint.

7. Scheduling of the building construction and equipment purchases and installation plus adequate equipment specifications if given proper attention at Philadelphia Mint would have saved millions of dollars in construction and start-up costs and avoided many of the start-up delays. These should be given primary attention as the Denver Mint project moves forward.

Mr. E. T. Rossides
Assistant Secretary for Enforcement & Operations

November 23, 1971

Mrs. Mary Brooks
Director of the Mint

Supplemental Narrative Report for Quarter Ending September 30, 1971.

Since our last report as of September 30, 1971, significant advances have been made in the operations at the new Philadelphia Mint.

In equipment and techniques, we have fully overcome deficiencies due to the failure of the coin roller.

Following the recently completed encapsulation project in the melting division, a research and development program was initiated for melting and casting cupro-nickel for cladding. For the past two weeks cupro-nickel ingots have been cast at the planned rate. Due to limited personnel only one furnace, out of four, is being operated.

The Coining Division is producing at the rate of 14 million pieces per day which represents 85% of planned capacity. This level is being maintained with the benefit of less than 85% of full staff.

The understaffed cladding mill has demonstrated the ability to bond cupro-nickel to copper at the rate of 25,000 pounds per day per shift.

Technically, the Philadelphia Mint is ready to begin full operations to meet, or exceed, planned performance, both in production output and cost. As you know fixed costs at the Philadelphia Mint are relatively high, as compared to Denver. For example, high utility cost for airconditioning and lighting of the building, maintenance, and other support functions are burdens which would not increase in proportion to increased coinage production. Cost reductions are now related to volume production. We now find ourselves impeded by factors beyond our control.

The limitations placed on our personnel ceiling and funds prevents us from taking the following desired actions:

1. Fully staffing the coining operations (from blanking on) for a three shift operation.
2. Full capacity in melting and casting.
3. Full capacity in rolling.
4. Full capacity in cladding.

Our first priority is to man three full shifts in coining which we can support with purchased strip to the extent necessary.

We are further hampered in our staffing efforts, as well as in implementing recommendations of the management review by the restrictions of the level of GS grades. The Mint's average grade level of June 30, 1971 was abnormal. This was due to conditions beyond our control, and it was essential to fill certain high level positions after June 30, which included the following:

1.	Deputy Director of the Mint	GS-17
2.	Technical Assistant to the Director	GS-16
3.	Security Officer	GS-13
4.	Computer Specialist	GS-13
5.	Assistant Director for Production	GS-15
6.	Labor-Management Relations Specialist	GS-13
7.	Computer Specialist	GS-12

In addition, we had 25 GS-2 clerks on the rolls on June 30, 1971 for a special one time project related to the uncirculated Eisenhower Dollar program.

The above conditions gave us a grade level below the operating norm.

We have encountered strip and die quality problems in the SFAO on our Eisenhower Silver Dollars. The Eisenhower Proof Dollar, being the largest Proof Coin ever produced by the Mint, presents a very special problem. The shiny part of the coin surrounding the Eisenhower face encompasses such a large area that defects, heretofore unknown in small proof coins, show up rather graphically. Therefore we are now purchasing, for proof quality coins, 10 foot length plates having very high quality service (absolute cleanliness and minimization of scratches). This material has been in use for approximately one month with the result being a more simplified blank preparation process, fewer blank rejects prior to coining, and fewer actual coin rejects.

The Mint has begun to introduce improved tool steel for proof dies (as well as other dies). The following table illustrates the significant increase in die life achieved using the special steel.

	Average Die Life Standard Die	Average Die Life Special Die	% Increase In New Die Life
Obverse	1600 pcs/die	4700 pcs/die	294%
Reverse	1200 pcs/die	3000 pcs/die	250%

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This data is based on 30 pairs of proof dies. We are now in the process of using up our standard die material for dollars and phasing in special die material so that by January we will have made a complete conversion to the new improved tool steel.

We are experiencing numerous customer complaints on our Eisenhower Dollar Program. Customer orders for uncirculated Eisenhower Dollars are being sent to the Internal Revenue Service Centers in Philadelphia, Kansas City, or Ogden. After being computer-processed these orders are sent to the Bureau of Accounts in Austin, Texas. They record the orders on microfilm and prepare the mailing labels, sending them on to the packaging and mailing operation in New York when called for.

This decentralized system of ordering has caused the Mint numerous problems including the following:

1. The IRS Centers process only perfect orders. Others, which may contain one check covering the purchase of both Uncirculated and Proof Coins or an insufficient or excessive amount in a check, are sent to Washington to be processed manually. There are 8,000 of these here at this time.
2. Out-of-balance situations arise frequently when orders are sent from the IRS Centers to Austin. Lack of permanent records in IRS Centers make it difficult to reconcile these differences.
3. Secondary actions (change of addresses, names, etc.) can only be processed manually in Washington.
4. When the Post Office loses a piece or an entire bag of mail it takes an extremely long period of time to trace registry numbers through Austin.

In short, this method of handling orders causes a basic lack of control and renders the Mint unable to provide the necessary service to the customer.

Many of these problems can be eliminated by controlling our own computer system. A study towards this end is underway.

Bureau of the Mint
Quarterly Operations Report
As of October 31, 1971
(33 1/3% Of The Current FY)

	2 Years Ago	Last Year	This Year	% Change Over Same Period Last Year
A. Funding: (thousands of dollars)				
Appropriated dollars	$17,500	$ 20,300	$24,090	18.7%
Reimbursable dollars	6,445	12,106	20,840	72.1
Total Funding	$23,945	$ 32,406	$44,930	38.6
Dollars Obligated	$7,313	$8,025	$12,663	57.8%
Coinage Profit Fund Expenditures	$1,108	$ 419	$ 655	56.3%
Coinage Metal Fund Expenditures	$1,132	$ 687	$ 2,533	268.7%
Authorized Positions	1874	1955	2311	18.2%
Filled Positions	1739	1831	2194	19.8%
Average Grade Level	6.69	6.99	6.8632	(1.9%)
(Average grade June 30,1970-6.9552 Average grade June 30,1971 - 6.7057)				
B. Accrued Cost by Activity: (thousands				
Coinage (Domestic) of dollars)	$2,830	$3,596	$4,410	22.6%
Deposits	971	694	751	8.2%
Protection	896	987	1,041	5.5%
Refining	342	445	656	47.4%
Executive Direction	90	58	44	(24.1%)
Total Domestic Cost	5,129	5,780	6,902	19.4%
Reimbursable Program	1,924	1,753	4,487	156.0%
Total Accrued Cost	7,053	7,533	11,389	51.2%
Reconciliation to Obligations	260	492	1,274	158.9%
Total Net Obligations	$7,313	$8,025	$12,663	57.8%

		2 Years Ago	Last Year	This Year	Goal	% of Goal
C. Production by Denomination:						
(millions of pieces)	1¢	2,192	2,138	2,132	6,456	33.0%
	5¢	178	229	108	592	18.2%
	10¢	34	307	111	715	15.5%
	25¢	93	227	48	468	10.3%
	50¢	52	2	116	237	48.9%
(clad)	$1 Cupronickel	-	-	69	190	36.3%
(clad)	$1 Silver	-	-	6	11	54.5%
		2,549	2,903	2,590	8,669	29.9%

	2 Years Ago	Last Year	This Year	Goal
D. Appropriated Cost of Production:				
(per 1,000 pieces)				
1¢	.97	1.22	1.51	1.28
5¢	1.39	1.40	1.67	1.82
10¢	1.35	.98	.93	1.30
25¢	1.95	1.55	1.54	2.45
50¢	4.40	7.64	2.30	4.91
$1	-	-	8.16	9.76

*E. COINAGE COST BY FUNCTION:
(per 1,000 pieces)

	FY 70	FY 71	1st QTR FY 72
PHILADELPHIA			
Melting & Rolling:			
1¢ - Manufactured strip	$2.24	$1.68	$1.53
1¢ - Purchased strip	.96	.62	.75
5¢ - Manufactured strip	-	4.49	-
5¢ - Purchased strip	-	2.12	2.09
10¢ - " "	1.71	1.55	1.56
25¢ - " "	4.19	4.01	4.03
50¢ - " "	-	6.82	7.66
$1 - " "	-	-	16.34
Other Manufacturing Operations:			
1¢	$1.11	$ .93	$.85
5¢	-	2.03	1.97
10¢	1.16	1.12	1.04
25¢	2.06	2.03	2.32
50¢	-	3.94	3.29
$1	-	-	11.93
Metal:			
1¢	$2.90	$3.11	$3.94
5¢	-	7.45	8.70
10¢	2.54	3.00	3.02
25¢	6.08	6.21	8.38
50¢	-	15.55	16.38
$1	-	-	33.09
Totals:			
1¢ - Manufactured strip	$6.25	$5.72	$6.32
1¢ - Purchased strip	4.97	4.66	5.54
5¢ - Manufactured strip	-	13.97	-
5¢ - Purchased strip	-	11.60	12.76
10¢ - " "	5.41	5.67	5.62
25¢ - " "	12.33	12.25	14.73
50¢ - " "	-	26.31	27.33
$1 - " "	-	-	61.36

Costs not included above:

1. Mint administrative overhead
2. Transportation of finished coins

*This section is being revised and the revision will be included in the second quarter report.

E. COINAGE COST BY FUNCTION:
(per 1,000 pieces)

	FY 70	FY 71	1st QTR FY 72
DENVER			
Melting and Rolling:			
1¢ - Manufactured strip	$ .88	$ .66	$ .75
1¢ - Purchased strip	1.11	.68	.87
5¢ - Purchased strip	2.91	1.93	1.82
10¢ - " "	1.69	1.60	1.48
25¢ - " "	7.89	7.85	7.99
50¢ - " "	-	7.70	8.16
$1 - " "	-	-	16.65
Other Manufacturing Operations:			
1¢	$ .42	$ .44	$ .47
5¢	.92	.93	1.04
10¢	.69	.68	.63
25¢	1.23	1.16	1.10
50¢	-	1.61	1.55
$1	-	-	4.33
Metal:			
1¢	$ 2.92	$ 3.12	$ 3.91
5¢	7.48	7.95	8.63
10¢	2.54	2.67	3.24
25¢	5.14	5.12	5.21
50¢	-	15.67	16.43
$1	-	-	32.37
Totals:			
1¢ - Manufactured strip	$ 4.22	$ 4.22	$ 5.13
1¢ - Purchased strip	4.45	4.24	5.25
5¢ - " "	11.31	10.81	11.49
10¢ - " "	4.92	4.95	5.35
25¢ - " "	14.26	14.13	14.30
50¢ - " "	-	24.98	26.64
$1 - " "	-	-	53.35

Costs not included above:

1. Mint administrative overhead
2. Transportation of finished coins

E. COINAGE COST BY FUNCTIONS:
(per 1,000 pieces)

	FY 70	FY 71	1st QTR FY 72
SAN FRANCISCO			
Melting and Rolling:			
1¢ - Purchased strip	$ 1.23	$ .74	$ .59
5¢ - " "	2.78	2.02	-
Other Manufacturing Operations:			
1¢	$ .85	$ .77	$ .69
5¢	1.42	1.52	-
Metal:			
1¢	$ 3.04	$ 3.25	$ 3.53
5¢	5.49	6.40	-
Totals:			
1¢ - Purchased strip	$ 5.12	$ 4.76	$ 4.81
5¢ - " "	9.69	9.94	-

Costs Not Included Above:

1. Mint administrative overhead
2. Transportation of finished coins

F. Combined Mint & FRB Inventories:

(millions of pieces)	2 Years Ago	Last Year	This Year	% Change Over Same Period Last Year
1¢	498	849	692	(18.5%)
5¢	225	418	440	5.3
10¢	460	1,093	1,060	(3.0)
25¢	340	476	465	(2.3)
50¢	19	1	110	-
$1	-	-	68	-
Total	1,542	2,837	2,835	(0.1%)

G. Reimbursable Operation:

(thousands of dollars)	2 Years Ago	Last Year	This Year	Goal	% of Goal
Foreign Coinage	$ 201	$ 58	$ 0	$1,500	0%
Proof Coin Sets	1,292	1,380	1,680	5,640	29.8
Uncirculated Coin Sets	320	137	441	1,480	29.8
Proof Dollars	-	-	269	4,020	6.7
Uncirculated Dollars	-	-	1,937	7,350	26.4
Medals	94	78	100	500	20.0
Navy Silver Refining	-	94	42	300	14.0
Miscellaneous	17	6	19	50	38.0
Total	$ 1,924	$1,753	$4,488	$20,840	21.5%

H. Revenues Deposited in General Fund:

(thousands of dollars)	2 Years Ago	Last Year	This Year	Goal	% of Goal
Sale of Misc.Prod.&By-Prod.	$ 3,489	$ 462	$ 65	$48,988	0.1%
Seigniorage 1¢ and 5¢	19,998	22,252	16,284	54,690	29.8
Seigniorage 10¢,25¢, and 50¢	18,271	75,961	131,198	471,367	27.8
Seigniorage Silver Clad	13,097	786	3,041	5,829	52.2
Other Bullion Charges	191	168	59	200	29.5
Recovery of Mint Mfg. Expenses	5,389	6,272	8,176	24,090	33.9
All Other	6	27	8	68	11.8
Total	$60,441	$105,928	158,831	605,232	26.2%

I. Monetary Assets:

(thousands of dollars)			
Gold	$9,941,815	$10,138,232	$9,745,338
Silver	79,049	42,935	23,520
Other Monetary Assets	214,996	94,205	259,373
Total	$10,235,860	$10,275,372	$10,028,231

Bureau of the Mint
Quarterly Report
Quarter Ending 9/30/71

Summary of significant events and trends in operations during the reporting period:

Improvements in Operations of New Philadelphia Mint

For purposes of hygiene and safety, the melting furnaces were shut down, and the entire area was completely encapsulated. The project was completed in September, and resulted in the confining of lampblack in the melting area, thus protecting the personnel and machinery in all other operations. Furnaces were scheduled to be in operation early in the 2nd Quarter.

The E.W. Bliss Company, a subsidiary of Gulf Western, took almost sole responsibility for a de-bugging operation in the bonding mill. Other than a skeleton crew of 4 Mint people, Bliss provided all personnel, material, and services. The job was completed, and at reporting time the bonding mill was producing 30,000 to 40,000 pounds per week. It should be emphasized that this activity is understaffed at this time, employing only the 4 individuals alluded to above.

New equipment installed in the coinage area during the reporting period included 16 E.W. Bliss Company 4-strike coining presses and 4 Minster 16" wide blanking presses to be used on bronze strip. Installation of these machines took place late in the quarter, and production figures are not available.

Status of Major Programs and Projects:

Disposal of Approximately 3,000,000 Rare Silver Dollars

The Mint signed an agreement on July 23, 1971 with G.S.A. to provide assistance in the disposal of approximately 3,000,000 rare silver dollars, most of which were minted at the Carson City Mint in the late 19th Century. The Mint agreed to provide personnel, supervision, supplies, materials, equipment, and all other facilities necessary for the proper inventorying, classifying, packing, sealing, and mailing of these coins in accordance with the requirements and specifications of G.S.A. as authorized by Section 205 of the Bank Holding Company Act Amendments of 1970 (P.L. 91-607).

The program is scheduled to begin in January, 1972, and be completed by March, 1973. The Mint is to be reimbursed a total of $300,000 by G.S.A. for the services rendered.

The Mint entered into a contract with AMF Incorporated, York, Pa., for the development and fabrication of automatic date verifying machines on August 26, 1971.

Plans were initiated on September 7, 1971, to ship the coins during the month of October from the vaults of the Treasury Department, Washington, D.C. to the U.S. Bullion Depository, West Point, N.Y. where the proposed work will be accomplished.

Construction of New Denver Mint

The completion of a special study resulted in plans for the construction of a new Mint in Denver by 1980. OMB allowed $1,500,000 in the Mint's 1972 Appropriation for the purchase of a site in that location.

On August 23, 1971, a criteria for site acquisition was drawn up and submitted to the Administrator of the General Services Administration. GSA is advertising for site proposals at this time.

On September 1, 1971 FY 73 Mint Construction Fund Financial Plan was reduced from $13.45 million to $1.90 million.

Eisenhower Proof and Uncirculated Dollar Program

Under the authority of PL 91-607, the Mint was authorized to produce and distribute 150,000,000 Eisenhower Uncirculated and Proof Dollars. Orders were received for 6.3 million uncirculated coins and 4.3 million proof coins bearing the 1971 date. Target dates for the completion of mailing of these coins are April 15 and April 1, 1972 respectively. 20% of the Uncirculated coins had been mailed as of the date of this report, the mailings having commenced on August 10, 1971. Mailing of the proof coins was not scheduled to begin until October 14, 1971.

$13,606,000 were programmed for this project in FY 72 and $1,989,676 were expended during this reporting period.

Programs or projects completed or discontinued: None

Bureau of the Mint
Quarterly Operations Report
As of September 30, 1971

	2 Years Ago	Last Year	This Year	% Change Over Period Last Year
A. Funding: (thousands of dollars)				
Appropriated dollars	$6,000	$5,848	$10,754	80.8%
Reimbursable dollars	1,253	1,234	3,149	155.2
Total Funding	$7,253	$7,082	$13,903	96.3%
Dollars Obligated	$5,389	$5,848	$ 9,302	59.1%
Coinage Profit Fund Expenditures	$ 940	$ 288	$ 508	76.4%
Coinage Metal Fund Expenditures	$1,753	$ 987	$ 3,047	208.7%
Authorized Positions	1874	1955	2508	28.3%
Filled Positions	1712	1794	2184	21.8%
B. Accrued Cost by Activity: (thousands of dollars)				
Coinage (Domestic)	$2,166	$2,744	$3,318	20.9%
Deposits	754	531	570	7.3
Protection	686	724	790	9.1
Refining	395	312	497	59.3
Executive Direction	66	43	33	(23.3)
Total Domestic Cost	4,067	4,354	5,208	19.6
Reimbursable Program	1,253	1,234	3,149	155.2
Total Accrued Cost	5,320	5,588	8,357	49.5
Reconciliation to Obligations	69	259	945	264.9
Total Net Obligations	$5,389	$5,847	$9,302	59.1%

C. Production by Denomination: (millions of pieces)	2 Years Ago	Last Year	This Year	Goal	% of Goal
1¢	1,552	1,489	1,588	6,792	23.4%
5¢	138	165	91	620	14.7
10¢	11	238	81	750	10.8
25¢	66	171	19	488	3.9
50¢	31	2	104	250	41.6
$1 Cupronickel clad	-	-	51	200	25.5
$1 Silver clad	-	-	5	11	45.5
	1,798	2,065	1,939	9,111	21.3%

D. Appropriated Cost of Production: (per 1,000 pieces)	2 Years Ago	Last Year	This Year	Goal	
1¢	1.08	1.35	1.51	1.37	+5.54 6.91
5¢	1.43	1.39	1.67	1.98	+12.47 14.65
10¢	1.28	.94	.93	1.44	+ 5.62 7.06
25¢	2.03	1.62	1.54	2.66	+14.73 17.39
50¢	4.73	2.38	2.30	5.42	27.33 32.73
$1	-	-	8.16	10.24	61.36 71.60

E. COINAGE COST BY FUNCTION:
(per 1,000 pieces)

	FY 70	FY 71	1st QTR FY 72
PHILADELPHIA			
Melting & Rolling:			
1¢ - Manufactured strip	$2.24	$1.68	$1.53
1¢ - Purchased strip	.96	.62	.75
5¢ - Manufactured strip	-	4.49	-
5¢ - Purchased strip	-	2.12	2.09
10¢ - " "	1.71	1.55	1.56
25¢ - " "	4.19	4.01	4.03
50¢ - " "	-	6.82	7.66
$1 - " "	-	-	16.34
Other Manufacturing Operations:			
1¢	$1.11	$ .93	$.85
5¢	-	2.03	1.97
10¢	1.16	1.12	1.04
25¢	2.06	2.03	2.32
50¢	-	3.94	3.29
$1	-	-	11.93
Metal:			
1¢	$2.90	$3.11	$3.94
5¢	-	7.45	8.70
10¢	2.54	3.00	3.02
25¢	6.08	6.21	8.38
50¢	-	15.55	16.38
$1	-	-	33.09
Totals:			
1¢ - Manufactured strip	$6.25	$5.72	$6.32
1¢ - Purchased strip	4.97	4.66	5.54
5¢ - Manufactured strip	-	13.97	-
5¢ - Purchased strip	-	11.60	12.76
10¢ - " "	5.41	5.67	5.62
25¢ - " "	12.33	12.25	14.73
50¢ - " "	-	26.31	27.33
$1 - " "	-	-	61.36

Costs not included above:

1. Mint administrative overhead
2. Transportation of finished coins

E. COINAGE COST BY FUNCTIONS:
(per 1,000 pieces)

SAN FRANCISCO

	FY 70	FY 71	1st QTR FY 72
Melting and Rolling:			
1¢ - Purchased strip	$ 1.23	$ .74	$ .59
5¢ - " "	2.78	2.02	-
Other Manufacturing Operations:			
1¢	$ .85	$ .77	$ .69
5¢	1.42	1.52	-
Metal:			
1¢	$ 3.04	$ 3.25	$ 3.53
5¢	5.49	6.40	-
Totals:			
1¢ - Purchased strip	$ 5.12	$ 4.76	$ 4.81
5¢ - " "	9.69	9.94	-

Costs Not Included Above:

1. Mint administrative overhead
2. Transportation of finished coins

E. COINAGE COST BY FUNCTION:
(per 1,000 pieces)

DENVER

	FY 70	FY 71	1st QTR FY 72
Melting and Rolling:			
1¢ - Manufactured strip	$ .88	$ .66	$ .75
1¢ - Purchased strip	1.11	.68	.87
5¢ - Purchased strip	2.91	1.93	1.82
10¢ - " "	1.69	1.60	1.48
25¢ - " "	7.89	7.85	7.99
50¢ - " "	-	7.70	8.16
$1 - " "	-	-	16.65
Other Manufacturing Operations:			
1¢	$ .42	$ .44	$ .47
5¢	.92	.93	1.04
10¢	.69	.68	.63
25¢	1.23	1.16	1.10
50¢	-	1.61	1.55
$1	-	-	4.33
Metal:			
1¢	$ 2.92	$ 3.12	$ 3.91
5¢	7.48	7.95	8.63
10¢	2.54	2.67	3.24
25¢	5.14	5.12	5.21
50¢	-	15.67	16.43
$1	-	-	32.37
Totals:			
1¢ - Manufactured strip	$ 4.22	$ 4.22	$ 5.13
1¢ - Purchased strip	4.45	4.24	5.25
5¢ - " "	11.31	10.81	11.49
10¢ - " "	4.92	4.95	5.35
25¢ - " "	14.26	14.13	14.30
50¢ - " "	-	24.98	26.64
$1 - " "	-	-	53.35

Costs not included above:

1. Mint administrative overhead
2. Transportation of finished coins

F. Combined Mint & FRB Inventories:

(millions of pieces)	2 Years Ago	Last Year	This Year	% Change Over Same Period Last Year
1¢	326	684	697	1.9%
5¢	240	390	457	17.2
10¢	477	1,068	1,068	0.0
25¢	374	459	479	4.4
50¢	12	1	136	-
$1	-	-	52	-
Total	1,429	2,602	2,889	11.0%

G. Reimbursable Operation:

(thousands of dollars)	2 Years Ago	Last Year	This Year	Goal	% of Goal
Foreign Coinage	$ 71	$ 58	0	$1,500	0.0%
Proof Coin Sets	869	1,024	1,326	5,640	23.5
Uncirculated Coin Sets	218	0	323	1,480	21.8
Proof Dollars	-	-	0	4,020	0.0
Uncirculated Dollars	-	-	1,375	7,350	18.7
Medals	79	54	65	500	13.0
Navy Silver Refining	-	-	37	300	12.3
Miscellaneous	16	98	24	50	48.0
Total	$1,253	$1,234	$3,150	$20,840	15.1%

H. Revenues Deposited In General Fund:

(thousands of dollars)	2 Years Ago	Last Year	This Year	Goal	% of Goal
Sale of Misc. Prod. & By-Prod.	$2,780	$ 450	$ 60	$48,988	0.1%
Seigniorage 1¢ & 5¢	14,080	15,461	12,307	54,690	22.5
Seigniorage 10¢, 25¢, & 50¢	10,361	56,201	99,534	471,367	21.1
Seigniorage Silver Clad	7,595	710	2,634	5,829	45.2
Other Bullion Charges	147	155	44	200	22.0
Recovery of Mint Mfg. Expenses	4,136	4,614	6,152	24,090	25.5
All Other	4	23	5	68	7.4
Total	$42,269	$83,056	$120,736	$605,232	19.9%

I. Monetary Assets:

(thousands of dollars)				
Gold	$9,940,212	$10,138,258	9,745,338	
Silver	83,156	51,158	23,521	
Other Monetary Assets	232,660	99,769	267,387	
Total	$10,256,028	$10,289,185	10,036,246	

J. Average GS Grade:

June 30, 1971: 6.7057
Sept. 30, 1971: 6.8174
" 1970: 7.04
" 1969: 6.90

Philadelphia & Franklin Mints File

Pollution Control File

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Frank Rhea
Facilities Project Mgr

File Criteria

TO : Mrs. Betty Higby, Superintendent

DATE: June 20, 1972

FROM : Duane R. Sjaardema, Supt., Bldg. & Mech. Div.

SUBJECT: Trip Report - Attendance at "3rd All-Industry Workshop on Pollution Control", June 13-14, 1972, Cleveland, Ohio

The "3rd All-Industry Workshop on Pollution Control" was sponsored by American Society for Metals. The majority of those in attendance were from private industry with some representatives from federal government agencies and state government agencies. Mr. Gus Macellaro, from the Bureau of the Mint, was also in attendance.

The topical concern of the conference was Air, Water, and Noise Pollution and recent federal regulations and regulatory agencies involved with these, primarily, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Department of Labor (assigned the responsibility of the Occupational Safety and Health Act - OSHA).

AIR POLLUTION - The Environmental Protection Agency has been assigned the responsibility of cleaning up the nation's air; it is carrying out this responsibility through "The Clean Air Act" of 1970 which deals with air pollutants from both stationary and mobile sources. "National Primary and Secondary Ambient Air Quality Standards" were published in the Federal Register, Volume 36, Number 84, April 30, 1971. "Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources" was published in the Federal Register, Volume 36, Number 247, Part II, Dec. 23, 1971. (This latter document is of primary interest to the Mint in design of its new Denver facility.) Although the Federal Government retains final regulatory and enforcement authority, the states have been delegated the responsibility of implementing the "Clean Air Act" and the Federal Register, Volume 36, Number 158, Part II, Aug. 14, 1971, outlines the "Requirements for Preparation, Adoption, and Submittal of Implementation Plans." As of May 1972 all states have submitted their initial plans for review by EPA. These plans must equal or exceed the standards established by the Federal Government. The states will retain enforcement authority unless the Federal Government determines that the states have failed in their responsibility. The Department of Labor has also published certain standards for airborne pollutants in the form of Occupational Safety and Health Standards, Federal Register, Volume 36, Number 105, Part II, May 29, 1971, and Federal Register, Volume 36, Number 235, December 7, 1971.

These regulations provide for the measurement and control, and establish maximum permissible concentrations of total particulate matter, sulfur dioxide (oxides), nitrogen dioxide (oxides), carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons and ozone. In addition, these regulations list Hazardous Pollutant

5010-108

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Standards for asbestos, beryllium, and mercury. The standards are applicable to the in-plant environment, stack and ventilation duct emissions, and concentration levels at the property borders.

The target date for full enforcement of the restrictive standards is 1975. Additional categories of pollutants are expected to be added to the standards by 1977 to include a number of the metal oxides.

WATER POLLUTION - The Environmental Protection Agency has been assigned the responsibility, also, to clean up our nation's waterways. Legislation regarding water pollution lags behind that for air pollution but both the Senate and House of Representatives have each passed their versions of a "Water Pollution Control Act" and this act is now in joint committee to work out minor differences. One difference is the degree of state involvement. Meanwhile, EPA tried to use the 1899 Refuse Act as an enforcement tool, but the federal courts have ended the use of this Act.

Target date for total control of water pollutants is 1981 when essentially zero discharge of pollutants (not yet established) to the nation's waterways will be permitted.

NOISE POLLUTION - EPA, through its Office of Noise Abatement and Control in response to the Noise Pollution and Abatement Act of 1970 passed by Congress, is seeking to improve the nation's environment in the area relating to noise and its control. In addition, the OSHA regulations limit occupational noise exposure to a sound level pressure of 90 dBA slow response for an eight hour day. This requirement is expected to be reduced to a sound level of 85 dBA in the near future.

OSHA allows use of personal protective equipment, such as ear plugs, to be used on a temporary basis when employees are subject to sound exceeding the maximum permissible levels. Agencies and industries are expected to utilize feasible administrative or engineering controls to reduce noise on a permanent basis.

SUMMARY - Environmental controls will become an ever increasing reality in our personal, social and industrial associations. These controls will be reflected in significantly higher costs to the consumer for products and materials with no associated increase in utility. In addition, our already overburdened and limited supply of energy resources will be subjected to significantly greater demands with no attendant increases in productive capability. The regulatory powers assigned by the existing and proposed environmental Acts represent a significant trend in the government's involvement in our social activity, a trend which has ominous totalitarian aspects, but which should provide a reversal in our environmental degradation.

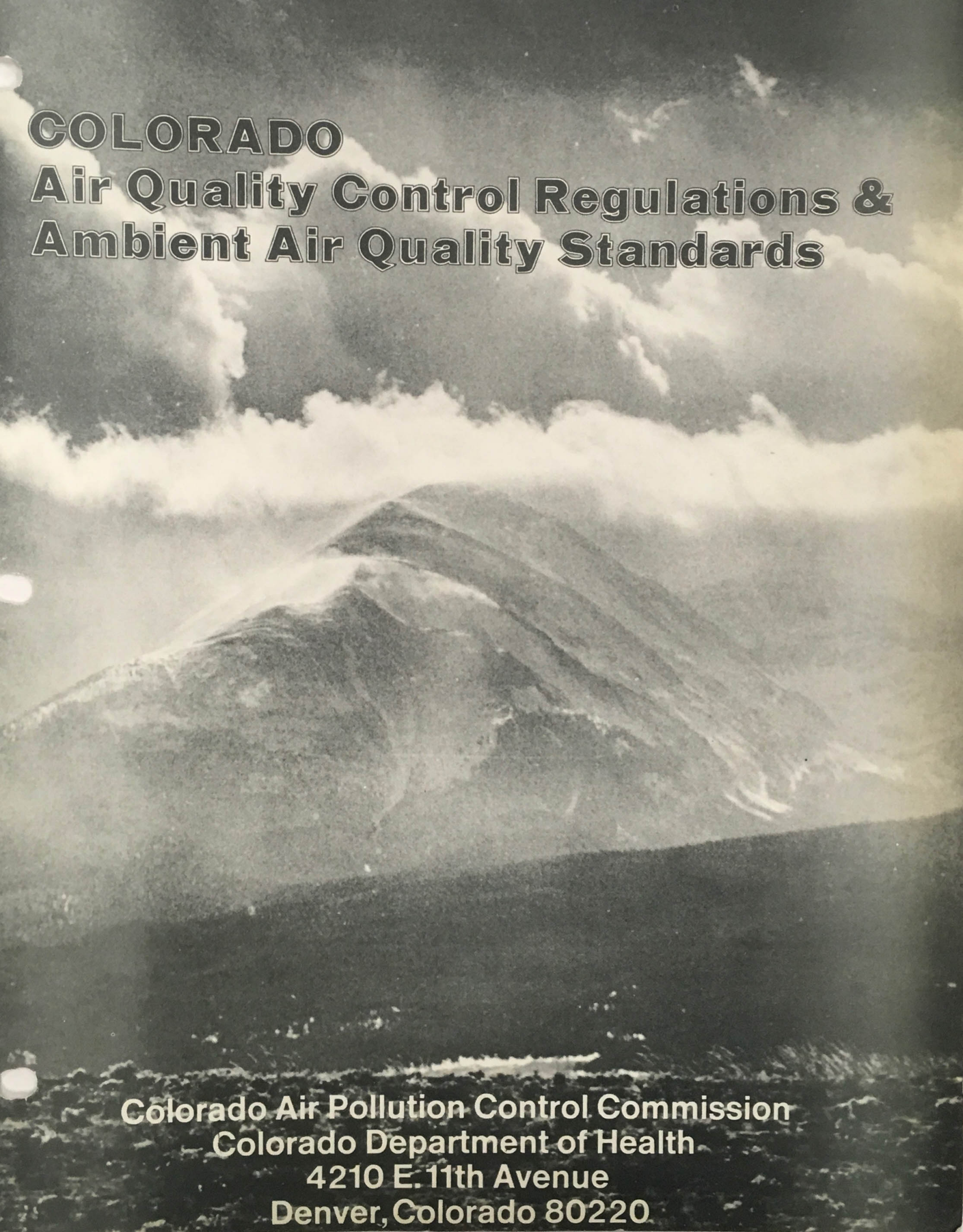
CONCLUSIONS - Federal Government Agencies are not directly covered by the general provisions of the Occupational Safety and Health Act. Section 118 of

"The Clean Air Act" spells out the applicability of that act to Federal Facilities. The Water Pollution Control Act will undoubtedly also impose controls on Federal Facilities. Despite the degree of imposed controls by the various regulations, federal agencies have an obligation to provide leadership in the prevention and control of environmental pollution.

RECOMMENDATIONS -

1. Personnel from the Denver Mint, from the Bureau of the Mint, the future architectural-engineering contractor, and others involved in the design and construction of the proposed Denver Mint facility must have a working knowledge of the various Environmental Control regulations cited above; it is imperative that the new facility be in strict compliance with the existing and proposed standards. Included should be provisions for measurement and control of all emissions from the facility. Wastewater discharge lines should be designed for ready accessibility at the various stages to permit measurement of pollutant concentration, but should also be designed to minimize accidental or purposeful discharge of oily wastes and other pollutants into the system.

2. Processes and equipment at the existing Denver Mint must be reviewed to determine compliance with the regulations. A program of upgrading of processes and equipment and equipment replacement must be initiated in the near future. Of necessity, various personnel of the Denver Mint will have to become conversant with the environmental control regulations.



COLORADO
Air Quality Control Regulations & Ambient Air Quality Standards

Colorado Air Pollution Control Commission
Colorado Department of Health
4210 E. 11th Avenue
Denver, Colorado 80220

(8)

COLORADO
AIR QUALITY CONTROL REGULATIONS AND AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS

Colorado Air Pollution Control Commission
Colorado Department of Health
4210 E. 11th Avenue
Denver, Colorado 80220

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AMBIENT AIR STANDARDS

SUSPENDED PARTICULATE MATTER AND SULFUR DIOXIDE

COMMON PROVISIONS REGULATION

Definitions, Statement of Intent and General Provisions applicable to all emission control regulations adopted by the Colorado Air Pollution Control Commission

Colorado Air Pollution Control Commission

Adopted : December 9, 1971
Effective Date: February 1, 1972

COMMON PROVISIONS REGULATION

Definitions, Statement of Intent and General Provisions applicable to all emission control regulations adopted by the Colorado Air Pollution Control Commission.

APPLICABILITY:

Emission control regulations adopted by the Commission apply throughout Colorado unless otherwise stipulated. The statement of intent, definitions, and general provisions of this regulation apply to all emission control regulations adopted by the Commission unless otherwise stipulated.

AUTHORITY:

Section 66-31-8 of the Colorado Air Pollution Control Act of 1970 provides: "As promptly as possible, the Commission shall adopt and promulgate emission control regulations which require the use of effective practical air pollution controls for each and every significant source, potential source, and type of source of air contamination throughout the entire State and thereafter may modify such regulations from time to time." Sections 66-31-4, 66-31-6 and 66-31-8 of the Act are the general statutory authority for adoption by the Air Pollution Control Commission of standards and the specific section of the Act is cited in each instance.

STATE OF COLORADO AIR POLLUTION CONTROL ACT (1970) LEGISLATIVE DECLARATION (66-31-2)

In order to foster the health, welfare, convenience, and comfort of the inhabitants of the State of Colorado, and to facilitate the enjoyment of nature, scenery, and other resources of the State, it is hereby declared to be the policy of the State to achieve the maximum practical degree of air purity in every portion of the State. To that end, it is the purpose of this article to require the use of all available practical methods to reduce, prevent, and control air pollution throughout the entire State of Colorado, and to maintain a cooperative program between the State and local units of government. It is further declared that the prevention, abatement, and control of air pollution in each portion of the entire State are matters of statewide concern and are effected with a public interest and that the provisions of this article are enacted in the exercise of the police powers of this State for the purpose of protecting the health, peace, safety, and general welfare of the people of this State.

INTENT:

To implement the legislative declaration and other sections of the Act, the Commission declares that it is the intent and purpose of these regulations:

1. To achieve and maintain levels of air quality which will protect human health and safety, prevent injury to plant and animal life, prevent damage to property, prevent unreasonable interference with the public welfare, preserve visibility and protect scenic, aesthetic and historic values of Colorado,

2. To require the use of all available practical methods to reduce, prevent, and control air pollution for the protection of the health, safety, and general welfare of the people of the state of Colorado. In order to achieve air purity consistent with this intent it is necessary, ultimately to control air contaminant emissions to such a degree of opacity so that the emissions are no longer visible,

3. To prevent significant degradation of Colorado's air resource,

4. To prevent odors and other air pollution problems which interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life, and

5. To apply the major resources of the Colorado air pollution control programs toward solving priority air pollution problems.

The Commission recognizes that the growth in the amount and complexity of air pollution in Colorado is brought about by and incident to population growth, mobility, increased affluence, industrial development and changing social values in said State. The Commission believes that the air pollution problem is likely to be aggravated and compounded by additional population growth, mobility, affluence, industrial development, and changing social values in the future, which are likely to result in serious potential danger to the public and the environment. Therefore, the Commission intends to pursue solutions, in conjunction with other appropriate agencies and interests, which have a direct interest and capability in solving a growing air pollution problem in relation to the broader environmental degradation problem. It is the intent of the Commission to coordinate with industrial, commercial, agricultural and transportation planning organizations, land use and other environmental organizations, the public, the legislature, educational organizations, and other major interests in such a manner as to prevent air pollution in Colorado.

DEFINITIONS:

The following words and phrases have the following meanings unless the context in which they are used requires otherwise:

ACT	the Colorado Air Pollution Control Act of 1970, Chapter 64, Colorado Session laws 1970.
AIR CONTAMINANT	any fume, smoke, particulate matter, vapor, gas, or any combination thereof, but not including water vapor or steam condensate.
AIR CONTAMINATION SOURCE	any source whatsoever at, from, or by reason of which there is emitted or discharged into the atmosphere any air contaminant.
AIR CONTAMINATION SOURCE (existing)	Any air contamination source, which has been constructed or for which there is a binding agreement or contract providing for its construction or modification to be completed within a reasonable time after the effective date of the regulation in question.
AIR CONTAMINATION SOURCE (new)	Any air contamination source which is to be constructed or modified and which is other than an existing air contamination source.
AIR POLLUTION	any concentration of one or more air contaminants in the outdoor atmosphere as has caused, is causing, or if unabated may cause injury to human, plant, or animal life, or injury to property, or which unreasonably interferes with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property or with the conduct of business.
AIR POLLUTION CONTROL AUTHORITY	the Division, or any person or agency given authority by the Division, or a local governmental unit duly authorized with respect to air pollution control.
AMBIENT AIR	is the surrounding outside air.

ATMOSPHERE	means the air that envelops or surrounds the earth. For the purpose of this regulation emissions of air contaminants from a building or structure not specifically designed to control air pollution originating from an air contamination source or sources within such building or structure shall constitute an emission to the atmosphere.
COMMISSION	the Colorado Air Pollution Control Commission created by Section 66-31-4 of the Act.
DEPARTMENT	The Colorado Department of Health.
DIVISION	the Division of Air Pollution Control, Colorado Department of Health.
DUSTS	minute solid particles released into the air by natural forces or by mechanical processes such as crushing, grinding, milling, drilling, demolishing, shoveling, conveying, covering, bagging, sweeping, etc.
EMISSION	the discharge or release into the atmosphere of one or more air contaminants.
EMISSION CONTROL REGULATION	any standard promulgated by regulation which is applicable to all air contamination sources within a specified area and which prohibits or establishes permissible limits for specific types of emissions in such area, and also any regulation which by its terms is applicable to a specified type of facility, process, or activity for the purpose of controlling the extent, degree, or nature of contamination emitted from such type of facility, process, or activity, and also any regulation adopted for the purpose of preventing or minimizing emission of any air contaminant in potentially dangerous quantities.
FUEL BURNING EQUIPMENT	any furnace, boiler apparatus, stack, or appurtenances thereto used in the process of burning fuel for the primary purpose of producing heat or power by indirect heat transfer.
FUGITIVE DUST	solid airborne particulate matter emitted from any source other than an opening.

INCINERATOR	any equipment, device, or contrivance used for the destruction of garbage, rubbish, or other wastes by burning, but not wood wastes burned in devices commonly called tepee burners, silos, truncated cones, wigwam burners, and other such burners used commonly by the wood products industry.
MODIFICATIONS	1. The construction or installation on the premises of new equipment; 2. The replacement or alteration of equipment in such a manner as to either increase or decrease the production or control of air contamination excluding routine adjustments or maintenance; and 3. the moving of equipment to another premise.
MULTIPLE CHAMBER INCINERATOR	any article, machine, equipment, contrivance, structure, or part of a structure used to dispose of combustible refuse by burning, consisting of three or more refractory-lined combustion furnaces in series, physically separated by refractory walls, inter-connected by gas passage ports or ducts, and employing adequate design parameters necessary for maximum combustion of the material to be burned.
OPACITY	the degree to which an air contaminant emission obscures the view of an observer, expressed in percentage of the obscuration, or in the degree (percent) to which transmittance of light is reduced by an air contaminant emission.
OPEN BURNING	fire, where any material is burned in the open or in a receptacle other than a furnace, incinerator, or other equipment connected to a stack or chimney.
OPENING	any single chimney, conduit, duct, smokestack, flue or other contrivance from which air contaminants are exhausted into the atmosphere.
PARTICULATE MATTER	any material, except uncombined water, that exists in a finely divided form as a liquid or solid.

PERSON	any individual, public or private corporation, partnership, association, firm, trust, estate, the State or any department, institution, or agency thereof, any municipal corporation, county, city and county, or other political subdivision of the State, or any other legal entity whatsoever which is recognized by law as the subject of rights and duties.
PROCESS OR PROCESS EQUIPMENT	any action, operation, or treatment, involving chemical, industrial, or manufacturing factors, such as heat-treating furnaces, by-product coke plants, coke-baking ovens, mixing kettles, cupulas, blast furnaces, open hearth furnaces, heating and reheating furnaces, puddling furnaces, sintering plants, Bessemer converters, electric steel furnaces, ferrous and non-ferrous foundries, kilns, stills, dryers, roasters, and equipment used in connection therewith, and all other methods or forms of manufacturing or processing that may emit air contamination.
PROCESS UNIT	any single process or process equipment
PROCESS WEIGHT	the total weight of all materials introduced into a source operation, which source causes any discharge of air contaminants into the atmosphere. Solid fuels introduced into any specific source will be considered as part of the process weight, but liquid and gaseous fuels and combustion air will not.
PROCESS WEIGHT RATE	a rate established as follows: (a) for continuous source operations, the total process weight for the entire period of continuous operation or for a typical portion thereof, divided by the number of hours of such period or portion thereof, or (b) for cyclical or batch unit operations, or unit processes, the total process weight for a period that covers a complete operation or an integral number of cycles, divided by the hours of actual process operation during such a period, or

(c) for operations, not specified above, determine the process weight that results in a minimum value for allowable emissions.

SMOKE — small gas-borne particles resulting from incomplete combustion, consisting predominantly, but not exclusively of carbon, and other combustible material.

STACK OR CHIMNEY — any vertical flue, conduit, or duct arranged to conduct an effluent to the open air.

STANDARD CONDITIONS — a gas temperature of 68 degrees Fahrenheit and a gas pressure of 29.92 inches of mercury.

UPSET CONDITIONS — an unpredictable equipment failure or other malfunction which results in the violation of emission control regulation, and which is not due to improper or careless operation.

II. GENERAL:

A. TO CONTROL EMISSIONS LEAVING COLORADO:

"When emissions generated from sources in Colorado cross the state boundary line, such emissions shall not cause the air quality standards of the receiving state to be exceeded provided reciprocal action is taken by the receiving state." (66-31-21(3)).

B. EMISSION MONITORING REQUIREMENTS:

The Division may require owners or operators of stationary air contamination sources to install, maintain, and use instrumentation to monitor and record emission data as a basis for periodic reports to the Division. (66-31-6, 66-31-10(2)(c) and (d)).

C. PERFORMANCE TESTING:

In order to determine compliance with emission control regulations, the Division may require the owner or operator of any source to conduct performance tests in accordance with methods approved by the Division with the tests being made at the expense of the owner or operator. The Division may monitor such required performance tests conducted by the owner or operator and may also conduct performance tests. (66-31-6, 66-31-10(2)(c) and (d)).

D. UPSET CONDITIONS AND BREAKDOWNS:

Upset conditions, as defined, shall not be deemed to be in violation of these Regulations provided that the Air Pollution Control Division is notified as soon as possible, but no later than 2 hours after the start of the next working day, followed by written notice to the Division explaining the cause of the occurrence and that proper action has been or is being taken to correct the conditions causing said violation and to prevent such excess emissions in the future. (66-31-8(4)).

E. EFFECTIVE DATE:

The effective date of this "common provisions regulation" is February 1, 1972.

F. REVOCATION OF TEMPORARY EMISSION CONTROL REGULATIONS:

The temporary emission control regulations, identical to provisions set forth in sections 66-29-5(2) through (6), Colorado revised statutes 1963, as amended, are revoked. (66-31-24(1)).

G. CONFLICTS:

Nothing in these regulations is intended to permit any practice which is a violation of any statute, ordinance or regulation. (66-31-6).

H. SEVERABILITY CLAUSE:

If any Regulation, Section, clause, phrase, or standard contained in these regulations shall for any reason be held to be inoperative, unconstitutional, void or invalid, the validity of the remaining portions thereof shall not be affected thereby and the Commission does hereby declare that it severally passed and adopted the provisions contained therein separately and apart from the other provisions thereof. (66-31-6).

I. CIRCUMVENTION CLAUSE:

A person shall not build, erect, install, or use any article, machine, equipment, condition, or any contrivance, the use of which, without resulting in a reduction in the total release of air contaminants to the atmosphere, reduces or conceals an emission which would otherwise constitute a violation of this Regulation. No person shall circumvent this Regulation by using more openings than is considered normal practice by the industry or activity in question. (Sections 66-31-8(1)(a) and (b), and 66-31-8(3)(a)).

REGULATION NO. 1

(Amended)

Emission Control Regulations for
Particulates, Smokes, and Sulfur Oxides
for the State of Colorado

Colorado Air Pollution Control Commission

Adopted : December 9, 1971
Effective Date: February 1, 1972

REGULATION NO. 1
(Amended)

Emission Control Regulations for
Particulates, Smokes, and Sulfur Oxides
for the State of Colorado

I. SMOKE EMISSIONS AND OPACITY REGULATIONS:

A. Stationary Air Contamination Sources:

1. No person shall emit or cause to be emitted into the atmosphere, from any air contamination source of emission whatsoever, any air contaminant which is of such a shade or density as to obscure an observer's vision to a degree in excess of 20% opacity. Instrumentation which results in equivalent readings may be used in specific installations if approved in advance by the Air Pollution Control Division. (66-31-8(2) (a) and (b).

2. Exceptions:

a. No person shall emit or cause to be emitted into the atmosphere from any alfalfa dehydrating mill, any air contaminant for a period or periods aggregating more than three minutes in any 60 consecutive minutes which is of such a shade or density as to obscure an observer's vision to a degree in excess of 40% opacity. This emission standard for alfalfa dehydrating mills shall be in effect up to and including one year from the effective date of the Smoke Emissions and Opacity Regulations (Part I, Section A); thereafter, the 20% opacity limitation provided in Part I Section A shall apply to emissions from alfalfa dehydrating mills. (66-31-8(3)(a) and (f)).

b. No person shall emit or cause to be emitted into the atmosphere from any pilot plant and experimental operation any air contaminant for a period or periods aggregating more than three minutes in any 60 consecutive minutes which is of such a shade or density as to obscure an observer's vision to a degree in excess of 40% opacity. This emission standard for pilot plants and experimental operations shall be in effect for a period not to exceed 180 operating days, cumulative total, from the date such operations commence; thereafter, the 20% opacity limitation provided in Part I Section A of these regulations shall apply to emissions from pilot plants and experimental operations. (66-31-8(1)(a)(e) and (f)).

c. Emissions from fireplaces used for non-commercial or recreational purposes shall be exempt from Part I Section A.1 of these regulations. (66-31-8(1)(a)(d)(e) and (f)).

d. Provisions of I.A.1 shall not apply to emissions during the building of a new fire, cleaning of fires, soot blowing, start-up, any process modification or adjustment, or occasional cleaning of control equipment, the shade or appearance of which is not darker than an equivalent opacity as to obscure an observer's view to a degree not greater than 40%, for a period or periods aggregating no more than 3 minutes in any one hour.

B. Transportation Sources:

1. Four-cycle gasoline-powered vehicles:

No person shall emit or cause to be emitted into the atmosphere for a period greater than 5 consecutive seconds from any four-cycle gasoline-powered vehicle whatsoever any visible air contaminant.

2. Two-cycle gasoline-powered vehicles:

No person shall emit or cause to be emitted from any two-cycle gasoline-powered vehicle into the atmosphere any visible air contaminant which is of such a shade or density as to obscure an observer's vision to a degree equal to or greater than 20% opacity, except for a period not exceeding 10 consecutive seconds.

3. Diesel-powered vehicles:

a. No person shall emit or cause to be emitted into the atmosphere from any diesel-powered vehicle operating below 8,000 feet (mean sea level) any air contaminant, for a period greater than 10 consecutive seconds, which is of such a shade or density as to obscure an observer's vision to a degree in excess of 30% opacity. (66-31-8(2)(a) and (b), 66-31-8(3)(a) and (b)).

b. No person shall emit or cause to be emitted into the atmosphere from any diesel-powered vehicle operating above 8,000 feet (mean sea level) any air contaminant, for a period greater than 10 consecutive seconds, which is of such a shade or density as to obscure an observer's vision to a degree in excess of 40% opacity. (66-31-8(2)(a) and (b) and 66-31-8(3)(a) and (b)).

c. Exceptions:

c-1. Emissions from diesel-powered vehicles exceeding Part B Sections 2 (a) and (b) of these regulations shall be exempt if the emissions are a direct result of a cold engine start-up. (66-31-8(4).

c-2. All off-highway heavy duty diesel-powered vehicles are exempt from Part B Sections 2(a) and (b) of these regulations. (66-31-8(4)).

4. Diesel-Powered Locomotives:

a. No person shall emit or cause to be emitted into the atmosphere from any diesel-powered locomotive operating below 8,000 feet (mean sea level) any air contaminant, for a period greater than 10 seconds, which is of such a shade or density as to obscure an observer's vision to a degree in excess of 20% opacity. (66-31-8(2)(a) and (b) and 66-31-8(3)(a) and (b)).

b. No person shall emit or cause to be emitted into the atmosphere from any diesel-powered locomotive operating above 8,000 feet (mean sea level) any air contaminant, for a period greater than 10 seconds, which is of such a shade or density as to obscure an observer's vision to a degree in excess of 40% opacity. (66-31-8(2) (a) and (b) and 66-31-8(3)(a) and (b)).

c. Exceptions:

c-1. No person shall emit or cause to be emitted into the atmosphere from any diesel-powered locomotive for switching and railroad yard use any air contaminant for a period greater than 10 consecutive seconds duration which is of such a shade or density as to obscure an observer's vision to a degree in excess of 40% opacity. (66-31-8(4)).

c-2. Emissions from diesel-powered locomotives exceeding Part B, Section 3 (a) and (b) of these regulations shall be exempt if the emissions are a direct result of a cold engine start-up. (66-31-8(4)).

C. Open Burning:

1. No person shall burn or permit to be burned on any open premises owned or controlled by him, or on any public street, alley, or other land adjacent to such premises, rubbish, waste, paper, wood, or other flammable material unless a permit therefor shall first have been obtained from the appropriate authority enforcing air pollution control standards or the designee of the Air Pollution Control Division. In granting or denying the issuance of any such permit, said authority shall base its action on the location and proximity of such burning to any building or other structure, the potential contribution of such burning to air pollution in the area, climatic conditions on the day or days of such burning, and compliance by the applicant for the permit with applicable fire protection and safety requirements of the local authority or area, and the air pollution control authority is satisfied that there is no practical alternative method for the disposal of the material to be burned or to conduct the desired activity. (66-31-8(2)(a), (b), (f), and 66-31-20)).

2. Exceptions:

a. The provisions of Part I Section C of these regulations shall not apply to private non-commercial burning of domestic trash outside such air pollution control areas as have been or shall be designated by the Air Pollution Control Commission (See Exhibit 1) and outside a 2-mile boundary from the corporate limits of any city or town with a population of over 500 as determined by the latest Federal census. (66-31-8(4)).

b. Fires used for non-commercial cooking of food for human beings or for instructional or recreational purposes shall be exempt from Part I, Section C of these regulations. (66-31-8(4)).

c. Smokeless flares or safety flares for the combustion of waste gases shall be exempt from Part I, Section C of these regulations. (66-31-8(4)).

d. Flares used to indicate some danger to the public shall be exempt from Part I, Section C of these regulations. (66-31-8(4)).

3. Effective Date:

This Part I, Section C, "Open Burning" shall become effective July 1, 1971, at which time it will supersede the temporary emission control regulation upon the same subject matter provided in Section 66-31-24 of the "Air Pollution Control Act of 1970."

II. PARTICULATE EMISSION REGULATIONS

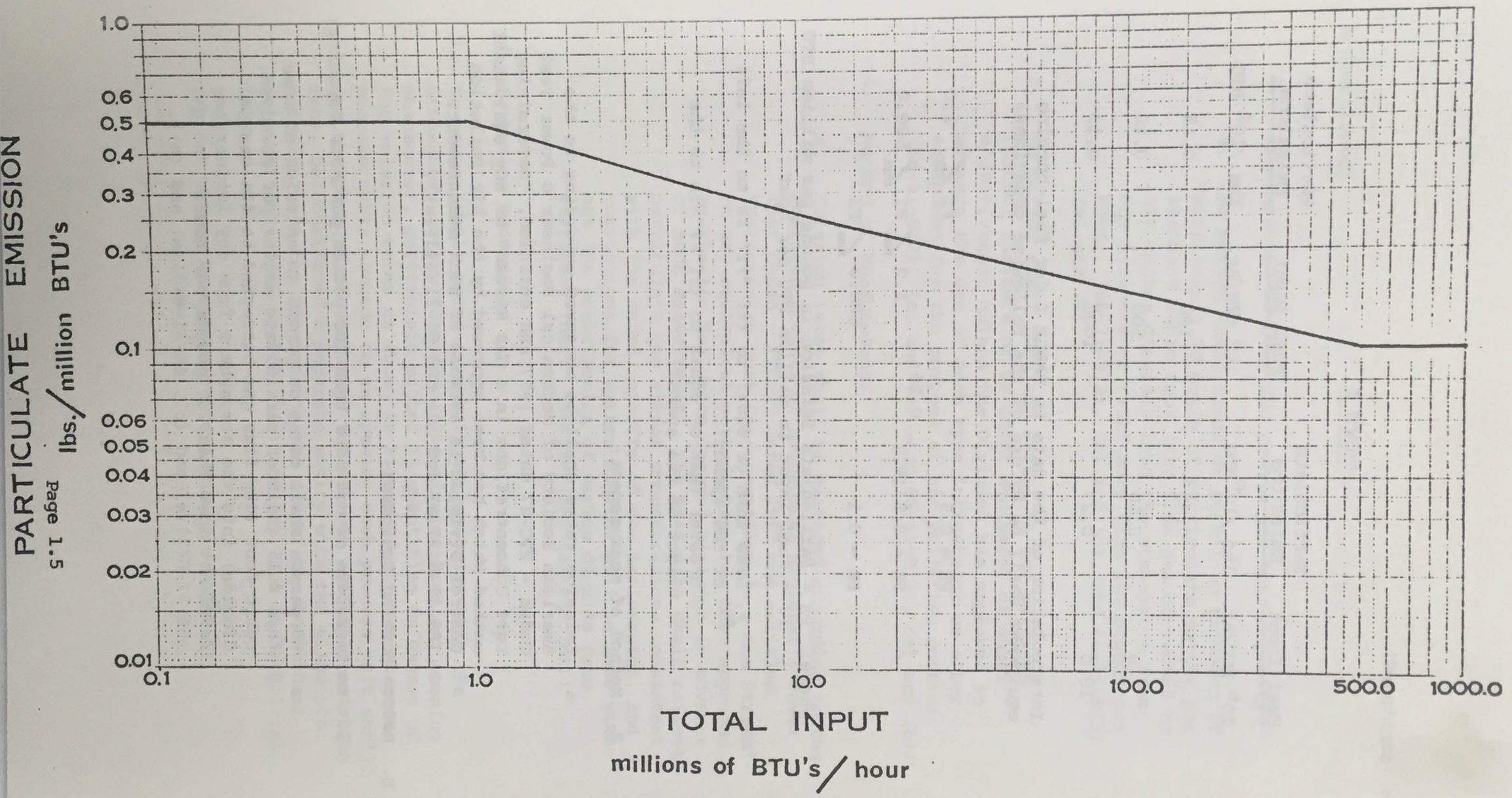
A. Fuel-Burning Equipment:

1. No person shall cause or permit to be emitted into the atmosphere from any fuel-burning equipment, or to pass a convenient measuring point near any opening, particulate matter in the flue gases which exceed 0.5 pounds per 1,000,000 BTU heat input for fuel-burning units generating not more than 1,000,000 BTU per hour total input. For single units generating 1,000,000 BTU per hour or more total input, Figure 1 on the following page will be used to determine the allowable particulate emission limitation. For fuel-burning equipment generating 500 million BTU input per hour or more, particulate matter in the flue gases cannot exceed 0.1 pounds per million BTU heat input. If two or more units connect to any opening, each unit shall, for the purpose of computing the maximum allowable emission rate, be considered a separate entity with the allowable emission rate for the opening the sum of the individual computations. (66-31-8(2) and (c), and 66-31-8-(3)(a)).

Typical Values from Figure 1 are shown in TABLE I.

FIGURE 1

FUEL BURNING EQUIPMENT



II. A (continued)

TABLE I

Fuel Input	Particulate Emissions	Fuel Input	Particulate Emissions
10^6 BTU/hr.	lbs./10^6BTU	10^6 BTU/hr.	lbs./10^6 BTU
0.1	0.50	100	0.15
1.0	0.50	500	0.10
10.0	0.27	1000	0.10

Interpolation of the data in TABLE I for fuel-burning equipment shall be by use of the following equations;

$$PE = 0.5 \qquad FI \leq 1.0$$

$$PE = 0.5\ (FI)^{-0.26} \qquad 1.0 < FI \leq 500.0$$

$$PE = 0.1 \qquad 500.0 \leq FI$$

Where: PE = Particulate Emission in pounds per million BTU
FI = Fuel Input in million BTU per hour

$\leq$, Less than or equal to (if "FI" is to the left of the symbol).
Greater than or equal to (if"FI" is to the right of the symbol)

2. Method of Measurement:

a. Emission rates shall be measured according to the American Society of Mechanical Engineer's Power Test Codes - PTC-27 dated 1957 and entitled, "Determining Dust Concentrations in a Gas Stream" or any equivalent method which has been approved by the Air Pollution Control Division in advance of such measurement. (66-31-8(2)(a) and (c) and 66-31-8(3)(a)).

B. Refuse-Burning Equipment:

1. Incinerators of not more than 200 pounds per hour capacity:

a. No person shall cause or permit an emission of more than 0.15 grain of particulate matter per standard cubic foot (dry flue gas corrected to 12% carbon dioxide) into the atmosphere from any incinerator rated not more than 200 pounds per hour. (66-31-8(2)(a) and (c), 66-31-8(3)(a) and (b)).

II. B. (continued)

2. Incinerators of over 200 pounds per hour capacity:

   a. No person shall cause or permit an emission of more than 0.10 grain of particulate matter per standard cubic foot (dry flue gas corrected to 12% carbon dioxide) into the atmosphere from any incinerator rated more than 200 pounds per hour. (66-31-8(2), (a) and (c), and 66-31-8(3) (a) and (b)).

3. No person shall burn any refuse in any multiple chamber incinerator or other equipment of equal effectiveness unless the Division has approved in advance the use of such type incinerator or other equipment for the purpose of air pollution control. (66-31-8(2), (a) and (c), and 66-31-8(3), (a) and (b)).

4. Method of Measurement:

   a. Emission rates shall be measured according to the American Society of Mechanical Engineer's Power Test Codes - PTC-27 dated 1957 and entitled, "Determining Dust Concentrations in a Gas Stream" or any equivalent method which has been approved by the Air Pollution Control Division in advance of such measurement. The test data shall reflect particulate gas stream concentrations consistent with the rated capacity of the incinerator, and corrections for carbon dioxide will be made without the contribution of carbon dioxide from auxiliary fuel. (66-31-8(3), (a) and (b)).

C. Manufacturing Processes:

1. No person shall cause or permit any emission into the atmosphere in any 60 consecutive minutes from any opening whatsoever, particulate matter in quantities in excess of the emission rates as shown in Figure 2. If two or more process units connect to an opening each process unit shall, for the purpose of computing the maximum allowable emission rate, be considered a separate entity with the allowable emission rate for the opening the sum of the individual computations. (66-31-8(2), (a) and (c), and 66-31-8(3)(a) (f) and (g)).

   Typical Values from Figure 2 are shown in TABLE II.

FIGURE 2

PROCESS WEIGHT RATE

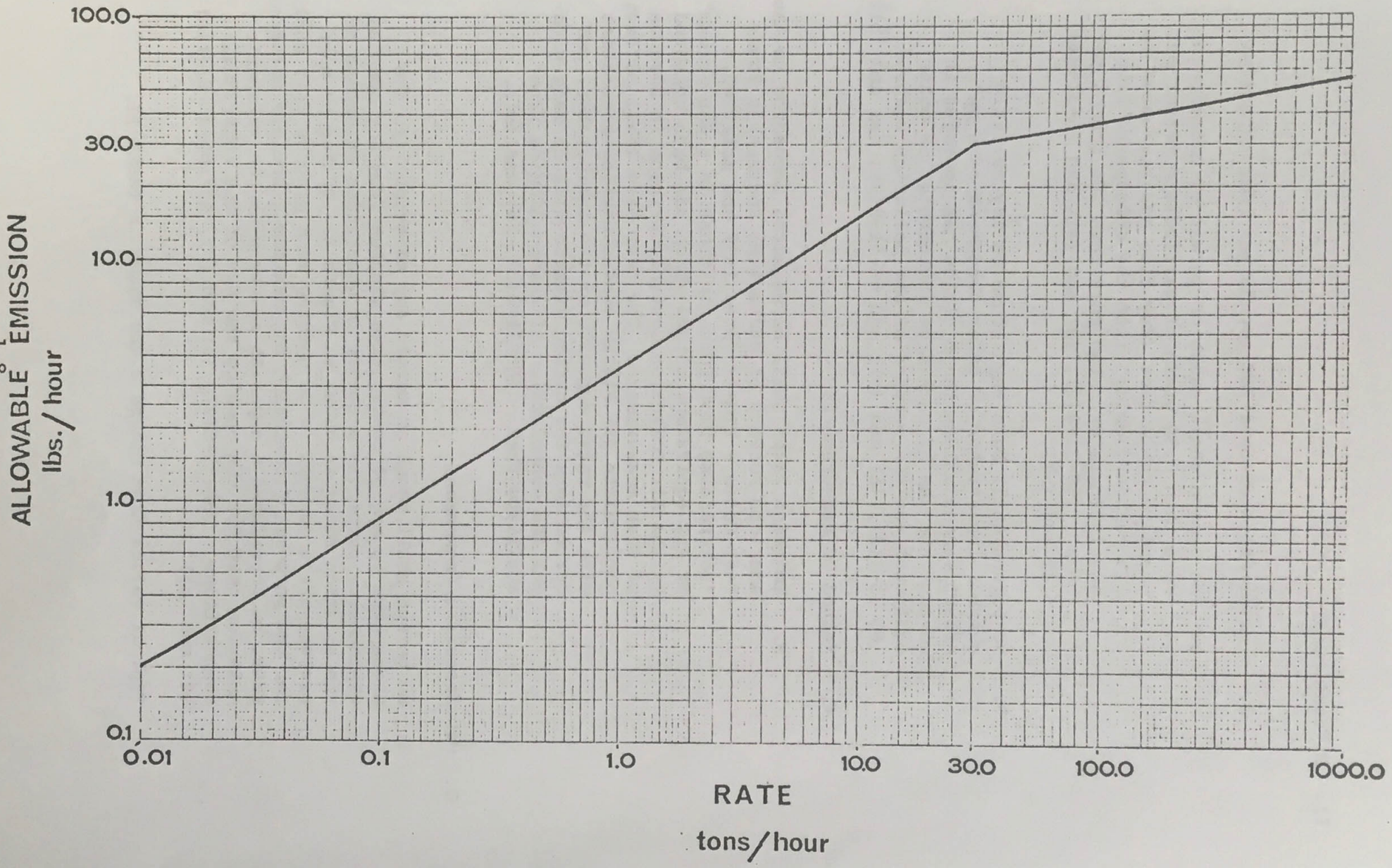


TABLE II

Process Weight Rate lbs./hr.	Emission Rate lbs./hr.	Process Weight Rate lbs./hr.	Emission Rate lbs./hr.
50	0.03	5,000	6.34
100	0.55	10,000	9.73
500	1.53	20,000	14.99
1,000	2.25	60,000	29.60

Process Weight Rate tons/hr.	Emission Rate lbs./hr.	Process Weight Rate tons/hr.	Emission Rate lbs./hr.
40	31.19	100	36.11
60	33.28	200	40.35
80	34.85	500	46.72

Interpolation of the data in Table II for the process weight rates up to 60,000 lbs./hr. shall be by use of the equation:

$$E = 3.59\ P^{0.62} \qquad P \leq 30 \text{ tons/hr.}$$

and interpolation and extrapolation of the data for process weight rates in excess of 60,000 lbs./hr. shall be by use of the equation:

$$E = 17.31\ P^{0.16} \qquad 30 \text{ tons/hr.} \leq P$$

Where: E = Emissions in pounds per hour.
P = Process weight rate in tons per hour.

$\leq$, Less than or equal to (if "P" is to the left of the symbol).
Greater than or equal to (if "P" is to the right of the symbol)

2. Method of Measurement:

Emission rates shall be measured according to the American Society of Mechanical Engineer's Power Test Codes - PTC-27 dated 1957 and entitled, "Determining Dust Concentrations in a Gas Stream" or any equivalent method which has been approved by the Air Pollution Control Division in advance of such measurement. (66-31-8(2)(a) and (c), and 66-31-8(3)(a), (f) and (g)).

II. (continued)

D. Fugitive Dust:

1. Fugitive dust is particulate matter which is airborne from unenclosed operations, such as site preparation, quarrying, transport of finely divided material, open storage, storage yards, construction sites, demolition sites, roadways and streets, feed lots, campgrounds and fairgrounds, but shall not include particulate matter controlled pursuant to Part II Section A relating to fuel-burning equipment, Part II Section B relating to refuse-burning equipment, and Part II Section C relating to manufacturing processes. If fugitive dust leaves the property on which it originates in sufficient quantity to be deemed objectionable, as defined in Part II Section D and Subsection 2, the person or persons, responsible for the operation of the site, shall be required to adopt the best practical method to control or to prevent the escape of such fugitive dust. Agricultural and other operations shall be deemed in compliance with this regulation if such operations are in compliance with the provisions of 1963 C.R.S. 128-3-1 through 128-3-8, and with the provisions for the stabilization of disturbed surface areas of Chapter 92 Article 3, Sections 1, 3, and 4, Chapter 92, Article 13 and Chapter 92, Article 32, Section 5, 1963 C.R.S. as amended. ((1969 Perm.Cum.Supp. 66-31-8(2)(a) and (c), and 66-31-8(3)(a) and (d)).

2. For the purpose of this Regulation, fugitive dust shall be deemed to be objectionable when:

a. among a sample of persons exposed to it, at least 20% of said sample, but in no case fewer than 5 persons, determine that it is offensive and that it obstructs or interferes with the reasonable and comfortable use and enjoyment of property, or

b. sampling or other reasonably definitive observation demonstrates than an amount of fugitive dust is being or has been transported off of the property of the operations onto another's property so as to obstruct or interfere with the reasonable and comfortable use and enjoyment of property.

3. When not fewer than five complaints of objectionable fugitive dust are registered with the Division, and earlier at the option of the Division, it shall be the responsibility of the Division to investigate the complaints to determine if a violation of this regulation has occurred and to identify the source or sources of the fugitive dust and the circumstances surrounding its emission.

III. SULFUR DIOXIDE EMISSION REGULATIONS:

A. Ground Level Concentrations:

1. No person shall cause or permit any emission of sulfur dioxide which causes a 5-minute average ground level concentration greater than 0.25 parts per million (by volume) more frequently than once in any 8 hours; or a 1-hour average ground level concentration greater than 0.1 parts per million (by volume) more frequently than once in any 4 days; or a 24-hour average ground level concentration greater than 0.05 parts per million (by volume) more frequently than once in any 90 days. Such limitations shall not apply to ground level concentrations occurring on the property from which the emission occurs, provided such property, from the emission point to the point of any such concentration, is controlled by the person responsible for the emission. (66-31-8(2)(a) and (d)).

B. Source Emission Concentrations:

1. No person shall emit or cause to be emitted sulfur dioxide emissions,

   a. in excess of 500 ppm from any opening

   b. greater than 5 tons per day from any air contamination source.

2. The limitations of III B.1 (b) shall not apply to:

   a. emissions of sulfur dioxide at concentrations of less than 150 ppm, and

   b. to any existing air contamination source as of February 1, 1972.

3. The exemption of III B.2(b) shall terminate on January 1, 1975.

C. Method of Measurement

1. For the purposes of Section A of this Regulation, measurements of sulfur dioxide shall be made by the most recent published method of the Intersociety Committee for a Manual of Methods for Ambient Air Sampling and Analysis ((See e.g., Health Laboratory Science 7 (1) 4-12 (1970)) or any equivalent method which has been approved by the Air Pollution Control Division in advance of such measurement.

2. For the purposes of Section B of this regulation, measurements of sulfur dioxide shall be made by "An Absorption-Titration Method" ((e.g., J.S. Fritz and S.S. Yamamura, Analytical Chemistry 27 (9) 1461 (1955) and E.B. Seidman, Analytical Chemistry 30 (10) 1680 (1959)) or any equivalent method which has been approved by the Air Pollution Control Division in advance of such measurement.

D. Related Compounds containing sulfur in oxidized states:

1. For the purposes of this Regulation, all oxidized forms of sulfur (including, but not restricted to, SO_3, $SOCl_2$, H_2SO_4 mist) shall be considered as sulfur dioxide.

2. Quantities of such oxidized sulfur compounds, as measured by procedures established in Section C above, shall be converted on a molar basis to an equivalent quantity of sulfur dioxide. The total of all such quantities, parts per million by volume sulfur dioxide plus parts per million by volume sulfur-dioxide-equivalents of other oxidized forms, shall be interpreted as "parts per million by volume sulfur dioxide" as used in Sections A and B above.

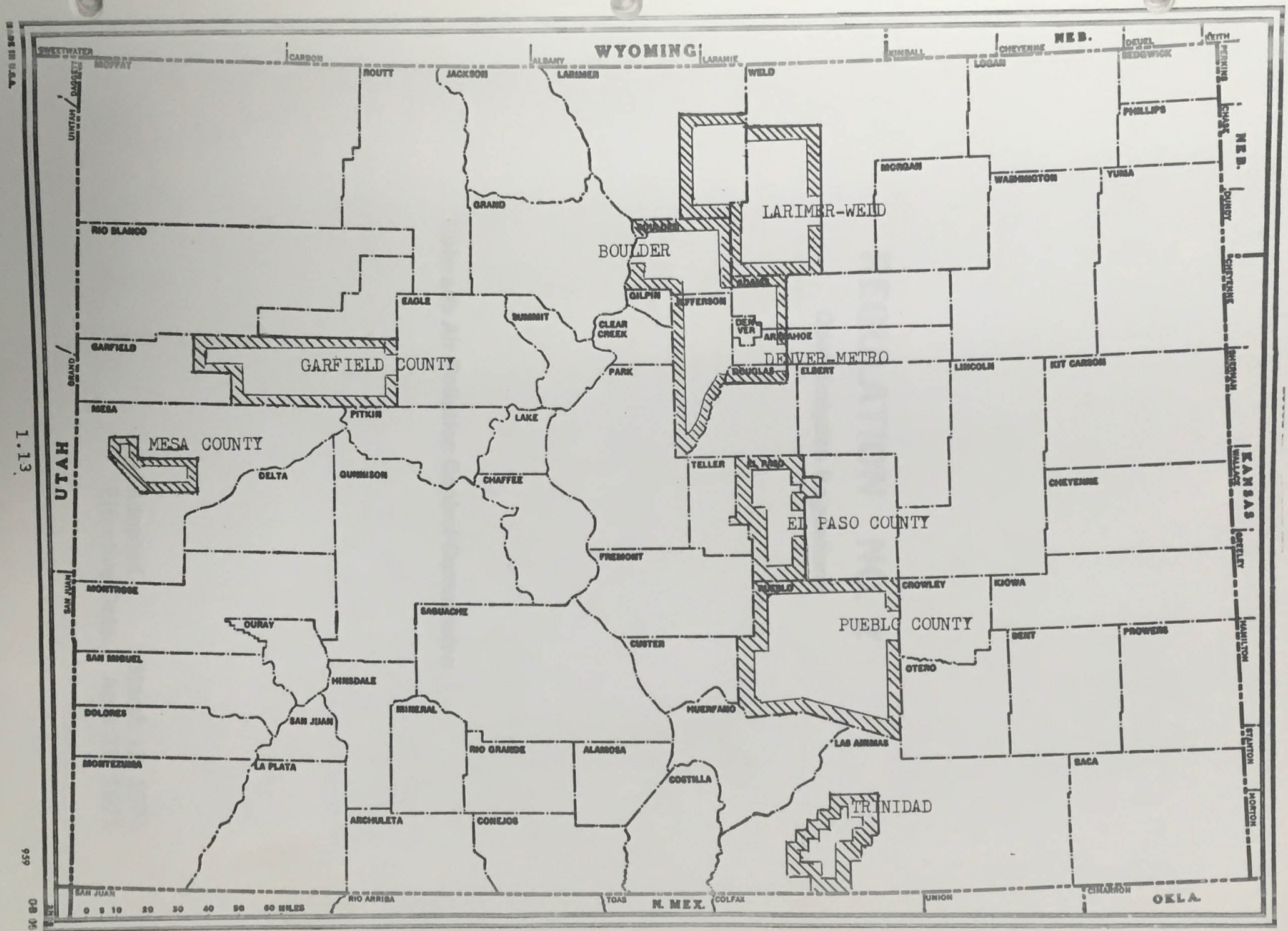
IV. EFFECTIVE DATE:

These Regulations as adopted amend and supersede Commission Regulation No. 1 upon the effective date hereof, to wit:

February 1, 1972.

STATE AIR POLLUTION CONTROL AREAS

EXHIBIT 1.



1.13.

REGULATION NO. 2

Odor Emission Regulations

Colorado Air Pollution Control Commission

Adopted : March 11, 1971
Effective Date: April 20, 1971

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
Air Pollution Control Commission
4210 East 11th Avenue
Denver, Colorado 80220

Adopted : March 11, 1971
Effective Date: April 20, 1971

REGULATION 2

ODOR EMISSION REGULATIONS

Pursuant to Section 66-31-8(2)(e) of the Colorado Air Pollution Control Act of 1970, the following Emission Regulations are issued:

A. No person, wherever located, shall cause or allow the emission of odorous air contaminants from any single source such as to result in detectable odors which are measured in excess of the following limits:

(1) For areas used predominantly for residential or commercial purposes it is a violation if odors are detected after the odorous air has been diluted with seven (7) or more volumes of odor free air.

(2) In all other land use areas, it is a violation if odors are detected after the odorous air has been diluted with fifteen (15) or more volumes of odor free air.

(3) (a) When the source is a manufacturing process or agricultural operation, no violation of Subsections (1) and (2) shall be cited by the Division, provided that the best practical treatment, maintenance, and control currently available shall be utilized in order to maintain the lowest possible emission of odorous gases and, where applicable, provided there is compliance with Item 4r of the Colorado Department of Health Pasteurized Fluid Milk and Milk Products Regulation adopted 18 April 1967. In determining the best practical control methods, the Division shall not require any method which would result in an arbitrary and unreasonable taking of property or in the practical closing of any lawful business or activity, if such would be without corresponding public benefit.

(b) For all areas it is a violation when odors are detected after the odorous air has been diluted with one hundred twenty-seven (127) or more volumes of odor free air in which case provisions of Paragraph A(3)(a) shall not be applicable.

B. For the purposes of this Regulation, two odor measurements shall be made within a period of one hour, these measurements being separated by at least fifteen (15) minutes. These measurements shall be made outside the property line of the property from which the emission originates.

C. For the purposes of this Regulation, personnel for evaluating odors shall be selected using an "intensity rating test" as outlined in "Selection and Training of Judges for Sensory Evaluation of the Intensity and Character of Diesel Exhaust Odors." USPHS Pub.#999-AP-32.

D. The Barnebey-Cheney Scentometer, suitably calibrated, or any other instrument, device, or technique designated by the Colorado Air Pollution Control Division, may be used in the determination of the intensity of an odor and may be used as a guide in the enforcement of this Regulation.

E. The provisions of this Regulation shall apply throughout the State of Colorado.

REGULATION NO. 3

Regulation Governing Authority to Construct
and
Permit to Operate

Colorado Air Pollution Control Commission

Adopted : December 9, 1971
Effective Date: February 1, 1972

Adopted : December 9, 1971
Effective Date: February 1, 1972

REGULATION NO. 3

Regulation Governing Authority to Construct
and
Permit to Operate

I. INSTRUCTIONS, PROCEDURAL GUIDELINES, AND SAMPLE FORMS FOR FILING AN AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION NOTICE:

The Act requires an "air contaminant emission notice" be filed with the Department prior to the emission of an air contaminant from any facility, process, or activity. The Commission has defined insignificant sources exempted from filing a notice as listed in IV.A of Regulation No. 3. Any facility, process, or activity which is altered and results in an increase in emission of air contaminants must also file an "air contaminant emission notice" with the Department with respect to such proposed emission. A revised emission notice is required and shall be filed whenever a significant change in emissions shall have occurred. (See instructions)

Effective July 10, 1970, no person shall discharge, or cause to be discharged, into the atmosphere any air contaminant if an "air contaminant emission notice" has not been filed. Failure to comply with this provision of the Act is punishable by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars ($100).

The Air Contaminant Emission Notice may be obtained from the Colorado Department of Health (see below) or from any local air pollution control agency in Colorado.

The Air Contaminant Emission Notice is to be completed in triplicate and all copies mailed to:

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DIVISION
4210 East 11th Avenue
Denver, Colorado 80220

AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION NOTICE

I. INSTRUCTIONS:

A. GENERAL SOURCE INFORMATION:

To be completed in detail by all persons that are required to file the "Air Contaminant Emission Notice."

B. PROCEDURES:

1. The Air Contaminant Emission Notice shall be prepared in accordance with the requirements of Section 66-31-12(2) of the Act.

   "Each notice shall specify the location at which the proposed emission will occur, the name and address of the person operating or owning such facility, process, or activity, and the nature of such facility, process, or activity, and an estimate of the quantity and composition of the expected emission. The Division shall make available at all air pollution control authority offices appropriate forms on which the information required by this section shall be furnished."

2. The person filing the Notice shall use forms provided by the Division in supplying the necessary information. The person must make a reasonable effort to answer all applicable questions and to supply any pertinent information even though the forms and questions do not specifically request the information.

3. If the Division finds the Emission Notice to be incomplete or not filed with information as required in Section 66-31-12 of the Act, the Division may require in writing the required information.

4. The Division may require chemical analysis of a sample of any raw materials, fuels, or emissions which may help determine the identity and quantity of significant air contaminants.

C. FUEL COMBUSTION INFORMATION:

1. List the fuel used in the appropriate space provided and the percent used for space heating and for process heat.

2. List the type of fuel-burning equipment, collection equipment, or control equipment used and the expected efficiency of collection or control equipment; for example, boiler, boiler cyclone, 80% collecting efficiency.

3. Give rated BTU input.

4. Stack height information must be submitted.

5. Check your fuel bills for meter readings to determine natural gas usage.

D. BASIC PROCESS OR EQUIPMENT USED:

1. For basic process equipment, only that equipment which is a source of air contaminant (controlled or uncontrolled) should be listed; for example, dryer solvent extractor, grinder, etc.

2. Under this section, list only that equipment which is associated with, or a part of, the listed basic process equipment in Section D.1 above; for example, boiler, kiln, scrubber, grinder, baghouse, dryer, cyclone, solvent extractor, afterburner, etc.

3. The amount of air contaminants should be tabulated. Where precise data is not available, an estimate subject to later verification may be made.

E. MANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES INFORMATION:

If the reporting of raw material or product data reveals confidential information, indicate so on the form and submit under separate cover appropriately identified as confidential information. Only report products manufactured if the product results directly in the emission of an air contaminant.

1. Principal raw materials should be listed; for example, units of rock crushed, chemicals consumed, materials processed, etc., per year.

2. Principal products manufactured might include number of bricks, cubic yards of concrete, barrels of fuel, etc., produced per year.

F. REFUSE DISPOSAL INFORMATION:

Indicate the method of disposal and the amounts per year for each method.

G. PROCESS FLOW DIAGRAM, ETC.:

May be a simple line drawing showing those points in the process involved with the emission of air contaminant. Indicate volumes, temperatures, and estimated quantities of the expected emission on the diagram as well as any supplemental information. Where space is limited submit a key to diagram on a separate form.

H. SOLVENT EVAPORATION AND LOSSES:

List the types of solvents used and the estimated quantities of solvents lost to the air because of evaporation.

SAMPLE FORM

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DIVISION
4210 East 11th Avenue, Denver
388-6111 Ext. 241

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE

Coordinate Grid No.:
x ☐☐☐☐☐ Kilometers y ☐☐☐☐☐ Kilometers

SIC Code: ☐☐☐☐

STATUS Code: ☐☐☐☐

AIR CONTAMINANT EMISSION NOTICE

A. General Source Information (Leave box open for space)

Name of Firm:

Plant Address:

Mailing Address:

County: (Source location)

Type of Business Activity:

Person to Contact _____

Telephone: _____ Date: _____

☐ 1. New Plant

☐ 2. Existing Plant

☐ 3. Addition or Alteration to Existing Plant

Average Number of Employees: _____

Land Area at Plant Location in Acres: (circle)
A = (less than 1) B = (1-10) C =(10-50) D = (50 or more)

Number of Days of Week normally in Operation_____

Shifts or Hours of Day Normally in Operation_____

Percent of Annual Production by Season:

Summer ☐ Winter ☐
Fall ☐ Spring ☐

I certify to the best of my knowledge that all information submitted is correct.

_____
Authorized signature

Form 200A

B. FUEL COMBUSTION INFORMATION

1. Fuel consumption for heating, power, steam and electrical generation

Fuel*	Fuel Type or Grade	Sulfur Content	Quantity per year	Units of Measure	% Use by Season				BTU
					Dec-Feb	Mar-May	Jun-Aug	Sept Nov	BTU Rated Cap. & BTU of Fuel
Coal				Short Tons					
Fuel Oil				1,000 Gallons					
Natural Gas or L P Gas				1,000,000 **cu.ft.					
Process Gas				1,000,000 **cu.ft.					
Other (Describe)									

*Percent used for space heating _____

*Percent used for process heat _____

**All cu. ft. shall be at standard conditions (dry gas at 68° F, 29.92 inches Hg.)

SAMPLE FORM

2. Type and control of fuel burning equipment

Type of Unit*	BTU Rated Capacity	Collection Equipment	Efficiency of Collection Equip. (%)

* Boiler, roaster, oven, etc.

3. Amount and type of air contaminants being emitted

Type of Material Emitted	Amount Emitted (Tons/Year

(List specific contaminant, e.g. SO_2, fly ash, etc.)

4. Stack Information

Stack Use*	Height (ft.)	Exit Diameter (ft.)	Exhaust Gas Data at Exit		
			Temp. (°F)	Velocity (ft./sec.)	Moisture (%)

* Boiler, roaster, oven, etc.

C 1. Basic process or equipment used

Equipment Description	Capacity (Tons/hr., etc.

2. Air contaminant controls being used on above basic process equipment

Equipment Description	Efficiency (%)

3. Amount and type of air contaminants being emitted

Type of Material Emitted	Amount Emitted (Tons/year)

(List specific contaminants, e.g. SO_2, Cement dust, etc.)

4. Stack information

Stack Use*	Height (ft)	Exit Diameter (ft.)	Exhaust Gas Data at Exit		
			Temp. (°F)	Velocity (ft./sec.)	Moisture (%)

* Dryer, kiln, grinding, buffing, etc. (process related)

D. MANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES INFORMATION

1. Principal raw materials used in the process or manufacturing activity

Raw Materials	Amount per year	Units of Production (Tons, Gallons, Etc.)

2. Principal products manufactured

Product	Amount per year	Units of Production

E. REFUSE DISPOSAL INFORMATION

Principal methods of waste disposal

Type of Waste[a]	Method of Disposal[b]	Amount (Tons/Year)

a. Indicate process and non-process waste
b. If incinerator, give capacity in pounds per hour

F. PROCESS FLOW DIAGRAMS AND ANY RELATED INFORMATION OF THE PLANT OPERATIONS

II. AUTHORITY TO CONSTRUCT:

A. GENERAL

No person shall construct or modify any new air contamination source mentioned in II.B without receiving written authorization from the Division.

B. Classes of machines, equipment, articles, or contrivances for which authority is required are the following:

1. Basic equipment.

This class includes any machine, equipment, article or other contrivance associated with operations except as exempted in IV.A, the use of which may cause the emission of air contaminants.

2. Air pollution control equipment:

This class includes any machine, equipment, article, or other contrivance associated with operations or processes except as exempted in IV.A, the use of which may eliminate or reduce or control the emission of air contaminants.

C. Applications:

Applications for authority to construct shall be prepared on appropriate application forms supplied by the Division and filed as outlined in IV.B.

D. Standards and Procedures for Granting or Denying Applications:

1. No authority to construct or modify shall be granted to the applicant unless the Division determines to its satisfaction that:

a. The new air contamination source is so designed and will be constructed or modified to operate without causing a violation of the emission control regulations of the Commission, and any applicable national or local air pollution emission control ordinances and regulations.

b. The new air contamination source is designed, built, and equipped in accordance with the best available practical methods to reduce, prevent, and control air pollution.

c. The new air contamination source, as designed or modified does not significantly endanger maintenance or attainment as determined by criteria set forth in IV.C.2, of any ambient air quality standards of the Commission, and any more stringent national or local ambient air quality standards.

E. Conditional Approval of Applications:

1. An authority to construct or modify may be issued to an applicant owning or operating any new air contamination source subject to conditions which will make the equipment operate within the emission control regulations and ambient air quality standards of the Commission or applicable national or local air pollution control ordinances and regulations, and ambient air quality standards, in which case the conditions will be specified in writing. Commencing work under such an authority to construct shall be deemed acceptance by the applicant of all conditions specified.

2. The Division may impose conditions upon the applicant in the authority to construct or modify which require owners or operators of air contamination sources to install, maintain, and use instrumentation to monitor and record emission data as a basis for periodic reports to the Division.

F. Expiration of Authority to Construct:

The **Division may** cancel an authority to construct or modify if the construction or modification is not begun within six (6) months from the date construction is to be started as stated in the application, or if the work involved in the construction or modification is suspended for six (6) months or more. An applicant may secure an extension of the expiration date by written request to the Division stating the reasons for the request. Extensions may be granted for a period of not more than six (6) months.

III. PERMIT TO OPERATE:

A. No person shall begin operation of any new air contamination source mentioned in II.B of this Regulation without notifying the Division at least thirty (30) days prior to operation.

B. No person shall cause or permit the operation of any new air contamination source mentioned in II.B of this Regulation without applying for a permit to operate from the Division.

C. After January 1, 1975 no person shall cause or permit the use or operation of any existing air contamination sources mentioned in II.B of this regulation without first having been granted a permit to operate from the Division.

D. The requirement for a permit to operate shall be waived during the term of a variance.

E. No owner or operator shall cause or permit the operation of a new or existing air contamination source if the Division denies or revokes a permit to operate.

F. Applications:

Applications for permit to operate shall be prepared on appropriate application forms supplied by the Division and filed as outlined in IV.B.

G. Standards and Procedures for granting or denying Permit to Operate:

1. No permit to operate shall be granted unless the applicant shows to the satisfaction of the Division that the emissions of the air contamination source will satisfy the requirements of the emission control regulations of the Commission or any applicable national or local air pollution control ordinances and regulations and has been constructed, installed, or modified in accordance with the requirements and conditions contained in the authority to construct or modify.

2. After January 1, 1975 no existing air contamination source shall be granted a permit to operate unless the Division has determined to its satisfaction that said air contamination source will operate in such a manner so as not to significantly endanger maintenance or attainment as determined by the criteria set forth in IV.C.2 of any ambient air quality standards of the Commission, and any more stringent national or local ambient air quality standards.

3. Before a permit to operate is granted, the applicant, if required by the Division, shall conduct performance tests in accordance with methods approved by the Division with the tests being made at the expense of the applicant. The Division may monitor such required performance tests conducted by the applicant and may also conduct performance tests.

4. The Division may impose conditions upon the applicant in the permit to operate which require the owners or operators of air contamination sources to install, maintain, and use instrumentation to monitor and record emission data as a basis for periodic reports to the Division.

5. Prior to meeting the requirements of III.B and III.C. the Division may grant a temporary permit to operate to new or existing air contamination sources not to exceed six (6) months for the purpose of developing operational procedures, modifying equipment or facilities or to assess the impact of emissions to meet emission control regulations, ordinances and ambient air quality standards as determined by criteria set forth in IV.C.2.

H. Suspension or Revocation of Permit:

1. The Division may suspend or revoke a permit to operate if the requirements of Sections III and IV and any conditions specified in the permit to operate are not met on a continuous basis. Any order of the Division denying, suspending or revoking a permit to operate shall become final within ten (10) days from the receipt of the notice, unless the permittee shall have made a written application to the Commission for a hearing. The Commission may elect to refer the matter to the Variance Board for a decision as to whether the permit shall be granted, denied, or reinstated, or the operation be continued under the terms and conditions of a variance.

2. Whenever an air pollution emergency has been declared the permittee shall cease operating at such time after notice as shall have been stated in the permit to operate. Injunctive procedures may be instituted for failure to halt or curtail operation within the time specified in the permit. (66-31-11(1).

3. A permit to operate which has been revoked pursuant to these regulations shall be surrendered forthwith to the Division.

I. Renewal:

A permit to operate will be issued for a two-year period subject to renewal.

IV. COMMON PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO BOTH AUTHORITY TO CONSTRUCT AND PERMIT TO OPERATE.

A. Exemptions:

An Air Contaminant Emission Notice, Authority to Construct, and Permit to Operate shall not be required for:

1. Structures used solely as residential dwellings and which do not exceed seven family units;

2. Retail and wholesale establishments where no processing or incineration occurs and where solid or liquid fuel is not burned;

3. Air conditioning or ventilating systems not designed to remove air contaminants generated by or released from equipment;

4. Fuel-burning equipment, other than smokehouse generators, which use gas as a fuel having a BTU input of not more than 500,000 BTU per hour;

5. Fireplaces used for inside or outside recreational purposes;

6. Fires used for non-commercial cooking of food for human beings;

7. The installation or alteration of an air contaminant detector, or air contaminant recorder.

8. Laboratory equipment used exclusively for chemical or physical analyses;

9. Flares used to indicate some danger to the public;

10. Normal agricultural cultivation operations.

11. Internal combustion engines are exempt except that emission notices and permit to operate are required for engines of greater than 1,000 horsepower.

12. Commercial laundries are only required to submit an air contaminant emission notice.

13. Other sources of minor significance as specified by the Commission.

B. Preparing and filing an application:

1. Separate applications are required for authority to construct or modify and permit to operate.

2. Applications shall be signed by the individual legally responsible and authorized to do so, and he thereby covenants that the applicant will either construct or modify the emission source in accordance with the requirements for granting applications as outlined in this regulation.

3. Prior to granting an authority to construct or permit to operate by the Division the applicant must submit, in triplicate, Form 200A entitled, "Air Contaminant Emission Notice."

4. Each application for authority to construct shall be accompanied by two copies of the complete data, siting (location) information, plans, descriptions, specifications and drawings sufficient in scope to allow an engineering evaluation to be made to determine whether appropriate air pollution control regulations, and ordinances and ambient air quality control standards will be met. For certain classes of equipment, special instruction forms are available which detail the information required. These forms can be identified as the Form 200B series.

5. Each application for permit to operate shall be accompanied by such performance tests results, information and records as may be required by the Division to determine whether the requirements of this regulation are met. Such information may also be required by the Division at any time when the source is being operated to determine compliance with applicable emission control regulations and ambient air quality standards.

C. Standards and Procedures for granting or denying applications:

1. Upon receipt and review of the application, but in no case later than twenty (20) days, the Division shall grant or deny, or request specific information from the applicant. Upon receipt of an application acceptable to the Division, within (20) days the Division shall either grant or deny permission to the applicant to construct, modify, or operate the new source.

2. If an authority to construct or permit to operate is granted the Division shall state, in writing, to the applicant and maintain a record of the maximum allowable emission levels the new or existing air contamination source must meet to comply with II.D.1.(c), if II.D.1.(c) requires a more stringent degree of emission control than II.D.1.(a).

3. In the event of a denial of an application the Division shall not accept a further application unless the applicant has complied with the objections specified as reasons for denial.

4. Prior to the applicant being notified, in writing, of denial a conference between the Division and the applicant may be held to discuss the reasons for denial.

5. No authority to construct or permit to operate shall be granted to an applicant until the Division has determined to its satisfaction that acceptable halt or curtailment procedures which conform with the requirements of Section 66-31-11 of the Act have been submitted by the applicant. Such procedures shall state the times in which the applicant shall halt or curtail activities upon being notified of the declaration of an air pollution emergency.

Adopted : December 9, 1971
Effective: February 1, 1972

REGULATION NO. 4

Emission Control Regulations for Existing Wigwam Waste Burners

Colorado Air Pollution Control Commission

Adopted: May 25, 1972
Effective date: August 1, 1972

REGULATION NO. 4

Emission Control Regulations for Existing Wigwam Waste Burners

A. Effective August 1, 1972 through December 31, 1975, all existing wigwam waste burners shall be exempt from the provisions of Section I.A and II.B of Regulation No. 1 of the Commission and this Regulation No. 4 regarding wigwam waste burners shall apply instead. Commencing January 1, 1976, this Regulation No. 4 shall be terminated and Sections I.A and II.B of Regulation No. 1 shall again become effective.

B. New wigwam waste burners shall not be exempt from any portion of Regulation No. 1. The definition of existing wigwam waste burners shall include the addition of more effective devices for controlling air pollution to an existing wigwam waste burner; the replacement of an existing burner with a burner that emits less air contamination at the same location; or the resumption in the use of a phased out burner provided practical alternatives to the use of the burner do not exist.

C. No owner or operator of any existing wigwam waste burner shall cause or permit its use or operation after August 1, 1972 without a valid conditional permit to operate from the Division. This permit requirement shall remain effective through December 31, 1972.

    1. No conditional permit to operate shall be granted until the applicant has clearly stated in writing to the satisfaction of the Division, consistent with any guidelines developed by the Division, the optimum state of maintenance and the operating procedures for that burner to operate so as to emit minimum air contaminants.

    2. If the Division determines that practical alternatives to the use of a wigwam waste burner exist they may deny the permit to operate.

    3. Any failure to meet the terms and conditions of the conditional permit to operate shall invalidate the permit and a cease and desist order shall be issued.

D. Effective January 1, 1973 through December 31, 1975, no person shall emit or cause to be emitted into the atmosphere, from any existing wigwam waste burner, any air contaminant for a period or periods aggregating more than three minutes in any sixty (60) consecutive minutes which is of such a shade or density as to obscure an observer's vision to a degree in excess of 20% opacity. Instrumentation which results in equivalent readings may be used in specific installations if approved in advance by the Air Pollution Control Division.

E. Section D shall not apply to the start-up time necessary for the building of fires in wigwam waste burners. Start-up time shall not exceed sixty (60) consecutive minutes, once every twenty-four (24) hours. The Division may further limit start-up time if practical methods exist.

F. Wood wastes shall be transported to the burner by continuous-flow conveying methods. Continuous-flow conveying methods means the transport of materials at uniform rates of flow, or at the rates generated by the production process.

G. In lieu of modifying burners to meet the requirements of Section D of this Regulation by January 1, 1973, the burner owner or operator may elect to cease burning. If the owner or operator intends to cease burning as opposed to meeting the opacity requirements by January 1, 1973, the owner or operator shall submit a burning cessation plan and schedule to the Variance Board prior to January 1, 1973, and the Variance Board may grant reasonable time, up to one year, for burning cessation beyond January 1, 1973.

H. During September of 1972, the Division and each owner or operator of a wigwam waste burner shall report, individually or cooperatively, before a joint meeting of the Commission and the Air Pollution Variance Board, the progress in meeting Section D of this Regulation which becomes effective January 1, 1973.

I. This regulation shall not apply to the use of a wigwam waste burner for the incineration of other than production process wood wastes. Wigwam waste burners used in whole or in part for the incineration of other than wood waste products shall be controlled in accordance with Regulations No. 1 and No. 3.

TIME SCHEDULE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF REGULATION NO. 4

August 1, 1972 to December 31, 1975:

Existing wood waste burners are exempt from Section I.A and II.B of Regulation No. 1 and Regulation No. 4 shall apply.

August 1, 1972 to December 31, 1972:

Existing wood waste burners need a valid conditional permit to operate.

January 1, 1973 to December 31, 1975:

Burners must meet 20% opacity except for start-up time and three minutes in any one hour, unless the owner chooses to cease burning.

January 1, 1973:

If an owner chooses to cease burning, but cannot by this date, he may apply to the Variance Board for additional "reasonable" time, not to exceed one year.

September, 1972:

Joint meetings with the Commission and Variance Board

January 1, 1976:

Regulation No. 4 terminates.

STATEMENT OF POLICY TO THE
AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DIVISION
ON
EXISTING WIGWAM WASTE BURNERS

To ease the administrative burden of granting individual conditional permits and possible field inspections prior to the granting of conditional permits, as required in Regulation No. 4, permit granting guidelines may be developed by the Division in conjunction with the Commission. These guidelines should meet the requirements of Section C.1 of Regulation No. 4, and should be developed by considering decisions of the Variance Board affecting wigwam waste burners and by meeting with a representative sample of the industry affected by this regulation. These guidelines should be available for the permit applicants by July 1, 1972 for use in preparing their permit applications.

After January 1, 1973, when Section D of Regulation No. 4 becomes effective, the Division may allow an owner or operator of a burner an exception above the 20% opacity requirement, but only during adverse operating conditions; such as, severe weather, and only if the burning meets the 20% opacity requirement most of the time and only if best practical controls have been installed, properly operated and maintained.

The Division shall encourage all owners or operators contemplating cessation under Section G of Regulation No. 4, to complete such plans prior to the joint meeting of the Commission and the Variance Board scheduled for September, 1972.

STATEMENT OF POLICY TO THE
COLORADO AIR POLLUTION VARIANCE BOARD
ON
EXISTING WIGWAM WASTE BURNERS

This Statement of Policy is to apply to the administration of Regulation No. 4 of the Commission regarding existing wigwam waste burners.

On May 8, 9, and 11, 1972, the Commission held public hearings on proposed Regulation No. 4 - "Emission Control Regulations for Wigwam Waste Burners." At these hearings, the wood products industry opposed the use of the 20% opacity requirement, but only under adverse operating conditions; such as, during cold weather and when wet material must be burned. Otherwise, the proposed regulation received favorable comment. Before adopting this regulation, the Commission considered some of the information presented to the Variance Board by the wood products industry, and in addition, contacted the State air pollution control programs of Arizona, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, and Idaho regarding wigwam waste burners and their control. It is the conclusion of the Commission that Regulation No. 4 as adopted, takes into account the economical and technological achievability by the wood products industry, and is necessary to obtain better air quality in Colorado, considering the number of burners in operation.

One of the main considerations in adopting Regulation No. 4 was to avoid the necessity of having to cite each violation with subsequent hearings before the Variance Board. The Variance Board has consumed much of its time on wigwam waste burner hearings and the Commission intends, pursuant to Regulation No. 4, to allow time, through regulation, for burner owners or operators to design, construct, and make operational, adequate control systems.

THEREFORE, THE COMMISSION RESOLVES THAT IF AN OWNER OR OPERATOR OF A WIGWAM WASTE BURNER REQUESTS A VARIANCE FROM REGULATION NO. 4 AFTER JANUARY 1, 1973, SAID VARIANCE SHALL ONLY BE GRANTED FOR A SITUATION BEYOND THE REASONABLE PLANNING CAPABILITY OR THE CONTROL OF SAID OWNER OR OPERATOR.

The purpose of the joint meeting September, 1972 is for:

1) determining the progress that the owners or operators have made to meet the January 1, 1973 requirements on schedule,

2) determining whether the owners or operators are making a good faith effort to meet the requirements, and

3) determining the adequacy of Regulation No. 4 to achieve good air quality in the vicinity of wigwam waste burners.

REGULATION NO. 5

Emission Control Regulations for Existing Alfalfa Dehydration Plants

Colorado Air Pollution Control Commission

Adopted: June 8, 1972
Effective date: August 1, 1972

REGULATION NO. 5

Emission Control Regulations for Existing Alfalfa Dehydration Plants

A. Effective August 1, 1972 through April 30, 1973, all existing alfalfa dehydration plants shall be exempt from the provisions of Section I.A of Regulation No. 1 of the Commission and this Regulation No. 5, regarding alfalfa dehydration plants, shall apply instead. Commencing May 1, 1973, this Regulation No. 5 shall be terminated and Section I.A of Regulation No. 1 shall again become effective.

B. No owner or operator of any alfalfa dehydration plant shall cause or permit the use or operation of any existing air contamination source within that plant after August 1, 1972 without having a valid conditional permit to operate from the Division. This permit requirement shall remain effective through April 30, 1973.

1. No conditional permit to operate shall be granted until the applicant has clearly stated in writing to the satisfaction of the Division, consistent with any guidelines developed by the Division, the optimum state of maintenance and the operating procedures for that source to operate so as to emit minimum air contaminants.

2. Any failure to meet the terms and conditions of the conditional permit to operate shall invalidate the permit and a cease and desist order shall be issued.

C. During September of 1972 and March of 1973, the Division and each alfalfa dehydration plant owner or operator shall report, individually or cooperatively, before a joint meeting of the Commission and the Air Pollution Variance Board, the progress in meeting Section I.A of Regulation No. 1 of the Commission which becomes effective May 1, 1973.

STATEMENT OF POLICY TO THE
COLORADO AIR POLLUTION VARIANCE BOARD
ON
EXISTING ALFALFA DEHYDRATION PLANTS

This Statement of Policy is to apply to the administration of Regulation No. 5 of the Commission regarding existing alfalfa dehydration plants.

On May 8, 9, and 11, 1972, the Commission held public hearings on proposed Regulation No. 5 - "Emission Control Regulations for Alfalfa Dehydration Plants." In addition to information the Commission received at hearings, other information on the control of emissions from these plants has been submitted to the Commission by the alfalfa dehydration industry and the Division. The alfalfa dehydration industry did not oppose the proposed Regulation No. 5 at these public hearings. It is the conclusion of the Commission that Regulation No. 5 as adopted, takes into account the economical and technological achievability by the alfalfa dehydration industry and is necessary in obtaining better air quality in Colorado.

In adopting Regulation No. 5, the Commission's action was based upon certain considerations which include:

1) allowing the industry to experiment with various air pollution control systems during the 1972 growing season and have adequate control systems installed by May of 1973 so as to comply with Regulation No. 5 on schedule, and

2) avoiding the necessity of having to cite each violation with subsequent hearings before the Variance Board.

THEREFORE, THE COMMISSION RESOLVES THAT IF AN OWNER OR OPERATOR OF AN ALFALFA DEHYDRATION PLANT REQUESTS A VARIANCE FROM REGULATION NO. 5 AFTER MAY 1, 1973, SAID VARIANCE SHALL ONLY BE GRANTED FOR A SITUATION BEYOND THE REASONABLE PLANNING CAPABILITY OR CONTROL OF SAID OWNER OR OPERATOR.

The purpose of the joint meetings September 1972 and March 1973 is for:

1) determining the progress that the owners or operators have made to meet the May 1, 1973 requirements on schedule,

2) determining whether the owners or operators are making a good faith effort to meet the requirements, and

3) determining the adequacy of Regulation No. 5 to achieve good air quality in the vicinity of alfalfa dehydration plants.

AMBIENT AIR STANDARDS FOR METROPOLITAN DENVER AIR QUALITY CONTROL REGION, AIR QUALITY CONTROL AREAS, AND THE STATE OF COLORADO

Colorado Air Pollution Control Commission

Adopted : September 10, 1970
Effective Date: December 17, 1970

AMBIENT AIR STANDARDS FOR METROPOLITAN DENVER AIR QUALITY CONTROL REGION, AIR QUALITY CONTROL AREAS, AND THE STATE OF COLORADO

ADOPTED : September 10, 1970
EFFECTIVE: December 17, 1970

SUSPENDED PARTICULATE MATTER:

Areas of the State not included in Air Quality Control Areas

Achieve a Short Term Level of: A 24-hour maximum of 150 micrograms per cubic meter of air in any 24-hour period and must not be exceeded more than once in a twelve-month period.

Achieve a Long Term Level of: An annual arithmetic mean of all 24-hour concentrations which must not exceed 45 micrograms per cubic meter of air.

Air Quality Control Areas including the Metropolitan Denver Air Quality Control Region:

On or before January 1, 1973, achieve a Short Term Level of: A 24-hour maximum of 200 micrograms per cubic meter of air in any 24-hour period and must not be exceeded more than once in a twelve-month period.

On or before January 1, 1973, achieve a Long Term Level of: An annual arithmetic mean of all 24-hour concentrations which must not exceed 70 micrograms per cubic meter of air.

On or before January 1, 1976, achieve a Short Term Level of: A 24-hour maximum of 180 micrograms per cubic meter of air in any 24-hour period and must not be exceeded more than once in a twelve-month period.

On or before January 1, 1976, achieve a Long Term Level of: An annual arithmetic mean of all 24-hour concentrations which must not exceed 55 micrograms per cubic meter of air.

On or before January 1, 1980, achieve a Short Term Level of: A 24-hour maximum of 150 micrograms per cubic meter of air in any 24-hour period and must not be exceeded more than once in a twelve-month period.

On or before January 1, 1980, achieve a Long Term Level of: An annual arithmetic mean of all 24-hour concentrations which must not exceed 45 micrograms per cubic meter of air.

Method of Testing

Suspended particulate matter is measured gravimetrically using the high-volume sampler technique described by the National Air Pollution Control Administration. Suspended particulate numerical levels are expressed in micrograms per cubic meter of ambient air sampled.

SULFUR DIOXIDE

Areas of the State not included in Air Quality Control Areas

Achieve a Short Term Level of: A 24-hour maximum arithmetic mean of 15 micrograms per cubic meter in any 24-hour period and must not be exceeded more than once in a twelve-month period.

Air Quality Control Areas including the Metropolitan Denver Air Quality Control Region:

On or before January 1, 1973, achieve a One Hour Level of: A 1-hour maximum arithmetic mean of 800 micrograms per cubic meter of air in any 24-hour period, and must not be exceeded more than once in any 1-month period.

On or before January 1, 1973, achieve a Short Term Level of: A 24-hour maximum arithmetic mean of 300 micrograms per cubic meter of air in any 24-hour period and must not be exceeded more than once in a 12-month period.

On or before January 1, 1973, achieve a Long Term Level of: An annual arithmetic mean of all 24-hour concentrations which must not exceed 60 micrograms per cubic meter of air.

On or before January 1, 1976, achieve a One Hour Level of: A 1-hour maximum arithmetic mean of 300 micrograms per cubic meter of air in any 24-hour period, and must not be exceeded more than once in any 1-month period.

On or before January 1, 1976, achieve a Short Term Level of: A 24-hour maximum arithmetic mean of 150 micrograms per cubic meter of air in any 24-hour period and must not be exceeded more than once in a 12-month period.

On or before January 1, 1976, achieve a Long Term Level of: An annual arithmetic mean of all 24-hour concentrations which must not exceed 25 micrograms per cubic meter of air.

On or before January 1, 1980, achieve a Short Term Level of: A 24-hour maximum arithmetic mean of 55 micrograms per cubic meter of air in any 24- hour period and must not be exceeded more than once in a 12-month period.

On or before January 1, 1980, achieve a Long Term Level of: An annual arithmetic mean of all 24-hour concentrations which must not exceed 10 micrograms per cubic meter of air.

Method of Testing

The method used to measure sulfur dioxide is the West-Gaeke method. Other methods may be used if they have been demonstrated to be equally or more specific, sensitive, and reproducible. Results are expressed as micrograms of sulfur dioxide per cubic meter of ambient air. These values may be converted to parts per million by volume by dividing by 2860. (1 ppm = 2860 ug/m_3 at 0°C and 760mm Hg (Torr.)).

ppm = parts per million
ug/m^3 = micrograms per cubic meter of air

TABLE I

AMBIENT AIR STANDARDS FOR
METROPOLITAN DENVER AIR QUALITY CONTROL REGION,
AIR QUALITY CONTROL AREAS, AND
THE STATE OF COLORADO

SUSPENDED PARTICULATE MATTER AND SULFUR DIOXIDE

(Micrograms per cubic meter - ug/m^3)

Pollutant	Non Designated Areas	Metro-Denver Air Quality Control Region, and Designated State Areas		
		1973	1976	1980
Suspended Particulate Matter[a]				
Short Term[c(i)]	150	200	180	150
Long Term[d]	45	70	55	45
Sulfur Dioxide[b]				
One hour Level[e]		800 (0.28)[f]	300 (0.10)[f]	
Short Term[c(ii)]	15 (0.0050)[f]	300 (0.10)[f]	150 (0.050)[f]	55 (0.020)[f]
Long Term[d]		60 (0.020)[f]	25 (0.0090)[f]	10 (0.0040)[f]

a. Measured at ambient conditions.
b. 0° Centigrade - 760 mm Hg (Torr.)
c. Short Term Level
   (i) A 24-hour maximum of any 24-hour period and must not be exceeded more than once in a 12-month period.
   (ii) A 24-hour maximum arithmetic mean of any 24-hour period, and must not be exceeded more than once in a 12-month period.
d. Long Term Level - An annual arithmetic mean of all 24-hour concentrations.
e. One hour Level - A 1-hour maximum arithmetic mean in any 24-hour period, and must not be exceeded more than once in any 1-month period.
f. ( ) = Equivalent values in parts per million (1 ppm = 2860 ug/m^3 at $0^{o}C$ and 760 mm Hg (Torr)).

Price: $1.00

Pollution Control File

Production Capacity File

RECEIVED
NOV 6 1975
OFFICE OF
SUPERINTENDENT
U. S. MINT AT DENVER

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
Bureau of the Mint

NOV 4 1975

F.H. MacDonald
Deputy Director of the Mint

G.G. Ambrose Initialed
Assistant Director for Production

Trip Report - Visit to Denver Mint October 28-29, 1975

During subject visit, a number of items were covered, the major scope of which is outlined as follows:

1. COIN PRODUCTION CAPABILITY - Based upon current coining division manpower of 264 and projected CY 1976 production mix, daily production capability is 26,000,000 pieces per day. Equipment capacity on a 3/8/5 shift basis is 32,000,000 pieces per day. We plan to detail 15 personnel from Coining to B&M, likely through March of 1976, which will reduce daily capability to 24,400,000 pieces for this period. My letter to Mrs. Higby, dated October 31, implemented the 24,400,000 daily production rate on November 3.

2. MOVEMENT OF GOLD BULLION TO NYAO - Plans for the final phase of movement of gold bullion Denver to NYAO, tied to the movement of gasoline ration coupons Mechanicsburg, Pa., to Pueblo, Colo., was discussed and finalized. This 12 truckload phase will begin November 11 and complete delivery of final truckload to NYAO on December 18. We have thus back-hauled gold bullion to NYAO on the movement of coupons from Philadelphia Mint, Culpepper Federal Reserve Bank facility, West Point Depository, and Mechanicsburg. Movement of the small fine gold bars, for melting into 400 troy ounce bars, was made via truck delivering Denver bullion to NYAO on October 31, the final load in conjunction with movement of coupons out of West Point.

3. INCREASED PRODUCTIVITY IN BLANKING - A meeting was held on October 28 to establish a plan for moving the Denver Mint into higher blanking productivity by processing 4000 to 6500 pound coils versus the current 2000 pound coils and the blanking of 15" versus 12" one-cent coinage strip. The Denver Mint will be able to process the heavier coils upon receipt of and installation of the new blanking presses, uncoilers, and straighteners, about January 12. (This could be accomplished now with slight modifications to existing equipment, but it is preferable to await installation of new equipment.) We plan to provide up to 2,000,000 lbs.

of 15" wide x 6500 lbs. one-cent coils to the Denver Mint in time to begin on evaluation program on the processing of such material on January 26, 1976. With delivery of one of the four 15" one-cent carbide blanking die sets (anticipated on March 15) and the three (3) 6000# walkie, hi-lift, and fork truck (due on March 15) we will be able to handle and process all material required for one-cent production in 15-inch x 6500 pound coil size, beginning April 1, 1976.

B&M has developed and has in use a 1¢ die set with 32 punches for 11 15/16", and 42 punches for 15" wide strip. On a test run on a 5700 pound x 11 15/16" coil on October 29, 4560 pounds strip/hr. = 456,000 blanks, were cut. This equals to 3,200,000 blanks per shift. This is a 93% increase in productivity when compared to the old 16 punch die set which yields 235,400 blanks/hour.

4. STORAGE OF COINS - Use of the Thomas Warehouse facility was implemented on October 28. Thirty thousand bags of coins, B/C quarters and halves, will be relocated by November 28, with plans to store up to 50,000 bags in the facility.

We discussed and it is planned to devote the basement area oil room and motor-generator room for subsidiary coin storage. The oil room can be ready to accept coins by end of November and can store about 360 pallets = 14,400 bags = 57,600,000 quarters (for example). The MG room will be ready to accept coins by March 1, and can store about 860 pallets = 34,400 bags = 137,600,000 quarters (for example). Thus the combined storage capacity for the two areas is approximately:

Dimes:	500,000,000
Quarters:	200,000,000
Halves:	100,000,000
or Dollars:	50,000,000

The installation of and use of a third 70x49 foot Butler Building, adding the capability to store 455,000,000 cents or 312,000,000 nickels on FRB pallets, was discussed. This could create further limitations on coil storage and cause Union dissention by utilizing current employer parking areas. However, we will pursue this item further, for I believe it is needed both in the near-term for additional coin storage, and in the far-term for support of operations when we are again producing 31,000,000 to 32,000,000 coins per day at the Denver Mint. (This is a good project for an A and E.)

5. UPGRADE ROCKY MT. ARSENAL WAREHOUSE FACILITY - In view of the long-term planned use of this facility for coil storage, a definite need for upgrading exists. I therefore requested Mr. H. Lawrence to develop a project plan as soon as possible including desired scope and cost estimate on improvements required. Availability of FY 1976 funds to accomplish this project and expected squeeze in FY 1977 funds availability was reiterated. (This is a good project for an A and E.)

6. COLORADO CENTENNIAL MEDAL - Striking of 10,000 proof-like 900f silver, 1 5/16" medals at the Denver Mint was discussed, and plans firmed up to start the program on November 17 or 18. A letter outlining specific plans will be issued.

7. OTHER ITEMS COVERED

Delivery of 6 new blanking presses and scrap choppers from Bliss now expected to start at 2 per week beginning November 17. The 7 Lettel uncoilers are on hand and the 7 Egan straighteners are scheduled for delivery by December 6, thus the new blanking press function should be relocated per out transition plan and completed by the end of December. Four (4) new upset mills are on hand and yet to be installed in the melting room area. All 24 new Bliss coining presses and new 4000#/hr. annealing/cleaning line are installed and in operation.

Observed loading of 1 truckload of gold bullion and loading of palletized 1-cent coins from Butler Building onto truck. The Butler Building operation is too time consuming due to reverse slope in truck parking/loading area and load not having been made up and spotted for loading prior to arrival of carrier vehicle.

New dock and staging area for exclusive use in coin shipment is on schedule and should be complete by middle of November. Excessive slope in pavement away from new dock must and will be corrected in near future.

In house work on expanding store room area proceeding at good pace. Versatility and craftsmanship of employees engaged in this project is recognized.

Need for efficient use of RMA warehouse was stressed - must be able to get 18,000,000 pounds of strip in this facility. Bunching of trucks early in the week on coinage strip deliveries was discussed and a plan for correcting was devised. Also, plans to place easy to store Chase Brass coils in RMA and the processing of Bridgeport Brass coils (1-cent material) was developed.

Performance of 2 new electronic coin counters was observed. Productivity of this equipment is much improved over the star wheel type counter. Denver Mint will run a two-week productivity comparison test on cents to verify explicit advantage.

Plans for blanking the 119,000 pounds of Philippine 1-Peso strip for the SFAO 11/3 through 11/7 established. Plans to complete striking and packaging the 8,200,000 Panama 5¢, 10¢, 25¢, and 50¢ coins by November 14 firmed up.

Reviewed method of documenting and maintaining accountability records on 2700 FRB pallets used in shipping cents and nickels. A good program and we are considering adopting same at West Point and Philadelphia.

Discussed prior experience in processing Philipping 5-Centavo and 1-Peso blanks, on which SFAO is having problems due to bending in annealing/upsetting, and requested all assistance possible be provided SFAO on this program.

Discussed makeup of the standardization committee with Mr. L. Heinz. He had previously indicated a desire to be replaced due to personal problems created by his travel; however, it was established that Mr. Heinz will continue his active participation on the committee.

Observed the NC Bridgeport Vertical Machining Center in operation making die holders. Ten blanks are set up on a fixture and run through five taped programs utilizing a different tool for each of the five tape runs. Sixty die holders can be completed per 8 hour shift by the operator. Tolerances of $\pm$.0002 can be maintained. Very impressive operation.

c: Mrs. Higby
A.J. Goldman
F.B. Frere (F.R. DeLeo)
G.D. Dawson
G.G. Ambrose

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

UNITED STATES MINT

DENVER, COLO. 80204

OFFICE OF
SUPERINTENDENT

August 26, 1975

Mr. R. L. Collins
Post Office Box 12194 (Rt. 1)
Research Triangle Park,
North Carolina 27709

Dear Mr. Collins:

Per our telephone conversation of a few days ago, enclosed are figures on the production capacities of the machines of the major process steps at the Denver Mint. Although these figures are based on records maintained by the foremen of the various sections, they are not purely historical. On the contrary, they are considered to be reasonable estimates for planning purposes, taking into account such factors as strokes per minute, new Union procedures, reload time, die and collar changes and repair and maintenance time. Also, the figures are based on the Denver Mint in its upgraded configuration when all of the presently on hand and on order equipment is installed and operating.

A word of caution for anyone calculating an ultimate capacity for the upgraded Denver Mint - individual process steps generally have reserve capacity above the Fiscal Year 1977 Bureau-assigned capacity of 7.678 billion pieces per year, but due to lack of space for surge storage between the various process steps and difficulty in materials handling due to congestion and the unavoidable criss-cross materials flow pattern, the 7.678 billion figure should be considered as the maximum until experience proves otherwise.

Sincerely,

Frank W. Rhea
Facilities Project Manager
Bureau of the Mint

Enclosures

cc: F. MacDonald
Dr. Goldman
G. Ambrose
John Buck
Supt.
H. Frost
File (1-F.Rhea)
R. Collins (Orig.+ 1 copy)

August 26, 1975

PRODUCTION CAPACITIES
MAJOR PROCESS STEPS
UPGRADED DENVER MINT

1. Fiscal Year 1977 Production Capability assigned to Denver by the Bureau of the Mint:

1¢	-	6,112,000
5¢	-	400,000
10¢	-	428,000
25¢	-	528,000
50¢	-	160,000
$1	-	50,000
Total		7,678,000

2. The assumed loss factor in coining (snakes, rejected coins, etc.) is 5 percent, therefore the following number of pieces will need to be processed:

1¢	-	6,433,674,560
5¢	-	421,052,000
10¢	-	450,525,640
25¢	-	555,788,640
50¢	-	168,420,800
$1	-	52,631,500
Total		8,082,093,140

Attachments:
Blanking
Annealing & Cleaning
Upsetting
Coining

August 26, 1975

UPGRADED DENVER MINT
BLANKING
CAPACITIES PER SHIFT/(DAY) - PIECES

1. Machine Assets Available:

   8 100-ton Bliss presses
   2 45-ton Bliss presses

2. Planning Data:

   15-inch width strip

Pieces per stroke:	1¢ - 21	25¢ - 16
	5¢ - 18	50¢ - 13
	10¢ - 21	$1 - 10
Strokes per minute:	1¢ - 250	25¢ - 190
	5¢ - 190	50¢ - 180
	10¢ - 250	$1 - 160

   Average down time: 20 percent

3. Capacities:

   1¢ - 21 x 250 x 60 x 7.5 x 0.80 = 1,890,000 (5,670,000 per day)

   5¢ - 18 x 190 x 60 x 7.5 x 0.80 = 1,231,200 (3,693,600 per day)

   10¢ - 21 x 250 x 60 x 7.5 x 0.80 = 1,890,000 (5,670,000 per day)

   25¢ - 16 x 190 x 60 x 7.5 x 0.80 = 1,094,400 (3,283,200 per day)

   50¢ - 13 x 180 x 60 x 7.5 x 0.80 = 842,400 (2,527,200 per day)

   $1 - 10 x 160 x 60 x 7.5 x 0.80 = 576,000 (1,728,000 per day)

4. Press Requirements/Availability:

		Press Days Required
1¢ -	6,433,674,560 ÷ 5,670,000 =	1135
5¢ -	421,052,000 ÷ 3,693,600 =	114
10¢ -	450,525,640 ÷ 5,670,000 =	80
25¢ -	555,788,640 ÷ 3,283,200 =	169
50¢ -	168,420,800 ÷ 2,527,200 =	67
$1 -	52,631,500 ÷ 1,728,000 =	31
	Total	1596

   Available: 8 x 240 = 1920 Press Days

August 26, 1975

UPGRADED DENVER MINT
ANNEALING AND CLEANING LINES
CAPACITIES PER SHIFT/(DAY) - PIECES

1. Machine Assets Available:

   4 4,000 lbs./hr. lines
   1 2,000 lbs./hr. lines

2. Planning Data:

   12½ percent down time

   Average throughput per 4,000 lbs./hr. line, including down time:

   1¢, 10¢ thru $1 = 3,500 lbs./hr.
   5¢ = 2,500 lbs./hr.

3. Capacities:

   1¢ - 3500 x 7.5 x 145.8 = 3,827,250 (11,481,750 per day)

   5¢ - 2500 x 7.5 x 90.8 = 1,702,500 (5,107,500 per day)

   10¢ - 3500 x 7.5 x 200 = 5,250,000 (15,750,000 per day)

   25¢ - 3500 x 7.5 x 80 = 2,100,000 (6,300,000 per day)

   50¢ - 3500 x 7.5 x 40 = 1,050,000 (3,150,000 per day)

   $1 - 3500 x 7.5 x 20 = 525,000 (1,575,000 per day)

4. Line Requirements/Availability:

			Line Days Required
1¢ -	6,433,674,560 ÷ 11,481,750	=	560
5¢ -	421,052,000 ÷ 5,107,500	=	82
10¢ -	450,525,640 ÷ 15,750,000	=	29
25¢ -	555,788,640 ÷ 6,300,000	=	88
50¢ -	168,420,800 ÷ 3,150,000	=	53
$1 -	52,631,500 ÷ 1,575,000	=	33
		Total	845

Available: 4 x 240 = 960

August 26, 1975

UPGRADED DENVER MINT
UPSETTING
CAPACITIES PER SHIFT/(DAY) - PIECES

1. Machine Assets Available:

   8 automatic upset mills

2. Planning Data:

   20 percent down time

   Pieces per minute: 1¢ - 400,000 | 5¢ - 240,000 | 10¢ - 280,000 | 25¢ - 150,000 | 50¢ - 84,000 | $1 - 42,000

3. Capacities:

   1¢ - 400,000 x 7.5 x 0.80 = 2,400,000 (7,200,000 per day)

   5¢ - 240,000 x 7.5 x 0.80 = 1,440,000 (4,320,000 per day)

   10¢ - 280,000 x 7.5 x 0.80 = 1,680,000 (5,040,000 per day)

   25¢ - 150,000 x 7.5 x 0.80 = 900,000 (2,700,000 per day)

   50¢ - 84,000 x 7.5 x 0.80 = 504,000 (1,512,000 per day)

   $1 - 42,000 x 7.5 x 0.80 = 252,000 (756,000 per day)

4. Machine Requirements/Availability:

		Machine Days Required
1¢ - 6,433,674,560 ÷ 7,200,000	=	894
5¢ - 421,052,000 ÷ 4,320,000	=	98
10¢ - 450,525,640 ÷ 5,040,000	=	89
25¢ - 555,788,640 ÷ 2,700,000	=	206
50¢ - 168,420,800 ÷ 1,512,000	=	111
$1 - 52,631,500 ÷ 756,000	=	70
	Total	1468

Available: 8 x 240 = 1920

August 26, 1975

UPGRADED DENVER MINT
COINING
CAPACITIES PER SHIFT/(DAY) - PIECES

1. Machine Assets Available:

42 Bliss presses
11 Columbia presses
30 Standard presses

2. Planning Data:

All presses at 135 strokes per minute

20 percent down time

Coins per stroke: Bliss - 4 on 1¢, 5¢, 10¢; 2 on 25¢, 50¢ & $1

Columbia - as above

Standard - 2 on 1¢, 5¢, 10¢; 1 on 25¢ & 50¢

3. Capacities:

1¢ - 4 x 135 x 60 x 7.5 x 0.80 = 194,400 (583,200 per day)(Bliss)

5¢ - 4 x 135 x 60 x 7.5 x 0.80 = 194,400 (583,200 per day)(Columbia)

10¢ - 4 x 135 x 60 x 7.5 x 0.80 = 194,400 (583,200 per day)(Columbia)

25¢ - 1 x 135 x 60 x 7.5 x 0.80 = 48,600 (145,800 per day)(Standard)

50¢ - 2 x 135 x 60 x 7.5 x 0.80 = 97,200 (291,600 per day)(Columbia)

$1 - 2 x 135 x 60 x 7.5 x 0.80 = 97,200 (291,600 per day)(Columbia)

4. Press Requirements/Availability:

		Presses Required
Bliss 1¢ -	6,433,674,560 ÷ 583,200 x 240 =	46 (use 42 Bliss plus 8 Standard)
Columbia 5¢ -	421,052,000 ÷ 583,200 x 240 =	3
Columbia 10¢ -	450,525,640 ÷ 583,200 x 240 =	4
Standard 25¢ -	555,788,640 ÷ 145,800 x 240 =	16
Columbia 50¢ -	168,420,800 ÷ 291,600 x 240 =	3
Columbia $1 -	52,631,500 ÷ 291,600 x 240 =	1

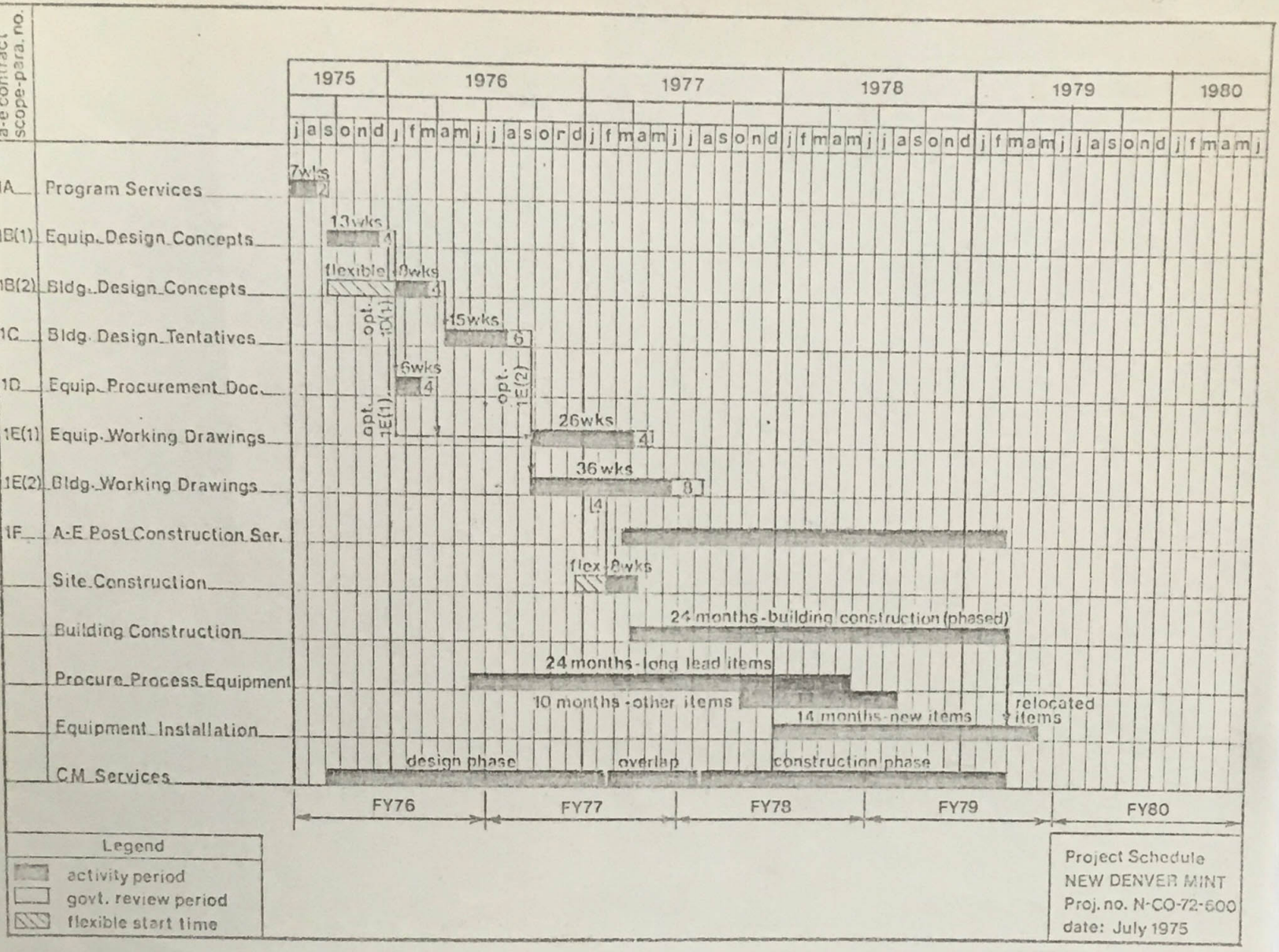
COINING PRESS SUMMARY

REQUIREMENTS

	Bliss	Columbia	Standard
1¢	42		
5¢			8
10¢		3	
25¢		4	
50¢			16
$1		3	
		1	
Totals	42	11	24
Available	42	11	30

Production Capacity File

Proposed Construction Schedule for New Mont Ile


a-e contract scope-para. no.
1975
1976
1977
1978
1979
1980
j a s o n d j f m a m j j a s o n d j f m a m j j a s o n d j f m a m j j a s o n d j f m a m j j a s o n d j f m a m j
1A Program Services
7wks
2
1B(1) Equip. Design Concepts
13wks
4
1B(2) Bldg. Design Concepts
flexible
9wks
4
opt. 1D(1)
1C Bldg. Design Tentatives
15wks
6
1D Equip. Procurement Doc.
6wks
4
opt. 1E(1)
opt. 1E(2)
1E(1) Equip. Working Drawings
26wks
4
1E(2) Bldg. Working Drawings
36 wks
8
4
1F A-E Post Construction Ser.
Site Construction
flex
8wks
Building Construction
24 months - building construction (phased)
Procure. Process. Equipment
24 months - long lead items
10 months - other items
Equipment Installation
14 months - new items
relocated items
CM Services
design phase
overlap
construction phase
FY76
FY77
FY78
FY79
FY80
Legend
activity period
govt. review period
flexible start time
Project Schedule
NEW DENVER MINT
Proj. no. N-CO-72-600
date: July 1975

DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE (TENTATIVE)
STRIP PRODUCTION FACILITY

NOV 1973

FY 75	FY 76	FY 77	FY 78	FY 79	FY 80	FY 81
1 July 74 · 1 Oct · 1 Jan · 1 Apr · 1 July	1 Oct · 1 Jan · 1 Apr · 1 July	1 Oct · 1 Jan · 1 Apr · 1 July	1 Oct · 1 Jan · 1 Apr · 1 July	1 Oct · 1 Jan · 1 Apr · 1 July	1 Oct · 1 Jan · 1 Apr · 1 July	1 Oct · 1 Jan · 1 Apr

1 July 76 — 1 Oct 76 — FY 77 — 1 Oct 77 — FY 78 — 1 Oct 78 — FY 79 — 1 Oct 79 — FY 80 — 1 Oct 80 — FY 81 — 1 Oct 81

⊗ Required Fully operational Date

START-UP & DEBUGGING

EQUIPMENT INSTALLATION

SITE PREPARATION

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

SITE PLANS & SPECS

BLDG. DESIGN — Review, Correction, Printing of Plans & Specs

Concept Review

Certified Bids to AIE

EQUIPMENT PROCUREMENT

Contracts Award Date

PREP OF EQUIP PROC. DOCUMENTS

Review & Decision

PROCESS DESIGN, INCL. INSTALLATION DRAWINGS

Concept — Final

NEGOTIATION OF DESIGN SERVICES CONTRACT

Design Criteria Completion

⊗ AIE SELECTION DATE

DEVELOPMENT OF DESIGN CRITERIA

FUNDING

FY 76 - DESIGN SERVICES

FY 77 - EQUIP. PROCUREMENT, SITE PREPARATION

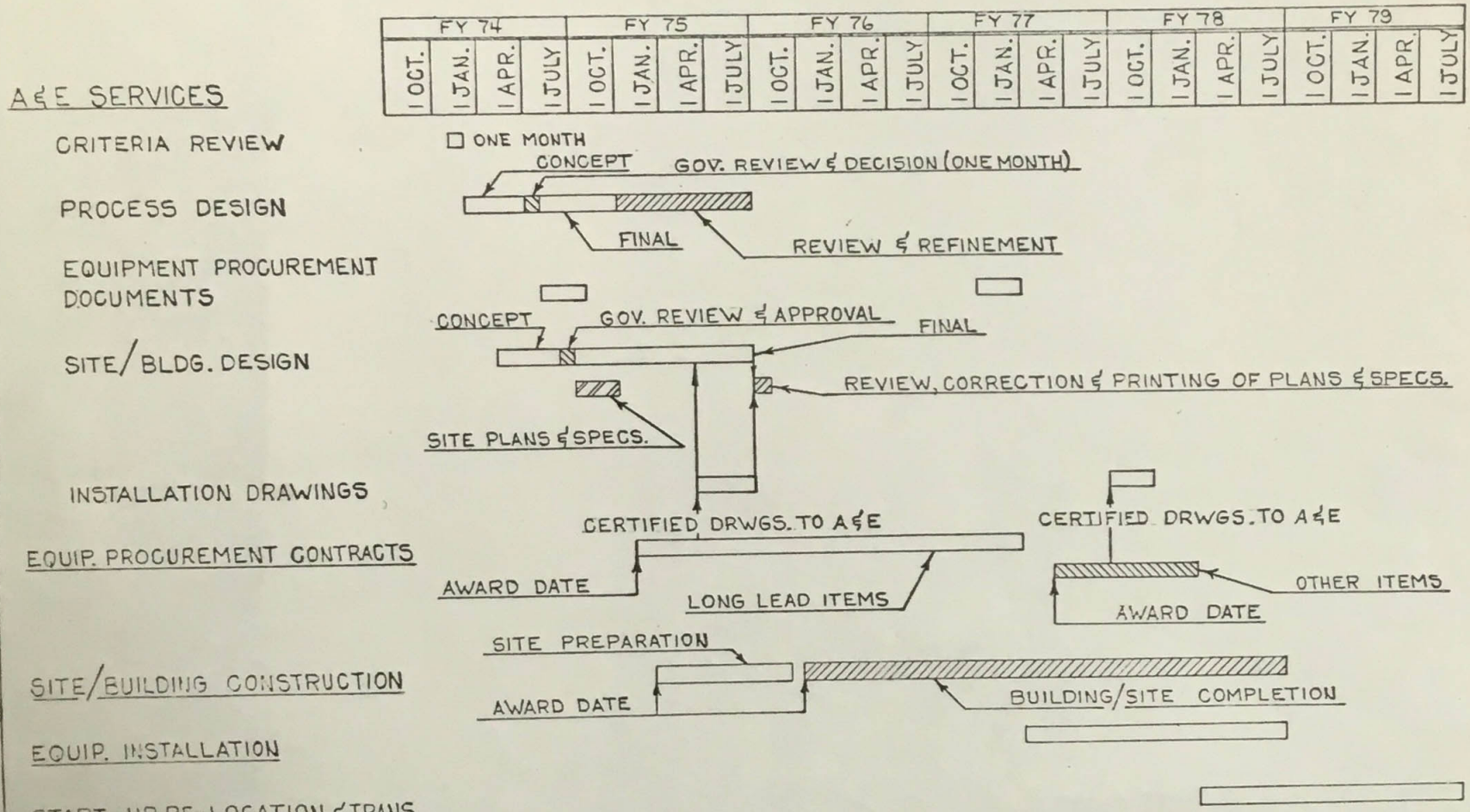
FY 78 - BUILDING CONSTRUCTION,

FY 79 - EQUIP INSTALLATION, START-UP, RELOCATION

Enclosure I

SEPT. 1973

DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE — DENVER MINT



Proposed Construction Schedule for New Mont Tile

Proposed Mont Sale File

Sales
Development
Management
Insurance
Leases
Syndications

Fuller and company

One Park Central ■ 1515 Arapahoe Street
Denver, Colorado 80202 ■ Phone: (303) 292-3700

May 17, 1974

RECEIVED
MAY 20 1974
OFFICE OF
SUPERINTENDENT
U. S. MINT AT DENVER

Mrs. Betty Higby
Superintendent
Denver Mint
320 West Colfax
Denver, Colorado 80204

Dear Mrs. Higby:

The Denver community is very interested in finding the most unique and practical site for the Mint at Denver. It is my opinion that the vicinity of the Mile Hi Stadium meets all the criterion of a unique mint site location.

Our company presently has for sale the property located at 2501 West 16th Avenue which consists of 6.9 acres of industrial zoned land. It is located adjacent and contiguous to thirty acres of land owned by the City of Denver to be used as the Mile Hi Stadium and Denver Sports Arena parking facilities. The use of the parking lot by the City will be primarily in the evenings and on weekends for sports. Possibly the joint use of this parking facility by Denver and the Mint could be effected. Naturally, this would materially reduce the overall cost for each.

In addition, the Regional Transportation District (RTD) has designated the corner of 17th and Clay as a primary terminal. (This is one block West of the subject property.) This could be used for transporting employees, as well as for the convenience of visitors who are staying in hotels in downtown Denver or attending the Convention Center, but desire to visit the Mint as well. In addition, this site offers excellent exposure from the Valley Highway (I-25), is centrally located to all other facilities and is served by rail.

Attached is an aerial photo of the property and we ask that you give this site its due consideration. If we can be of further assistance to you in detailed information please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

Yours very truly,

Kenneth C. Egan
Alexander Brown

KCE/n
Enclosure


Speer Blvd.
Colfax
SUBJECT PROPERTY
6.9 ACRES
Proposed
RTD Terminal
25
25
Federal Blvd.
City & County
of Denver
Sports Complex

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES MINT
DENVER, COLO. 80204

OFFICE OF
SUPERINTENDENT

May 28, 1974

Fuller and Company
One Park Central
1515 Arapahoe
Denver, Colorado 80202

Attention: Messrs. Kenneth C. Egan and Alexander Brown

Gentlemen:

Thank you for your letter of May 23, 1974. While the area you suggest is centrally located, in reviewing possible sites for our new facility, only those sites which consist of a minimum of 30 acres will be given consideration. In accordance with our forecast, operations at our new mint will be in the 100-year range, thus we must provide for possible expansion of our facility at a later date.

As concerned citizens of Denver, we appreciate your interest in our project.

Sincerely,

Frank W. Rhea
Facilities Project Manager
Bureau of the Mint
Denver Mint

Sales
Development
Management
Insurance
Leases
Syndications

Fuller
and company

One Park Central ■ 1515 Arapahoe Street
Denver, Colorado 80202 ■ Phone: (303) 292-3700

May 23, 1974

Mr. Frank Rhea
The Denver Mint
320 West Colfax
Denver, Colorado 80204

Dear Mr. Rhea:

The Denver community is very interested in finding the most unique and practical site for the Mint at Denver. It is my opinion that the vicinity of the Mile Hi Stadium meets all the criterion of a unique mint site location.

Our company presently has for sale the property located at 2501 West 16th Avenue which consists of 6.9 acres of industrial zoned land. It is located adjacent and contiguous to thirty acres of land owned by the City of Denver to be used as the Mile Hi Stadium and Denver Sports Arena parking facilities. The use of the parking lot by the City will be primarily in the evenings and on weekends for sports. Possibly the joint use of this parking facility by Denver and the Mint could be effected. Naturally, this would materially reduce the overall cost for each.

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Kenneth C. Egan
Alexander Brown

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Enclosure


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Federal Blvd.
City & County
of Denver
Sports Complex

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION VIII
SUITE 900, 1860 LINCOLN STREET
DENVER, COLORADO 80203

April 3, 1972

Mr. Robert E. Waggoner
Regional Administrator
General Services Administration
Denver Federal Center
Denver, Colorado 80225

Dear Mr. Waggoner:

In accordance with a verbal request from Mr. Fred McFarland of your office on March 24, 1972, we have reviewed six additional potential sites for the location of the new Denver United States Mint. The sites reviewed (your numbering system) were:

(4) Mississippi Avenue at South Huron Street (Navajo Truck Lines and Gates Motor Pool areas),

(5) Bayaud Street at South Pecos Street (Allied Chemical Company area),

(6) University Blvd., at Valley Highway (unimproved area south of South High School),

(7) York Street between 40th Avenue and 43rd Avenue,

(8) Mississippi Avenue at Broadway (Old Samsonite Plant),

(9) Nome Street between 37th Avenue and 40th Avenue (Union Pacific Railroad industrial park).

The general environmental aspects of the new Mint were discussed in our letter of February 11, 1972 and apply to the six additional sites also. The advantages or disadvantages of the additional sites are discussed below.

Sites #4 & #5 - These sites have the disadvantages of being located in the South Platte River Flood Plain and not being readily served by a mass transit system.

Site #6 - The west and north sides of this site are bounded by residential housing thereby making the site undesirable because of the traffic that would be generated. The site is also being studied by the Denver Olympic Committee as a possible location for the speed skating area.

Site #7 - The only disadvantage of this site is its inaccessibility to a mass transit system, which might be overcome. The location is in an industrial area which could use some renewal projects, which is an advantage for the site.

Site #8 - This site has no particular disadvantages and is perhaps the best of the six additional sites.

Site #9 - This site could not be readily served by a mass transit system and therefore is not recommended.

Our ranking of the six additional sites from an environmental standpoint beginning with the best site is: #8, #7, #4 and #5, #6, and #9. Among all the sites considered to date, we still believe the Union Station site is the best.

We appreciate the opportunity to comment on potential sites for the new Mint and hope these comments will be useful.

Sincerely yours,

John A. Green
Regional Administrator

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
FEDERAL BUILDING, 19th AND STOUT STREETS
DENVER, COLORADO 80202

REGION VIII

MAR 27 1972

IN REPLY REFER TO:
8M

Mr. Frederic W. McFarland
General Services Administration
Building 41
Denver Federal Center
Denver, Colorado

Dear Mr. McFarland:

Subject: Proposed U.S. Mint Sites.

Please excuse our delay in responding in writing concerning our evaluation of the sites. This letter will confirm the information I gave you over the telephone concerning the sites first mentioned. It also covers our evaluation of the sites mentioned in our telephone conversation this week.

I recommend that the Union Station and Platte Valley sites be given top consideration from the point of view of accessability and proximity to the place of residency of present employees. We recognize that the new mint is not scheduled to be in operation until 1980, however, I assume that the location patterns as shown on the map furnished you will not change greatly.

Construction of a new facility at either site would compliment the activities being undertaken through Urban Renewal in the Aurora and Skyline projects. These projects have an estimated cost in excess of 82 million dollars.

Of concern to us, as we mentioned earlier, is the importance to Denver of the mint as a tourist attraction and the resulting support for the CBD. If the existing mint is to remain in operation as a commemorative and special coin operation, the location of the new facility would have little effect to the tourist attraction support. We hope that the importance of this facility, in this respect, will be given full consideration when the Treasury Department makes it's decision on the disposition of the present mint.

Due to the uncertinaty of the disposition of the present facility and the employees present residency pattern, those sites east of the airport, including the UP site mentioned this week appear to be the least desirable.

Following the two first mentioned sites, Union Station and Platt Valley, I believe that the UP Site at 40th and York to be the next most desirable. The site at the Park Hill Golf Course appears to be acceptable considering the availability of low and moderate income housing and the present location of Employees.

The sites mentioned this week at the Allied Chemical Plant, the Navahoe truck line and the Samsonite Plant would be in reasonable proximity to the employees residences and the low and moderate income housing proposed for the West Side in connection with the 1976 Olympics. Development of either of the two adjacent to the Platt River would assist greatly in the emplementation of the local high priority effort to redevelope the Platte River Valley in accordance with a $280,000 study funded by HUD in 1965.

It appears to me that the South High School site does not have the advantages of the other sites, exclusive of those east of Stapleton Airport.

I recognize the difficulty of assemblying 30 suitable acres of land in the City and County of Denver. It is also difficult to make reasonable judgments as to the availability of low and moderate income housing in 1980. It is also significant to note that due to the long time between site selection and the operation date, housing can be made available. In this context, HUD can assist the locality in providing the housing in the appropriate price range.

Sincerely,

Keith Burdick

Keith Burdick
Relocation Officer
Community Planning & Management

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION
REGION EIGHT
BUILDING 40, DENVER FEDERAL CENTER
DENVER, COLORADO 80225

March 27, 1972

IN REPLY REFER TO:
08-00.26

Mr. Fred W. McFarland
Chief, Space Management Division
General Services Administration
Denver, Colorado 80225

Dear Sir:

On March 21, 1972 Mr. Hamernik and Mr. Allison of this office met with you for the purpose of reviewing various possible sites for the location of the new mint in the Denver area. The following are their comments for your consideration:

1. The sites located within proximity to Interstate 70 appear to be more favorable than those near or adjacent to Interstate 25 because Interstate 70 has adequate capacity now and the frequency of ingress and egress to crossroads to insure continued adequate access in the future.

2. Furthermore, established commercial transportation now serving Stapleton International Airport could be used to satisfy visitor transit needs between the central business district and the new mint.

Whereas, when relying on Interstate 25 to satisfy the necessary transportation needs for the new mint, we find that Interstate 25 is currently approaching overload conditions and the future will see increased congestion with little hope of alleviating the situation.

If we can be of further assistance to you on transportation matters in regard to possible sites for the location of the new mint, please give us a call.

Sincerely yours,

for John D. Hamernik

W. H. Baugh
Regional Federal Highway Administrator

Site "A" - Denver Federal Center

Access would have to be on Alameda Avenue which is currently overloaded at peak hours, and anticipated future access would be worse. Also, on Sixth Avenue future access will be substandard. Visitation would be somewhat restricted; also, separate public transportation would have to be developed to the site. Alternatives for future and present circulation are limited.

Site "B" - South Platte River
Site "C" - Union Station

Current circulation and access in these areas are already congested with no plan for additional capacity on the Valley Highway.

These sites would require independent public transit adjacent to the Central Business District requiring an additional load in this already congested area.

Addition of another industrial component near the Central Business District would generate more congestion since 400 people will have to penetrate this area daily.

Site "D" - Park Hill Golf Course

From all aspects this site is most favorable--access, site aesthetics, joint use possibilities (parking facilities) could be shared by golf course and mint. The site is compatible with adjacent neighborhood.

It is located in the same transportation corridor serving the Central Business District and the Airport. No need to develop separate public transportation facility to serve this site--facilities serving Central Business District and Airport could be used for visitation purposes.

Site "E" - Arsenal

Virtually same Freeway access as site "D"; however, rather limited street access possibilities from Freeway. All other aspects are similar to Site "D".

From standpoint of access to site for visitation purposes will be less favorable than Site "D" because of the greater distance from the Central Business District.

~~No Cavanaugh~~ 2
~~Dr. McFarland~~
8,1

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
REGION VIII
FEDERAL OFFICE BUILDING
19TH AND STOUT STREETS
DENVER, COLORADO 80202

March 22, 1972

OFFICE OF THE REGIONAL DIRECTOR

Re: Proposed Sites for the
U. S. Mint

Mr. Robert E. Waggoner
Regional Administrator
General Services Administration
Building 41, Denver Federal Center
Denver, Colorado 80225

Dear Mr. Waggoner:

The additional proposed sites for the U. S. Mint as set forth in your memorandum of March 21, 1972, have been reviewed by our office for DHEW:

We would refer you to the general comments given in our letter of February 3, 1972, as they apply to these additional sites. The only additional specific comment is in connection with the site just south of South High School. We feel there is merit in preserving this site as a "green area," especially since it would enhance the educational environment for the adjacent high school.

Please feel free to contact us for any specific questions on the proposed sites you may have.

Sincerely yours,

Thomas E. Moore

Thomas E. Moore
Regional Engineer
ROFEC

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION VIII
SUITE 900, 1860 LINCOLN STREET
DENVER, COLORADO 80203

February 11, 1972

Ref: AW

Mr. Robert E. Waggoner
Regional Administrator
General Services Administration
Denver Federal Center
Denver, Colorado 80225

Dear Mr. Waggoner:

In accordance with your letter of November 16, 1971 and a verbal request from Mr. Fred McFarland of your office on January 25, 1972, we have reviewed the potential sites for the location of the new Denver United States Mint. The sites reviewed were:

(1) The Platte Valley near Mile High Stadium,

(2) An area adjacent to the Union Station,

(3) The southeast corner of the Park Hill Golf Course,

(4) The O'Brian site near the intersection of interstate highways 70 and 270,

(5) The southeast corner of the Rocky Mountain Arsenal near 56th Avenue between Quebec and Yosemite Streets,

(6) Union Pacific Railroad sites No. 1 & 2 near interstate highway 225, and

(7) An undesignated site at the Denver Federal Center.

The Environmental Statement for the new Mint dated May 22, 1970 reveals that water and air pollutants will be adequately treated at the Mint. Executive Order 11507 also requires any Federal facility to be operated in a manner that will not cause a violation of air or water quality standards. This Executive Order requires Federal agencies to submit performance specifications for pollution abatement facilities to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for review prior to their construction. We foresee no problems with the Mint meeting air or water quality standards at any of the possible locations, but reserve final judgement until the performance

specifications are reviewed. However, some of the sites have slight advantages over others with regard to several general environmental factors. These differences are discussed in the following paragraphs.

The only major environmental difference among the sites is the quantity and effect of air pollutants produced by the automobile traffic generated by the Mint. This traffic would be generated by employees and visitors. For analysis purposes, the sites can be divided into two groups: those in the downtown area (Nos. 1 & 2), and those outside the downtown area (Nos 3 - 7). Some rough calculations based upon several simplifying assumptions reveals that less vehicle miles and resulting quantity of pollutants would be generated by a downtown location than by an outlying location. However, because of the meteorological conditions in the Denver metropolitan area, an equal volume of pollutants in the downtown area will cause a greater degradation of air quality than that same volume in the outlying areas. The worst air pollution condition exists directly above the South Platte River. The determination of the difference in effect on air quality resulting from the difference in volume and pattern of traffic generated by the Mint at various locations is a fairly complicated procedure which we have not had time to adequately prepare.

We recognize that as a Denver landmark, the Mint is a popular attraction for thousands of visitors every year. A downtown location for the Mint would have the very important advantage of helping to make the downtown area an interesting, vibrant place where people congregate to share a true sense of community spirit and pride. We feel this is highly important in view of the central city decay so prevalent in most of our large cities today.

For this reason, we favor a downtown location for the Mint. Nevertheless, we emphasize that the automobile traffic generated by a downtown Mint would contribute to an already serious air pollution problem in the Denver area. This argues strongly for the rapid development of an improved mass transit system in the Denver area and for an inexpensive, convenient shuttle service in the downtown area. We urge you to exert leadership and to strongly support community efforts to develop an improved mass transit system for this area.

If a downtown location is chosen, we prefer the Union Station site rather than the Platte Valley site for two principal reasons:

(1) the Platte Valley site is located in the Platte River Flood Plain, and (2) the Union Station site is closer to the center of the downtown area and the hub of the present mass transit system.

Among the outlying areas, those to the east of the downtown area are preferable since the prevailing southwest winds will carry air pollutants generated by vehicular traffic out of the metropolitan area. The advantages or disadvantages of the eastern sites are discussed below.

1. Park Hill Golf Course. The golf course proper occupies the western portion of the open space bounded by Smith Road, Dahlia Street, 35th Avenue, and Colorado Boulevard. The southeast corner of this open space is bounded by residential housing along the entire length of 35th Avenue on the south and between 38th Avenue and 35th Avenue along Dahlia Street on the east. We believe the traffic generated by locating the Mint here would be objectionable to residents. In addition, locating the Mint here would reduce the already limited open space available in the City of Denver.

2. O'Brian. The disadvantage of this site is its location in the flood plain of Sand Creek.

3. Rocky Mountain Arsenal. The closeness of this site to Stapleton International Airport could be advantageous if a regional mass transit system provided efficient service to the airport area. The proposed site location west of the planned runway extension would not interfere with proposals for creating a wildlife refuge at the Arsenal when its mission is completed. The area west of the runway would probably not be included in the refuge.

4. Union Pacific Railroad. These sites could not be readily served by a mass transit system and therefore are not recommended.

We appreciated the opportunity to be involved in the site selection for the new Denver U.S. Mint and hope these comments will be useful.

Sincerely yours,

John A. Green
Regional Administrator

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
REGION VIII
FEDERAL OFFICE BUILDING
19TH AND STOUT STREETS
DENVER, COLORADO 80202

8P
Mr. Carraway, JR
Mr. McFarland
Copy to Mr. Lee
8P
PPS

February 3, 1972

OFFICE OF THE REGIONAL DIRECTOR

Re: Proposed Sites for the
U. S. Mint

Mr. Robert E. Waggoner
Regional Administrator
General Services Administration
Building 41, Denver Federal Center
Denver, Colorado 80225

Dear Mr. Waggoner:

The proposed sites for the U. S. Mint have been reviewed by various agencies of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The locations of the sites which were obtained from your office are as follows:

1. The area between Water and Crescent Streets and the Platte River at the Twenty-third Street exit on I-25.

2. Union Station Depot.

3. Pine Hill Golf Course area.

4. Southwest corner area of Rocky Mountain Arsenal.

5. Area north of Smith Road and west of I-225.

6. Denver Federal Center.

The referral to proposed sites in the comments that follow will be by number. The comments are of a general nature as related to socio-economic impact and are intended to relate a cross section of opinions. They should not be construed as requirements dictated by Federal regulations.

1. It is observed that sites 1 and 2 are located in the Model Cities target areas. The use of these sites would be of benefit in improving these sites to meet goals of the Model Cities Program in redeveloping the areas.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
REGION VIII
FEDERAL OFFICE BUILDING
19TH AND STOUT STREETS
DENVER, COLORADO 80202

February 3, 1972

OFFICE OF THE REGIONAL DIRECTOR

Re: Proposed Sites for the
U. S. Mint

Mr. Robert E. Waggoner
Regional Administrator
General Services Administration
Building 41, Denver Federal Center
Denver, Colorado 80225

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1. It is observed that sites 1 and 2 are located in the Model Cities target areas. The use of these sites would be of benefit in improving these sites to meet goals of the Model Cities Program in redeveloping the areas.

2. Site 3 is bound on two sides by residential area. The Mint may act as an intrusion of a commercial factory into a residential area, thus lowering the quality of the existing residential community. We feel that if this site could be preserved as open space it would add to the social quality of the existing residential area.

3. The commuting problems of the present employees of the Mint should be one consideration in selection of the site. Employees who now reside in areas where they use the public bus system may not be able to commute by bus to sites 4, 5, or 6. We suggest that commuting problems of present employees to the new site be taken into consideration.

4. We feel that sites 1 or 2 will have some advantage to tourism. This puts the Mint in close proximity to other points of interest in Denver, such as the State Capitol and Art Museum. Tourists who arrive in Denver by public transportation would especially find it convenient.

5. We suggest that concern for the following items be included in your considerations for site selection:

   a. The location of installations providing jobs on undeveloped land at edges of municipal areas is an added impetus to the spread of "urban sprawl."

   b. The providing of job opportunities for the handicapped is enhanced if the site is accessible by public transportation.

We hope the above will be of some assistance in the selection of a site. Please contact us for any additional information or clarification you may desire.

Sincerely yours,

Thomas E. Moore

Thomas E. Moore
Regional Engineer
ROFEC

2 S A

SITE NO. 2 - SOUTH PLATTE SITE

The City has offered the Government its maintenance yard, extending along the west bank of the Platte River from about 17th Avenue to 23rd Avenue/7th Street. The site purportedly contains 13.2 acres. However, in analyzing the City subdivision maps of the site, it actually is only about 11.8 acres, since it appears the 13.2 acres included the C&S R/W adjacent to the site. Since that is an insufficient size, and at the suggestion of representatives of the Treasury Department, we have developed a site containing approximately 22.3 acres, more or less, extending northerly from the City property to along the easterly side of Water Street to its near intersection with the Platte River. This results in an elongated, irregular-shaped site nearly 4,000 feet long, following the left bank of the river and the Colorado And Southern Railway and in width varying from 467 feet at the widest to points at either end.

As indicated earlier, we were requested to extend the site still further by including the area west of Water Street, between 7th and 10th Streets. This area, exclusive of Water Street, but including 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th Streets, contains approximately eight acres. Water Street is not included in the site, since at this point in time it seems obvious from the amount of traffic observed on Water Street, and as an access to the site, that Water Street must remain, although it should be relocated adjacent to the C&S R/W, thereby creating a more contiguous site. A new Texaco Service Station has just been constructed on the southwest corner of 7th Street and Water Street. It was not included since it was concluded a service station would be a desirable facility adjacent to the Mint for both employees as well as for Mint visitors. The addition of these parcels increases the size of the site to approximately 30 acres.

Attached as Exhibit 2-A is a copy of the City's offer, which is $865,000 or at the rate of $1.50 per square foot, based on 13.2 acres.

Following is a list of the ownerships involved and the assessed valuation of each parcel:

PARCEL NO.	OWNER	ASSESSED VALUATION Land	Improvements	Total
1.	Melvin Frasier Glencoe Inv. Co. John W. Dick	$ 6,240	$ 920	$ 7,160
2.	Same as (1)	3,020	None	3,020
3.	Melvin Frasier	6,310	36,030	42,340
4.	Jack Shapiro	860	None	860
5.	A.Y.Co., Et Al	9,300	6,460	15,760
6.	Jack Shapiro	4,820	14,710	19,530
7.	KWAL Paint, Inc.	9,470	29,720	39,190
8.	Jourgensen Paint Mfg. Co.	9,520	19,300	28,820

PARCEL NO.	OWNER	ASSESSED VALUATION Land	Improvements	Total
9.	Elizabeth S. Kessler	$ 4,590	$ None	$ 4,590
10.	Colorado Ski Country	2,850	1,890	4,740
11.	K. W. Perry, Et Al	2,310	12,600	14,910
12.	T.J. James, Sr.	700	1,000	1,700
13.	Jack Shapiro	760	890	1,650
14.	H. B. Decker	440	860	1,300
15.	N. M. Welsh	320	1,400	1,720
16.	C. Ramponi	790	1,180	1,970
17.	Leo Schenkier, Et Al	1,920	5,780	7,700
18.	J. Berenbaum	570	(Vacant)	570
19.	L. Ginsberg,Et Al	780	(Vacant)	780
20.	G. Levy	370	530	900
21.	D. Gameno	780	420	1,200
22.	G. Brewer	1,740	(Vacant)	1,740
23.	J. Shapiro	1,910	11,280	13,190
24.	J. Shapiro	860	620	1,480
25.	J. Shapiro	520	(Vacant)	520
26.	J. Shapiro	510	300	810
27.	N. P. Fisk	780	1,710	2,490
28.	N. P. Fisk	520	1,130	1,650
29.	M. Rahn	370	1,080	1,450
30.	M. Rahn	370	830	1,200
31.	J. Berenbaum	400	340	740
32.	S. Cohen	320	1,850	2,170
33.	J. Shapiro	370	270	640
34.	L. Olona	300	2,110	2,410
35.	J. Shapiro	860	(Vacant)	860
36.	J. Shapiro	780	(Vacant)	780
37.	N. Esparza	860	1,350	2,210
38.	C. Viescos	380	770	1,150
39.	V. Tallon	240	(Vacant)	240
40.	J. Shapiro	240	(Vacant)	240
41.	E. Swazo	860	2,480	3,340
42.	M. Salazar	780	1,570	2,350
43.	W. Kimsey	200	950	1,150
44.	S. E. Cohen	1,740	2,560	4,300
45.	D. Chavez	860	1,160	2,020
46.	M. Desouza	1,920	4,920	6,840
47.	S. Cohen	740	870	1,610
	Total Assessed Value			$257,990

For the total 30 acres there would be 47 individual parcels to be acquired involving 34 different owners, plus closing of 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th Streets and demolition of approximately 35 buildings. The gross estimates listed below do not include costs of relocating personal property in the City's warehouse, machines and equipment stored on the parcel nor bulk piles of sand, gravel, and other building supplies that should be moved. None of the owners involved in the area west of Water Street have been contacted.

RECAP OF ESTIMATED COST OF SITE NO. 2

City Property	$ 865,000
Balance of Site	860,000
Relocation of 6 businesses (minimum)	60,000
Relocation of occupants	225,000
	$2,010,000

In addition, there would be the additional cost for relocating the utility lines estimated at $106,000; the cost of relocating the storm sewers and demolition costs, estimated at $300,000, or a total of $2,416,000; round off at $2,425,000.

Attached as Exhibit 2-B is a sketch of the total site.

Planning for the Area

The City Planning Commission has recently proposed the railroads relocate their switching yards and roundhouse that are immediately across the Platte River from this site, and known locally as the Rice Yards, to a site near the northwest corner of the Rocky Mountain Arsenal. The Rice Yard area then to be converted into an open area park. This plan suggests the site we are considering here as an "Institutional Site". Attached as Exhibit C is a copy of this plan. The obstacles to the completion of this plan are two-fold.

First, the City wishes to acquire the Arsenal site under the open area park policy of the Federal Government and then trade the site to the Railroads.

Secondly, the estimated cost for this work is approximately 60 million dollars. Neither the railroads nor the City have the funds to accomplish this relocation. There is some belief locally the Department of Transportation of the Federal Government would provide these funds through a grant or subsidy.

There the matter stands at this time.

Housing

Housing for low and middle income employees is nearby. North Denver, (on the west side of the river) would meet this requirement, as well as the established housing on the east side of the river. This site is in the Model Cities area. It is only about 1-1/2 miles west of the existing Mint and no increase in personnel strength is contemplated when the new facility is occupied, there is no indication at this time the location would work an unusual hardship on present employees. It is sufficiently close to low and middle income housing to attract these residents to this site as a place to work.

A Colorado and Southern Railroad spur lies between the site and on the river bank. Additional spurs could be extended adjacent to or into any building located on the site.

Since there are four large businesses on this site, probably one year would be required to secure possession of the improvements. Demolition time is minimal. Four of the five owners of these properties have been interviewed. They were advised the Government was making a survey of this area as a possible site for the Mint and wished to obtain their reactions to selling their property to the Government. Two owners welcomed the opportunity to sell. The owner of the KWAL Paint property did not object and indicated an interest in trading for an alternate site. The fourth was not anxious to sell. He owns the furniture manufacturing plant on the northeast corner of 7th and Water. It is an obsolete building, built in the 1890's as a stable and he does not feel the price he would receive for his property would permit him to relocate without great expense to him.

The two corner properties, identified as Parcel 9, are reportedly listed for sale by the California owner.

Therefore, with the exception of the furniture factory, acquisition of the balance of the site does not appear, at this time, to be too difficult.

Under P.L. 91-646, the Government would have to pay to move these businesses to new locations. Three are manufacturing enterprises and the fourth is an office and warehouse operation. Relocation of these businesses could be expensive.

Accessibility

This site is adjacent to Interstate Highway 25, the main north-south highway traversing the State of Colorado. The site is bounded on the east by a spur track of the Colorado and Southern Railroad Company. At this time there is no public transportation serving the site. Access to the site is from the west. Access from the north and south is easy from I-25 and from 23rd Avenue, west of I-25. However, access from the east is more difficult. There is not a direct access to the site from the east. Travelers from the east must either cross the Speer Boulevard (14th Street) viaduct, turn south on I-25 and come off on the 23rd Avenue overpass, or take Larimer or Colfax Avenue and enter I-25 at that point and take one or two exits from I-25. Water Street extends northerly to 15th and 16th Street viaducts. With this limited access and little chance for improvement, there is a possibility of traffic jams morning and evening when employees are reporting to and leaving work.

Foundations

Probable substrata: Sand, gravel, silt, clay. Bedrock is 30 to 40 feet below grade. Apparently a limited area of this site has fill of unknown depth. Three feet of sand and cinders were encountered at both of the shallow test holes drilled on November 10, 1971, by the Colorado Highway Department. See F. A. Mattei's letter of November 11, 1971. (Exhibit 2C)

A cursory review of old geodetic maps of the site indicate the elevation of this site has not materially changed since 1930. That is, the present elevations are reasonably close to the virgin elevations with limited amount of fill likely to be encountered at this site.

This area does not have a history of quicksand; however, excessive subsurface water is expected to increase the cost of foundation work. The change in water table may change the bearing capacity of the soil and, therefore, require all loads to be carried on caissions or piles.

Dampness

Potential Flood Exposure.

This site is exposed to flood water from the adjacent South Platte River. A portion of this site was flooded by the 1965 flood which was considered to be a "100-year flood."

If a Standard Project Flood were to occur tomorrow, approximately 25% of the 13± acres offered by the City of Denver would be covered with water from a few inches up to 36 inches deep. Approximately 40% of the pie-shaped ten-acre area located directly north of the City of Denver property and east of Water Street would be flooded during a Standard Project Flood. Even with the Chatfield Dam completed, the Corps of Engineers estimate a Standard Project Flood would produce a water level within one foot of the 1965 flood level at the point where 7th Street intersects the South Platte River. See R. G. Burnett, Chief, Engineering Division, Corps of Engineers, letters dated July 16 and 23, 1971. (Exhibits 2D and 2E.)

The Corps of Engineers define a Standard Project Flood as, "a flood which is representative of the largest flood reasonably expected to occur and would be exceeded only on rare occasions." The importance of this project warrants protection at least against a Standard Project Flood.

Potential Flood Exposure. (continued)

See Exhibit 2F for areas flooded in June 1965.

Executive Order 11296, dated August 11, 1966, provides, in part, in Section 1 that "All executive agencies directly responsible for the construction of Federal buildings ---- shall evaluate flood hazards when planning the location of new facilities and, as far as practicable, shall preclude the uneconomic, hazardous or unnecessary use of flood plains in connection with such facility."

Section 4 provides "Any requests for appropriations for Federal construction of new buildings ---- transmitted to the Bureau of the Budget ---- shall be accompanied by a statement by the head of the agency on the findings of his agency's evaluation and consideration of flood hazards in the development of such requests."

GSA policy directs the regions to consider flood hazards when planning the location of a Federal building in order to minimize the exposure of such buildings to potential flood damage and the need for future Federal expenditure for flood protection. It further provides that sites that are otherwise suitable, but have a flood damage potential even with flood protection structure and could result in uneconomic use of the property by the Government shall be eliminated from further consideration (PBS P 1600.1, Chapter 2-21.1 and 2-21.16).

Subsurface Water

Two test holes were drilled on November 10, 1971, in a low area directly north of site offered by the City of Denver. Free water was developed at 8-1/2 feet below the surface at the approximate elevation of 5,180, which was about the same elevation of the river at that time. This figure is considered to be of no real value because the water table at this site will fluxuate considerably from season to season depending on river flow as well as underground water runoff from the high ground to the west.

Grade

This site generally lies lower than adjacent streets and highways. This site is on the west bank of a river where all land to the west rises.

Northbound Valley Highway Exit No. 104 is located near the highest point of the site.

Grade (continued)

Maximum slope of the site is about 3% from south to north and west to east.

The Colorado State Highway Department reports a recently completed project extended the adjacent northbound roadway of the Valley Highway to four lanes which is the optimum for this roadway. No additional northbound lanes are ever anticipated to be built.

Public Utilities

Water: Water is available from the City of Denver with a twelve (12) inch waterline which feeds from the south-east and runs west up Seventh Street and south on Water Street to the property offered by the City of Denver.

Gas: Natural gas is available from Public Service Company of Colorado from a sixteen (16) inch line with one-half (1/2) pounds pressure, which feeds from the south-east and runs up Seventh Street.

See Exhibit 2G, approximate utility line layout.

Electric Power: A 115 KV transmission line runs over the property near the north-south centerline. The line is installed on steel towers, three of which are on the site. Two 13.8 KV distribution lines are underbuilt on the same steel towers.

All of these lines must be removed to clear the site. This can be done by re-routing the lines, overhead or underground, along the east side of the proposed site. There appears to be enough space between the east property line and the Platte River to accommodate towers for lines re-routed overhead. This routing would permit the site to be cleared completely, but may necessitate acquisition of easment east of the site. If the lines are re-routed on the site (at the east side) they will encumber a 35-foot wide strip of the property. If this is intolerable and if easement east of the river cannot be obtained, the lines can be put underground near the east property line. This will require structures at each end of the underground segment which will encumber a 50 by 50-foot square of property at each end.

The estimated cost for re-routing the 115 KV line overhead on steel towers equal to existing towers is $46,100. This does not include costs for easements. The estimated cost of putting the 115 KV line underground is $56,400.

The Utility Company (Public Service Company of Colorado) will re-route the existing 13.8 KV lines overhead at their expense in anticipation of revenue from the Mint operation. If the Government requires that

these lines be put undergroun, it would be charged for the difference in cost between overhead and underground installation. It is estimated that this would amount to $50,000. An underground installation is recommended.

Sewers

Sanitary Sewer: A main sanitary sewer line (4'-8" to 5'-0' diameter) which is owned by the City of Denver runs the entire length of the site offered by the City of Denver and the privately owned "pie-shaped" property to the north. This line runs parallel with the river and near the east property lines of all tracts. This line should not hinder any construction, but there is a sanitary sewer line which crosses the City of Denver property from 20th Avenue and ties into this main line and may have to be relocated or abandoned.

Storm Sewers: This site has four large concrete storm sewers crossing it from west to east. There are 30-inch storm sewers at 19th and 21st Avenues, a 4' x 5' concrete storm sewer at 20th Avenue and a 4' x 7' concrete storm sewer at 7th Street. These sewers could result in considerable problems and expense due to the possible conflict with foundations and the undesirability of having such large diameter tunnels running under such a facility as the Mint. Relocation may be difficult due to the long narrow building which may be expected on this long narrow site. See Exhibit 2G for approximately sewer line location.

Attached as Exhibit 2-H is a preliminary soils investigation report on this site, date March 23, 1972.

SOUTH PLATTE SITE

ADVANTAGES

1. Proximity to Central Business District - about 1-1/2 miles distant.

2. Conformance with City Planning for the immediate area.

3. Colorado and Southern has a spur track adjacent to the site.

4. It is adjacent to Interstate Highway 25.

5. Utilities are available.

6. Located in the Model Cities area.

7. Would not materially increase employees' travel time to work.

8. Some day the rail yards across the river from this site may be relocated and that area converted to a park.

9. With the additional eight acres, there is approximately 30 acres in the total site.

DISADVANTAGES

1. This site is in the flood plain of the South Platte River.

2. In addition to being subject to flood hazards, the most serious disadvantage to this site is its rather long, narrow, irregular shape. The exact location of the eastern property line of the site offered by the City of Denver is difficult to establish from the available data. The legal description furnished with the "offer" describes the eastern property line as the "westerly line of the offical channel of the South Platte River." Apparently a railroad company has an easement at the east edge of the subject property directly west of the river.

The site as offered by the City is approximately 467 feet wide at the widest point and has an average width of only 240 feet, including the pie-shaped private property located north of the site offered by the City of Denver.

This 467-foot dimension is only 176 feet more than the 291-foot dimension of the east-west property line of the present Denver Mint.

This 467-foot dimension is further reduced by area required for railroad tracks, an existing sanitary sewer line, possible relocated power lines, future security fence or wall, loading docks, trucking areas, north-south driveways, etc. It appears this "narrow" site will put severe restrictions on the design architect and may result in unnecessarily long production lines and traffic flow patters.

3. Site is developed. Therefore, in addition to the cost of acquisition, additional costs will be incurred for relocation of occupants and demolition of existing improvements.

4. Utility lines must be relocated.

5. There is no public transportation to the site.

6. Limited ingress and egress to the site could create traffic congestion.

7. Has no expansion possibilities.

8. If the storm sewers are not relocated, their existence could create a serious security problem.

9. Subsoil conditions would increase the cost of construction.

DISADVANTAGES (continued)

10. There are 135 persons, plus the City employees, now working on this site who would be forced to commute to a differnt work location or be forced out of work by the relocation of their employer's facility.

11. Since the additional 18.5 acres needed to increase the size of the City's site to 30 plus acres was not offered, the cost of the additional acreage, with improvements, can only be estimated. Ordinarily, the Assessor's assessment of Fair Market Value of a site and improvements is less than what may be determined by an M.A.I Appraiser. Therefore, any costs predicated upon assessment could be low. Relocation costs are difficult to estimate, without interviewing each owner-occupant and tenant, which has not been done.

12. It is estimated that approximately one year would be required to purchase and/or condemn the 47 parcels involved plus some additional time to complete relocation of all businesses, tenants, and owner-occupants.

13. Water Street would be retained and would bisect the site.

14. If the balance of the area west of Water Street is acquired, the average site width of that parcel is 500 feet by 1,260 feet in length.

15. Based upon a preliminary soil investigation on March 23, 1972, of that portion of the site offered by the City, that site may have considerable unsuitable fill material that would increase construction costs. This report also indicates bedrock is at approximately 20 feet below the surface rather than 30 feet as previously stated.

GSA FORM 1239
OCTOBER 1956

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
PUBLIC BUILDINGS SERVICE

RECOMMENDED SITES CHARACTERISTICS

SOUTH PLATTE SITE

CITY & STATE Denver, Colorado

CONTEMPLATED BUILDING TITLE U. S. Mint

(BIND THIS SHEET WITH REPORT)	FIRST CHOICE	SECOND CHOICE	THIRD CHOIC
	Bid No.----------	Bid No.----------	Bid No.----------
The Site Agent will furnish hereon the following detailed information concerning the site recommended by him, and such other sites as appear to be desirable as alternative selections. (Use same number for bid as given in synopsis.)	OFFERED BY	OFFERED BY	OFFERED BY
	Size-----by-----ft.	Size-----by-----ft.	Size-----by-----f
	Price, $----------	Price, $----------	Price, $----------
FOUNDATIONS: Probable character of substrata (rock, clay, sand, etc.)	Sand, Gravel, & Clay		
Is any part of site filled ground?	Yes		
Have local builders encountered quicksand near any of these points?	No		
Do brick or stone buildings nearby show signs of settlement?	No		
Is there any condition present which would make secure foundations unusually expensive?	High water table		
Approximates depth to rock below a designated point of site.	30 to 40 Ft.		
DAMPNESS: Is site exposed to flood water from streams?	Yes		
Are the basements of nearby buildings damp?	Yes		
GRADE: Give grade of general surface of site above or below streets.	3 Ft. below		
General topography in relation to established grades of streets around site.	Gently rolling		
Is street corner the highest or lowest point of site?	NA		
Maximum slope of site?	3%		
PUBLIC UTILITIES - Availability at each site: Water?	Yes		
Gas (natural or artificial)?	Yes		
Electric light?	Yes		
Electric power?	Yes		
Street mains for heating?	No		
SEWERS: Give distance from each site to most accessible sanitary sewer, and state whether it is public or private.	Public sanitary is located on site.		
Sewer diameter (in inches), and depth of the bottom of the inside of the sewer below surface of street or alley.	60" diameter 7'		
Is there a separate storm water sewer available, or are the sanitary and storm water sewers combined.	Separate		
PAVEMENT: With what material are abutting streets paved, and what is width of paving between curbs?	Concrete/Asphalt 40 Ft.		
FIRE LIMIT: Widths of abutting streets between property lines.	60 Ft.		
Widths of abutting alleys and whether each alley is public or private.	NA		
With what material are abutting alleys paved?	NA		
PRINCIPAL STREET: On which street should the new building front?	Valley Highway		
TITLE: If owner does not claim to have a clear title, state briefly principal defects in the title.	See Narrative		
LEASE: Is this site or any part thereof under lease?	See Narrative		
Does the Government now lease any part of this site?			

AMPLIFY IN NARRATIVE REPORT IF CONDITIONS REQUIRE

(OVER)

(BIND THIS SHEET WITH REPORT)	FIRST CHOICE	SECOND CHOICE	THIRD CHOICE
REPUTABILITY: State generally whether the character of the buildings and the nature of the business, etc., in immediate vicinity of each site are objectionable.	See Narrative		
VALUATIONS: State assessed valuation of each site------ Land-	See Narrative		
Buildings--			
Give ratio of assessed value to market value----------percent.			
[Get signed statement from assessor as to both assessed values and ratio.]			
Judged by prices paid for property in these respective neighborhoods within last 2 or 3 years, about what is fair value of each site?			
If you recommended condemnation, state amount of damages likely to be awarded (reasons for believing condemnation best must be stated in report)			
DRAWBACKS: Describe briefly any circumstances (not elsewhere herein set forth) affecting the desirability or use of either site.	See Narrative		
1. Sewer, gas, or water pipes, conduits, etc., under site (give location and depth and terms permitting such occupancy)	See Narrative		
2. Any party wall?	No		
3. Wires across site?	Yes		
4. Any walls, areas, cornices, awnings, fences, etc., encroaching on this site?	?		
5. If site is under lease, state expiration thereof and rent paid thereunder.			
6. If site is undermined or subject to mineral rights, state facts			

IMPROVEMENTS now standing on land. Give value and a brief description of existing buildings, etc.:

FIRST CHOICE See Narrative Report

SECOND CHOICE

THIRD CHOICE

REMARKS:

Date---------- ----------

Site Agent.

AMPLIFY IN NARRATIVE REPORT IF CONDITIONS REQUIRE

GSA WASH DC 57-2899

Proposed Mont Isle File

Records Management File

ANNUAL SUMMARY OF RECORDS HOLDINGS

(See Instructions on reverse before completing form)

Reporting Period (*From-To*)

July 1, 1975 thru September 30, 1976

To:

From: (*Department or Agency*)

Facilities Project Office
United States Mint
Denver, Colorado

Volume of Records (*Cubic Feet*)	DEPARTMENTAL		FIELD		Total
	Current File Rooms and Offices (*a*)	Staging, Holding and Other Storage Areas (*b*)	Current File Rooms and Offices (*c*)	Staging, Holding and other Storage Areas (*d*)	(*e*)
1. On Hand—Beginning of Period			7		7
2. Transferred to Fed. Records Centers or National Archives			0		0
3. Destroyed			0		0
4. On Hand—End of Period			7		7
5. Magnetic Tape (*No. of reels included in total for Item 4*)			0		No. of Reels 0

Remarks: (*Include comments on significant increases or decreases in holdings, any plans for records cleanout campaigns, or any other significant records disposition matters*).

Date Prepared	Title	Signature
9/10/76	Facilities Project Manager	Frank W. Rhea

136-106

Standard Form 136
March 1968
Prescribed By GSA

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
JULY 1973 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : ALL DIVISIONS AND SECTIONS **DATE:** September 10, 1976

FROM : Henry W. Riddick, Cash Division HWR

SUBJECT: Annual Summary of Records Holdings

Consolidated subject report has to reach the Bureau of the Mint by October 1, 1976.

The period covered this time is July 1, 1975 thru Sept. 30, 1976.

To meet above deadline, I should have your individual reports by Sept.20, to allow me time for preparing the consolidated report and mailing.

For your convenience, I am attaching a copy of your last year's report.

Two (2) blank SF 136 Forms are attached, plus a copy of the instruction sheet. I need only 1 copy of your report, so the other copy is for your files.

If you develop cubic feet measurements in fractions, raise on ½ and above and drop if below ½.

Per Bureau instructions last year, non-record material such as the following should not be reported as records:

1. Library and museum material
2. Stacks of publications
3. Extra copies of documents preserved solely for convenience of reference
4. Stacks of blank forms
5. Printing and reproductive plates, stencils, etc.

DISTRIBUTION

Superintendent
Deputy Superintendent
Personnel Officer
Supt., B&M
Supt., Coining
Assayer
Budget & Acctg. Officer
Chief, Procurement Div.
Safety Officer
Security Officer
Facil. Proj. Manager
Capt. of Guards
Supv. Inf. Recep., Numismatics
Equal Emp. Opportunity Officer
Head, Cash Div.
Robert Berner (for defunct M&R Div. records status)



5010-110

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

ANNUAL SUMMARY OF RECORDS HOLDINGS

(See Instructions on reverse before completing form)

Reporting Period (*From-To*)

July 1, 1974 thru June 30, 1975

To:

From: (*Department or Agency*)

Facilities Project Office
U. S. Mint
Denver, Colorado

Volume of Records (*Cubic Feet*)	DEPARTMENTAL		FIELD		Total
	Current File Rooms and Offices (*a*)	Staging, Holding and Other Storage Areas (*b*)	Current File Rooms and Offices (*c*)	Staging, Holding and other Storage Areas (*d*)	(*e*)
1. On Hand—Beginning of Period	~~7~~		8		8
2. Transferred to Fed. Records Centers or National Archives	~~0~~		0		0
3. Destroyed	~~0~~		1		1
4. On Hand—End of Period	~~7~~		7		7
5. Magnetic Tape (*No. of reels included in total for Item 4*)	~~0~~		0		No. of Reels 0

Remarks: (*Include comments on significant increases or decreases in holdings, any plans for records cleanout campaigns, or any other significant records disposition matters*).

Date Prepared	Title	Signature
6/12/75	Facilities Project Manager	Frank W. Rhea

136-106

Standard Form 135
March 1968
Prescribed By GSA

INSTRUCTIONS FOR STANDARD FORM 136

GENERAL

This report is required by GSA Regulations FPMR 101–11.102.7. The reporting period may cover a calendar year or a fiscal year.

Submit the report to the National Archives and Records Service, GSA, no later than August 1 of each year.

Records to be included in the total volume of records should comprise:

1. All the records of the reporting agency;
2. Records held at agency sites for GAO audit; and
3. Official Personnel Folders (records of the Civil Service Commission) in the custody of the reporting agency.

No volume should be included for Agency Records Centers operated by the reporting agency, in accordance with GSA Regulations FPMR 101–11.412.4. These data should be submitted as separate reports on Standard Form 137, Agency Records Center Annual Report.

DEFINITIONS

"Departmental" means the headquarters office of the reporting agency, as contrasted to its field offices, but excludes Agency Records Centers.

"Field" means the reporting agency's offices other than the headquarters office and Agency Records Centers.

"Staging, Holding, and Other Storage Areas" means areas at departmental or field locations formally designated for staging and holding purposes, as well as all other storage areas except current file rooms and offices, Agency Records Centers, and Federal Records Centers.

The term "magnetic tape" includes all tapes on which data are recorded as part of any automated data processing or information retrieval systems. Audio recordings of music, speeches and the like are not included.

EQUIVALENTS

For the purpose of this report, volume may be calculated according to the following table of cubic foot equivalents:

Filing Cabinets—Per Drawer:
Letter—1½
Legal —2

Filing Cases—Per 12" Drawer:
3 x 5—1/10
4 x 6—1/6
8 x 5—1/4

Shelf Files—Per Linear Foot:
Letter—4/5
Legal —1

Tabulating Cards:
1 cubic foot per 10,000.

Outsized Equipment:
Inside cubic measurement.

Magnetic Tape:
1 cubic foot per 7 reels.

* U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1968 O—296-594

Soc. Prof. Mgt

RECORDS MANAGEMENT HANDBOOK

General

BIBLIOGRAPHY

FOR

RECORDS MANAGERS

July 1964

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE
OFFICE OF RECORDS MANAGEMENT

Federal Stock Number
7610–965–2387

Washington: 1964

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402 - Price 35 cents

RECORDS MANAGEMENT HANDBOOKS are developed by the National Archives and Records Service as technical guides to reducing and simplifying paperwork.

RECORDS MANAGEMENT HANDBOOKS

Managing correspondence: *Plain Letters*	1955	47 p.
Managing correspondence: *Form Letters*	1954	33 p.
Managing correspondence: *Guide Letters*	1955	23 p.
Managing forms: *Forms Analysis*	1959	62 p.
Managing forms: *Forms Design*	1960	89 p.
Managing mail: *Agency Mail Operations*	1957	47 p.
Managing current files: *Files Operations*	1964	76 p.
Managing current files: *Protecting Vital Operating Records*	1958	19 p.
Managing noncurrent files: *Applying Records Schedules*	1956	23 p.
Managing noncurrent files: *Federal Records Centers*	1963	28 p.
Mechanizing paperwork: *Source Data Automation Systems*	1963	183 p.
General: *Bibliography for Records Managers*	1964	58 p.

FOREWORD

Basic to any profession is its literature—what its leading practitioners have learned and the extent to which this knowledge is based on research, or on experience.

The literature about managing paperwork is already so large and so much of it is obsolete, that it has seemed necessary for the specialists within the General Services Administration to prepare a list of the items "most useful to the records manager" selected from a body of over 30,000 items. We believe the problem of the manager is not in finding time to read what needs to be read, but in finding out what needs to be read when so much material is available.

BERNARD L. BOUTIN,
Administrator

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1. Records Management—General

Legal Requirements

1–1. THE FEDERAL RECORDS ACT OF 1950 (44 U.S.C. 392–401).

The statutory basis for records management in the Federal Government, enacted as Title V of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949. The agency responsibilities are set forth in section 506. Those of General Services Administration are in section 505, plus section 104(c) of the 1949 Act. Records management is defined as controls over the creation, maintenance, use, and disposition of records.

1–2. TASK FORCE REPORT OF RECORDS MANAGEMENT (APPENDIX C). Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government (1947-1949), Washington, 1949.

The famous "First Hoover Commission" report on recordmaking and recordkeeping practices in the Federal Government, with its recommendations and summaries of anticipated improvements and savings. Influential in bringing the Federal Records Act of 1950 into being and shaping its content.

1–3. TO AMEND THE FEDERAL PROPERTY AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES ACT OF 1949: HEARINGS. Executive and Legislative Reorganization Subcommittee, Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, House of Representatives, Eighty-first Congress, Washington, 1950.

The hearings stemming from the recommendations of the First Hoover Commission (1947–1949) which resulted in the Federal Records Act of 1950 among other legislation. Important for showing what Congress intended the Act to accomplish and what meaning it imparted to the language of the Act.

Basic Principles

1–4. ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEMS ANALYSIS, Michigan Business Reports No. 28, Irene Place. Bureau of Business Research, School of Business Administration, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1957.

Records management as one kind of systems analysis. Job descriptions of some types of systems analysis, qualifications of the systems analyst, and a survey of the results of selected systems studies.

1–5. CREATION AND MANAGEMENT OF UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT RECORDS, Report of the Investigations Division of the Senate Appropriations Committee. Committe on Appropriations, Senate, Eighty-third Congress, Washington, 1954.

A manifestation of Congressional concern growing out of the Second Hoover Commission findings. Stresses the need for action to curb the creation of new records and reports, and calls for action by the Executive Branch of the Government.

1–6. EFFICIENT PAPERWORK—AT LOWER COST. Research Institute of America, New York, 1962.

Shuffling too many papers involves much more than just unnecessary clerical expense; it creates problems at every level. This pamphlet includes suggestions on ways to streamline the executive's own paperwork, methods for improving financial and operating reports, efficient methods for handling clerical work and for retaining the necessary records only. Largely the work of Robert Shiff and the staff of the National Records Management Council.

1–7. MANAGEMENT BY SYSTEM, Second Edition, Richard F. Neuschel. McGraw-Hill, New York, 1960.

An outstanding examination of what systems analysis is. Provides basic insights into manner in which procedural improvements achieve better management. Good sections on different paperwork processes.

1–8. MANAGEMENT OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE, Report of the Royal Commission on Government Service, Volume

I Canada, Royal Commission on Government Service, Ottawa, 1962.

Part IV of this study of records by Canada's "Glassco Commission" deals exhaustively with management in the Canadian public service. Its recommendations would involve establishing an organizational unit to give Dominion-wide leadership to controlling paperwork. Reviewed in the April 1963 issue of *American Archivist*.

1–9. ORGANIZATION AND METHODS: A SERVICE TO MANAGEMENT, George E. Milard, Editor. St. Martin's Press, New York, 1960.

The best experience and practice of British industry in dealing with the broad problem of reducing paperwork.

1–10. PAPERWORK: A LIABILITY OR AN ASSET, Proceedings of the Fourth Annual Records Management Conference, September 20, 1957. National Records Management Council, New York, 1957.

Rewarding reading, as are the records of the three earlier conferences. Control over paperwork means directing the growth of the records rather than reducing their mass.

1–11. PAPERWORK MANAGEMENT: A MANUAL OF WORKLOAD REDUCTION TECHNIQUES, H. John Ross. Office Research Institute, South Miami, Florida, 1961.

Aim of paperwork: To maintain, control, process, and transmit information—the life blood of a Federal agency. Aim of management: To remove from paperwork all ineffective efforts and needless costs.

1–12. PAPERWORK MANAGEMENT: A REPORT TO THE CONGRESS. Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government (1953–1955), Washington, 1955.

Based on the Commission's 1955 Task Force Report (Item 1—18). Part I, "In the U.S. Government," recommended the establishment of a Government-wide paperwork management program to promote efficiency and economy. Part II considered the problem of reporting by the public to the Federal Government.

1–13. RECORDS ADMINISTRATION, A REPORT ON A NOMA SURVEY, Charles Ginder. *Office Executive*, March 1961.

A survey participated in by more than 1300 companies. In 39% of the companies the program was formalized with an executive in charge. In 59% of the companies the program, whether formal or informal, enjoyed "wholehearted support" from top management. Savings in space, time, effort, and equipment were generally indicated, with 254 companies reporting a significant cutback in duplication of effort.

1–14. RECORDS MANAGEMENT: A MODERN TOOL FOR BUSINESS, Mary Claire Griffin. Allyn and Bacon, Boston, 1964.

A general description of practices for controlling active and inactive records. Also considers briefly forms, reports, correspondence and mail in relation to controlling the creation of records.

1–15. SYSTEMS ANALYSIS FOR BUSINESS MANAGEMENT, Stanford L. Optner. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, 1960.

A successful attempt to develop a general theory of systems analysis which underlies all records management work. Includes case studies.

1–16. SYSTEMS ANALYSIS FOR EFFECTIVE ADMINISTRATION, Norman N. Barish. Funk and Wagnalls, New York, 1951.

A general textbook of systems analysis, showing how operations combine into methods, methods merge into procedures, and procedures coalesce to form systems.

1–17. SYSTEMS AND PROCEDURES: A HANDBOOK FOR BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY, Victor Lazzaro, Editor. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, 1959.

Unlike the works of Optner and Barish, which formulate doctrine, this book is strong on the various systems and procedures techniques. Each chapter on a given technique is written by a recognized individual in that field.

1–18. TASK FORCE REPORT ON PAPERWORK MANAGEMENT. Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, Washington, 1955.

Part I, "In the United States Government," is a followup report by the "Second Hoover Commission" Task Force on how well the 1949 report had been implemented. To emphasize the need for work in the records creation area, the Task Force used the term "paperwork" in lieu of "records management." Estimated the Government's paperwork cost at $4 billion. Part II, "The

Nation's Paperwork in the Government, An Experiment," made an attempt to put a price tag on the reporting done by the public for the Federal Government, most of it outside the domain of the 1942 Reports Act. The report concluded that the Government was not doing enough to hold down these costs.

1–19. TOTAL PAPERWORK MANAGEMENT, Everett O. Alldredge. *NOMA Technical Quarterly,* June 1962. National Office Management Association, Willow Grove, Pennsylvania, 1962.

An essay on the total records management problem. Considers the functions or activities a program must bring into being to provide effective records management. Based on the experience of the Federal Government.

Historical Background

1–20. ANOTHER LOOK AT RECORDS MANAGEMENT, Everett O. Alldredge. Meeting of the Interagency Records Administration Conference, June 1961. National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration, Washinton, 1961.

An examination of "the State of the Art" as it developed after the Second Hoover Commission Report of 1955.

1–21. FEDERAL RECORDS MANAGEMENT SINCE THE HOOVER COMMISSION REPORT, Herbert E. Angel. *The American Archivist,* January 1953.

Records management accomplishments for the period 1950–1952 by one of the prime movers.

1–22. THE HOOVER COMMISSIONS AND FEDERAL RECORDKEEPING, Robert W. Krauskopf. *The American Archivist,* October 1958.

A historical review of the two Hoover Commissions (1947–1949; 1953–1955) in the field of records management and paperwork management, based on the retained archives of the Commissions.

1–23. INVESTIGATION OF FEDERAL RECORDKEEPING, 1887–1906, Harold T. Pinkett. *The American Archivist,* April 1958.

The search as carried on by the Cockrell Committee, Dockery Commission, and Keep Committee, for efficiency in Federal records management practices.

1–24. THE TAFT COMMISSION AND THE GOVERNMENT'S RECORDS PRACTICES, Bess Glenn. *The American Archivist,* July 1958.

The work of the Taft Commission (1909–1912) and the Commission's recommendations on the administration of modern records.

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2. Correspondence Management

Management

2–1. AUTHENTICATION OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS, Air Force Regulation 11–17. Department of the Air Force, Washington, 1963.

Guidance on how to authenticate documents by written signature, facsimile, or established administrative procedures prescribing staff responsibility and internal process.

2–2. FORM AND GUIDE LETTERS: HOW TO DESIGN AND USE THEM, Department of the Army Pamphlet No. 340–1. Headquarters, Department of the Army, Washington, 1961.

Developing and promoting use of form and guide letters.

2–3. THE 4–S PROGRAM . . . AN EVALUATION, VA Pamphlet 03–1. Veterans Administration, Washington, 1960.

Proof that a sound correspondence management program not only makes for easier reading and better public relations, but also saves computable man-hours—in this case about $3 million worth.

2–4. GUIDELINES FOR FORM LETTER ANALYSIS, VA Pamphlet 03–3. Veterans Administration, Washington, 1962.

Semitechnical treatment of the techniques for improving form letters.

2–5. HOW LETTER ANALYSIS CAN IMPROVE CORRESPONDENCE, John R. Mayer. *The Office,* July 1963.

Instructional courses and general circulation of instructional literature do not meet the specific writing weaknesses of the individual correspondent. Such materials must deal only with the general weaknesses of writers. A program for analyzing the individual letters of each writer in the organization is the best method for improving correspondence.

2–6. PREPARATION OF WRITTEN COMMUNICATIONS, Air Force Manual 10–1. Department of the Air Force, Washington, 1960.

How to prepare letters, staff studies, and other forms of written communications.

2–7. A TRAINING PROGRAM FOR PERSONNEL WHO DICTATE, H. M. Overley. *The Office,* November 1958.

Improvement of dictation techniques, followed by significant savings in time and by an increase in productivity.

2–8. U.S. GOVERNMENT CORRESPONDENCE MANUAL. Government Printing Office, Washington, 1960.

For those who need to know more about format, copy preparation, capitalization, spelling, and punctuation. Part II is based on the U.S. Government Printing Office Style Manual.

Principles of Writing

2–9. THE COMPLETE PLAIN WORDS, Sir Ernest A. Gowers. H. M. Stationery Office, London, 1957.

A book on the correct use of English, with examples, written by a senior Civil Servant for use of Government officials, members of the armed services, and staffs of public bodies. In an introductory chapter on Legal English, the author justifies some of the involved phrases used in drafting Parliamentary statutes, but recommends the simple and direct form of writing in dealing with the public. Four chapters on the choice of words are followed by a list of overworked words and by a chapter on punctuation. This book originally appeared in two parts, "Plain Words" and "The ABC of Plain Words."

2–10. EFFECTIVE REVENUE WRITING, Training No. 82–0 and 83–0, 2 vols., Revised, Lucile B. Spurlock, Luthera B. Dawson, and Calvin D. Linton. Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, Washington, 1961.

Vol. 1 is an elementary course on how to write in a grammatically correct style. Vol. 2 is an advanced course designed to help experienced writers and reviewers diagnose and cure writing weaknesses. Typical chapter headings are: "The semantic problem —putting words to work," "The syntax of strong sentences," and "Parallelism."

2–11. EFFECTIVE WRITING, Second Edition, Robert Hamilton Moore. Rinehart, New York, 1959.

A college textbook for freshmen presenting rhetorical principles applicable to all types of writing, but concentrating on exposition and the importance of the audience and the author's purpose. Uses the standard approach treating first the whole, then the paragraph and the sentence.

2–12. THE ELEMENTS OF STYLE, Willian Strunk, Jr., and E. B. White. Macmillan, New York, 1959.

Selected rules of usage, principles of composition, and a list of reminders as to style. Available as a paperback.

2–13. GUIDE FOR AIR FORCE WRITING, AF Manual 10–4. Department of the Air Force, Washington, 1960.

Emphasis on the extent to which principles of clear, logical thinking enter into effective writing.

2–14. HANDBOOK OF AMERICAN IDIOMS AND IDIOMATIC USAGE, Harold C. Whitford and Robert J. Dixson. Regents Publishing Company, New York, 1953.

An approach to the rhythm and flavor of conversational speech, sought by many letterwriters who regard their letters as conversational.

2–15. THE HARPER HANDBOOK OF COMMUNICATIVE SKILLS, Clarence Merton Babcock. Harper, New York, 1957.

Broad treatment of the skills of communication. Reference guides on diction, effective devices, logical fallacies, construction of paragraphs and sentences, grammar and syntax conventions, and the mechanics of writing and punctuation.

2–16. HOW TO SEEM TO WRITE AS YOU TALK, Robert S. Burger. *Management Review,* December 1959.

Correspondence will be less stilted and artificial if people try to write the way they talk—but it will also be disordered and inaccurate. Some tips on hitting a happy medium.

2–17. HOW TO WRITE, SPEAK, AND THINK MORE EFFECTIVELY, Rudolf F. Flesch. Harper, New York, 1960.

A compilation of the earlier books. Treats writing, speaking, and thinking as one process on the assumption that "writing, after all, is nothing but speaking on paper, speaking is nothing but thinking out loud, and thinking is nothing but silent speech."

2–18. IMPROVE YOUR WRITING, Department of Army Pamphlet No. 1–10. Headquarters, Department of the Army, Washington. 1959.

Attitudes, methods, and techniques, rather than rules of grammar and composition, that help writers achieve a modern, more effective style of writing.

2–19. LANGUAGE IN THOUGHT AND ACTION, Samuel I. Hayakawa with Basil H. Pillard. Harcourt, Brace, New York, 1949.

Principles of semantics primarily from the point of view of the psychologist, and their application to clear thinking and clear writing.

2–20. PLAIN LETTERS. National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration, Washington, 1955.

The very popular guide to letterwriting, stressing "shortness, simplicity, strength, and sincerity," written by Mona Sheppard. For those impressed by this approach, "Plain Letters; the Secret of Successful Business Writing," (Simon and Shuster, 1960), by Miss Sheppard, is an expansion of the same principles.

2–21. POWER OF WORDS, Stuart Chase. Harcourt, Brace, New York, 1954.

The means of communication, the problem of semantics, and the ways of improving speech and writing, by one of the great popularizers.

2–22. THE READER OVER YOUR SHOULDER, Robert Graves and Alan Hodge. Macmillan, New York, 1943.

In three parts: (1) an explanation of the types of prose, "official English," "ornate and plain styles," "classical prose," and "recent prose;" (2) a discussion of the 25 principles of clear statement and pleasing style; and (3) passages selected from a number of authors, each passage followed by an example of how the writer might have said better what he apparently was trying to say. Now available as a paperback.

2–23. THE TECHNIQUE OF CLEAR WRITING, Robert Gunning. McGraw-Hill, New York, 1952.

Means of writing simply and of measuring readability. Gunning is the father of the famous "fog index."

2–24. WRITER'S GUIDE AND INDEX TO ENGLISH, Third Edition, Revised, Porter G. Perrin with Karl W. Dykema. Scott, Foresman, Chicago, 1959.

Attempts to present a realistic description of current English within the framework of composition. One section deals with the techniques of writing different kinds of papers.

2–25. WRITING FOR BUSINESS, Third Edition, Clyde W. Wilkinson, T. H. Menning and C. R. Anderson. Richard D. Irwin, Homewood, Illinois, 1960.

Collection of 78 articles by various authors on effective letterwriting, attitude of writer toward reader, planning letters, "shirt-sleeve English," and approach to different types of specialized writing as reports, collection letters, claims, and selling by mail.

2–26. WRITING GUIDE FOR NAVAL OFFICERS, NAVPERS 10009. Bureau of Naval Personnel, Department of the Navy, Washington, 1958.

The requirements of good writing—careful organization, interesting presentation, completeness, and substantiation.

Films

2–27. BETTER CORRESPONDENCE PRACTICES. Department of the Navy, Washington. 16 mm., sound, 20 minutes, color.

Simplifying the executive's correspondence-handling procedures by reducing rewrites, clearances, reviews, and controls.

2–28. EFFECTIVE WRITING. Department of the Air Force, Washington. 16 mm., sound, 20 minutes, black and white.

Communication from the clear symbols of prehistoric man to the confusion of some contemporary government writing. Considers some causes of ineffective writing and explains rules of organizing material, with recommendations for improvement.

2–29. LANGUAGE IN ACTION. National Educational Television Film Service, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana. 16 mm., sound, 30 minutes, black and white.

Thirteen films devoted to the examination of the fundamental process of human communications. Lecturer, Dr. S. I. Hayakawa. His work in semantics has been seminal.

2–30. ORGANIZATION AND MECHANICS OF WRITING. Department of the Air Force, Washington. 16 mm., sound, 20 minutes, black and white.

Techniques of writing good paragraphs; how to develop clear ideas; how to arrange words in the proper order; how to punctuate; and how to organize a paper.

2–31. PLAIN LETTERS. Department of the Navy, Washington. 16 mm., sound, 20 minutes, color.

Shortness, simplicity, strength, and sincerity in letterwriting as an aid to effective communication; shortcuts in handling correspondence.

2–32. THE QUILL. National Educational Television Film Service, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana. 16 mm., sound, 30 minutes, black and white.

Six films on the art and craft of writing. Presented by Dr. Edwin Peterson.

2–33. TALKING SENSE. National Educational Television Film Service, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana. 16 mm., sound, 30 minutes, black and white.

Six films by Dr. Irving Lee, analyzing and illustrating factors that lead to misunderstanding when people talk.

3. Forms Management

Management

3–1. APPROPRIATE FORMS, IIAS Study No. 14, B. Kronvall. International Institute of Administrative Sciences, Brussels, 1953.

A readable and well-organized treatment of forms management including forms simplification, review, design, typography, and use; address panels; and window envelopes. A study for the United Nations.

3–2. BETTER BUSINESS FORMS, Richard Neumaier. *American Business,* February, March, April of 1952.

A series of articles: "Cutting Costs with Better Business Forms," February 1952; "Better Forms can Save You Money," March 1952; "Are Your Business Forms Too Expensive?" April 1952.
An X-ray of the cost of forms, by an authority on management.

3–3. CLEARANCE OF PLANS AND REPORT FORMS UNDER THE FEDERAL REPORTS ACT, Circular No. A–40 (formerly Regulation A Revised). Bureau of the Budget, Washington, 1962.

Provisions for a Government-wide review and clearance of plans and report forms used by Federal agencies in the collection of information.

3–4. FORMS CONTROL: AN ANALYSIS OF ITS ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION AS A MEANS OF SIMPLIFYING PAPERWORK IN OFFICE MANAGEMENT, Norman F. Kallaus. University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1956.

A Ph.D. thesis prepared at the State University of Iowa.

3–5. FORMS CONTROL VERSUS PROCEDURES CONTROL, Burke Muldoon. *Office Management and Equipment,* March 1951.

Analysis of the characteristics that set forms control apart from other paperwork controls.

3–6. MARIEN ON FORMS CONTROL: HOW TO CUT COSTS AND INCREASE PROFITS THROUGH CONTROLLED BUSINESS FORMS, Ray Marien. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, 1962.

A most complete and up-to-date book on forms control, analysis, and design. Sections include: Why forms control is essential; how to organize a forms control program; forms department tools and procedures; analysis, design, and specification writing; data processing forms; solidifying the program; forms control results and how to report them; and forms control in the small company.

3–7. OFFICE METHODS, SYSTEMS, AND PROCEDURES, Irvin A. Herrmann. Ronald Press, New York, 1950.

A comprehensive coverage of forms control and design, tied into the larger office management framework.

3–8. PAPERWORK MANAGEMENT AND PRINTING FACILITIES IN THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, PART I, FORMS MANAGEMENT, House Report No. 2945. Subcommittee to Study Federal Printing and Paperwork, Committee on House Administration, House of Representatives, Eighty-fourth Congress, Washington, 1956.

A report on how Federal agencies were practicing forms management about 1955–1956.

3–9. SIMPLIFYING PROCEDURES THROUGH FORMS CONTROL. Bureau of the Budget, Washington, 1948.

Forms control as an administrative aid. Includes a seven-point forms control program, and a guide to putting the program into effect. An interesting section illustrates suggested forms for controlling stock forms.

Analysis and Design

3–10. DESIGN AND CONTROL OF BUSINESS FORMS, NOMA Series in Office

Management, Frank M. Knox. McGraw-Hill, New York, 1952.

Principles to be applied in developing a forms program, and some of the technical know-how necessary to carry it out. A standard text by a leading professional.

3–11. FORMS ANALYSIS. National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration, Washington, 1960.

Helpful information in analyzing the reading, writing, transmitting, and filing of forms, and also their related prcedures. A Federal best-seller.

3–12. FORMS AUTHORSHIP IS NOT ENOUGH. *Systemation,* December 1, 1962.

Explanation of the responsibilities of the forms author and forms designer and a delineation between the duties of the two.

3–13. FORMS DESIGN. National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration, Washington, 1960.

Form design techniques, and guidance for their use. The "twin" best-seller to "Forms Analysis," Item 3–11.

3–14. A FORMS MANUAL, Wesley S. Cadmus. Hartford, Connecticut, 1962.

Basic information selected from a well-known course in "Forms Standardization and Design."

3–15. GOVERNMENT PAPER SAMPLES. Joint Committee on Printing, Eighty-sixth Congress, Washington, 1960.

A valuable aid to those who want to select paper best suited to the requirements of the form.

3–16. MANUAL OF BUSINESS FORMS, Wallace B. Sadauskas. Office Publications, New York, 1961.

Designing and using the tremendous number of specialty forms available today.

3–17. SPECIMENS OF TYPE FACES IN THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE. Government Printing Office, Washington, 1962.

Shows the type faces available for printing by the Government Printing Office.

Films

3–18. A MATTER OF FORM, Moore Business Forms, Inc. 16 mm., sound, 20 minutes, color.

Describes the uses of various types of business forms with modern data processing equipment.

4. Reports Management

Federally Imposed Reporting

4–1. CLEARANCE OF PLANS AND REPORT FORMS UNDER THE FEDERAL REPORTS ACT, Circular No. A–40 (formerly Regulation A Revised). Bureau of the Budget, Washington, 1962.

Monitoring the Federal Reports Act of 1942 by the Office of Statistical Standards, Bureau of the Budget. Instructs Federal agencies how to clear information-gathering plans and report forms in conformance with that law.

4–2. FEDERAL REPORTS ACT OF 1942 (5 U.S.C. 139–139f).

The Federal policy that reports required from the public, especially from small business enterprises, shall "be obtained with a minimum burden" and "at a minimum cost to the Government." Designates the Bureau of the Budget to administer the statute.

4–3. HOW HIGH THE PAPER MOUNTAIN, Roger A. Yoder. *Financial Executive,* May 1963.

Resume of the impact of the Federal Reports Act on the business community.

4–4. IMPROVING FEDERAL TRANSPORTATION STATISTICS, House Report 1700. Subcommittee on Census and Government Statistics, Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, House of Representatives, Eighty-seventh Congress, Washington, 1962.

An overall look at reporting requirements imposed on interstate carriers by all Federal agencies, with an eye to improving the statistics and reducing the burden. Grew out of the investigation of Interstate Commerce Commission reporting requirements. Depicts Congressional concern with reporting problem.

4–5. INSTRUCTION AND INFORMATION FOR THE CLEARANCE OF REPORT FORMS AND PLANS UNDER THE REPORTS ACT, SECNAVINST 5213.-1B. Department of the Navy, Washington, 1962.

A Federal agency instruction, typical of a large agency, giving its employees the internal procedures for clearing requests prior to their going to the Bureau of the Budget.

4–6. PRELIMINARY REPORT ON BUSINESS REPORTING REQUIREMENTS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. Subcommittee on Census and Government Statistics, Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, House of Representatives, Eighty-sixth Congress, Washington, 1959.

An overall treatment of the subject with an up-to-date account of existing conditions and recommendations.

4–7. REDUCING THE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS OF TRANSPORTATION INDUSTRIES—AN INTERIM REPORT, House Report No. 206. Subcommittee on Census and Government Statistics, Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, House of Representatives, Eighty-seventh Congress, Washington, 1961.

Reports progress in reducing the paperwork requirements imposed on interstate carriers by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Reporting Systems

4–8. ACCOUNTING REPORTS FOR MANAGEMENT, Ronello B. Lewis. Prentice-Hall, New York, 1957.

Points the way to "better and easier reporting," to "specific ways in which reports can be made more interesting and appealing to the reader," and to "shortcuts and simplifications that improve the measure of control obtainable through good reporting." Emphasizes that the problem of reporting is to make significant information available to management.

4–9. CHARACTERISTICS OF A FORMAL SYSTEM OF REPORTING TO MANAGEMENT, Thomas Hubin. "Proceedings of the First Annual Conference on

Records Management," New York University Business Series No. 20, H. W. MacDowell, Editor. Graduate School of Business Administration, New York University, New York, 1955.

The outline of the organization of an effective reporting system. Based on a sample of the systems of large and successful companies.

4–10. THE CORPORATE PLANNING PROCESS, Melville C. Branch. American Management Association, New York, 1962.

Long-range planning, and coordination of the planning and reporting functions.

4–11. DARK AT THE TOP OF THE STAIRS, Sash A. Spencer. *Management Review,* July 1962.

The reasons for ineffective information systems, the causes of the problems, and the steps to be taken to improve the system. Emphasis on what management needs from reports.

4–12. DEVELOPMENT OF REPORTING FORMS AND DIRECTIVES, Army Pamphlet No. 335–2. Department of the Army, Washington, 1959

An operational guide and training aid for initiators of reports, and for reports control officers.

4–13. EVALUATION OF REPORTING PROPOSALS, Army Pamphlet No. 335–3. Department of the Army, Washington, 1959.

Agency standards to which reporting proposals should conform.

4–14. HIGHER MANAGEMENT CONTROL, Thomas Gerald Rose and Donald E. Farr. McGraw-Hill, New York, 1957.

Helpful to reports control analysis, in providing techniques for evaluating management needs.

4–15. HOW COMPANIES PLAN, AMA Research Study 54, Stewart Thompson. American Management Association, New York, 1962.

Report of a three-year study of top management and about one hundred companies in their use of planning tools and techniques.

4–16. MASTER PLAN FOR INFORMATION SYSTEMS, Marshall K. Evans and Lou R. Hogue. *Harvard Business Review,* January–February 1962.

Making use of the advances in information processing equipment is a challenge to management. Suggests ways of introducing an information processing center into the business organization.

4–17. NEW WAY TO EVALUATE ANNUAL REPORTS, Wallace H. Jones. *Public Management,* April 1960.

A formula for evaluating the interest and content value of reports to the public on the basis of content, typography, graphic presentation, reading ease, and human interest. Developed originally to be applied to the annual reports of city managers, the system is presumably applicable to any public report. A few bibliographic references.

4–18. OVERHAULING THE CORPORATE INFORMATION AND CONTROL SYSTEM, Sash A. Spencer. *Effective Information Means Effective Controls,* Railway Systems and Management Association Proceedings, 1961. Railway Systems and Management Association, Chicago, 1961.

Very good on the report problem as seen in the railroad industry, the causes and some solutions.

4–19. REPORTING FINANCIAL DATA TO TOP MANAGEMENT, AMA Special Report No. 25. American Management Association, New York, 1957.

How to present significant financial data for top management decision-making. Includes a detailed presentation of a complete variance analysis system for operating control reports. Many charts, diagrams, and tables.

4–20. REPORTS CONTROL AT ARMY INSTALLATIONS, Army Pamphlet No. 335–1. Department of the Army, Washington, 1959.

The way a very large Federal agency goes about exercising some control over the reports it must create.

4–21. REPORTS WHICH MANAGEMENT FINDS MOST USEFUL, Accounting Practice Report No. 9. National Association of Accountants, New York, 1960.

The views of 61 authors who contributed descriptions of reports most useful to management in their organizations.

4–22. SOME PROBLEMS IN THE REPORTING OF RESEARCH RESULTS. National Science Foundation, Washington, 1959.

On reports distribution. Reports management which restricts itself to reports suppression is limited in scope indeed. Reports of research need to be known to be used. How to make these reports known, many of them lying unused in the files, is a national problem.

Report Writing

4–23. BETTER REPORT WRITING, Willis H. Waldo. Reinhold, New York, 1957.

A small volume designed as a reference book for experienced report writers. Attempts to provide answers to the impromptu questions the experienced report writer will ask.

4–24. BUSINESS REPORTS WRITING, Robert D. Hay and Raymond V. Lesikar. Richard D. Irwin, Homewood, Illinois, 1957.

A basic work on communicating information in written reports. Also contains good material on problem solving techniques.

4–25. EFFECTIVE REPORT WRITING, Norman B. Sigband. Harper, New York, 1960.

This book does a thorough job of covering the subject of report writing. A valuable feature is a complete, annotated bibliography of bibliographies in seven major fields of commerce and engineering. Also includes a reference guide for report writers.

4–26. THE LANGUAGE OF AUDIT REPORTS, Laura Grace Hunter. General Accounting Office, Washington, 1957.

This publication is to audit reports what "Plain Letters" is to letterwriting. The principles of clear writing enunciated are applicable to all reports.

4–27. MANUAL OF REPORT PREPARATION: CORRESPONDENCE AND TECHNICAL WRITING, Frank Kerekes and Robley Winfrey. William C. Brown Company, Dubuque, Iowa, 1948.

Many report writing problems considered, with emphasis on the formal report writing.

4–28. PUBLICATIONS AND REPORTS MANUAL. National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, Washington, 1957.

For technical and administrative personnel engaged in the planning, organization, preparation, and processing of scientific data, reports, and technical material for publication. Illustrated.

4–29. READABILITY: AN APPRAISAL OF RESEARCH AND APPLICATION, Monograph No. 34, Jeanne Chall. Bureau of Educational Research, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, 1958.

A review of the various formulas for measuring the readability of writing.

4–30. REPORT WRITER'S HANDBOOK, Charles E. Van Hagan. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, 1961.

A handbook for the occasional report writer. Gives an accepted technique used in meeting each of the major problems encountered in report writing.

4–31. STATISTICS SOURCES, Paul Wasserman, et al., Editors. Gale Research Company, Detroit, 1962.

List of sources for current statistical data on different subjects—arranged by subject.

4–32. THE TECHNICAL REPORT: ITS PREPARATION, PROCESSING, AND USE IN INDUSTRY AND GOVERNMENT, Benjamin H. Weil, Editor. Reinhold, New York, 1954.

Originated from a symposium on the "research report" presented before the Division of Chemical Literature of the American Chemical Society. The compilation is divided into five parts—functions, preparing and processing, distributing, filing, and using. The appendices contain, among other items, a reprinting of the "Report Manual" issued by the Engineering Experiment Stations of the Georgia Institute of Technology.

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5. Directives Systems

Management

5–1. ADMINISTRATIVE COMMUNICATION, Lee O. Thayer. Richard D. Irwin, Homewood, Illinois, 1961.

Deals with communication as a problem in human relations.

5–2. ADMINISTRATIVE MANUALS, Study No. 15, K. E. Grainger. International Institute of Administrative Sciences, Brussels, 1953.

An Australian gives an elementary but inclusive introduction to the use and preparation of the administrative manual. A study undertaken for the United Nations.

5–3. COMMUNICATION IN MANAGEMENT: A GUIDE TO ADMINISTRATIVE COMMUNICATION, Charles E. Redfield. University of Chicago, Chicago, 1953.

Fundamentals of communications. Downward and outward through directives; upward and inward through reports; across through clearing, reviewing, and conferring.

5–4. MANAGEMENT BY SYSTEM, Second Edition, Richard F. Neuschel. McGraw-Hill, New York, 1960.

Chapter 17 on "Developing and Maintaining Procedures Instructions Manuals" is very good.

5–5. THE NAVY DIRECTIVES SYSTEM, SECNAVINST 5215.1B. Department of the Navy, Washington, 1963.

Policies, responsibilities, and standards for the Navy system—a forerunner in developing agency codification doctrine.

5–6. NAVY-MARINE CORPS STANDARD SUBJECT CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM, SECNAVINST P5210.11. Department of the Navy, Washington, 1959.

Details the OMNIBUS system developed in the Department of the Navy for classifying documents, identifying directives, and numbering forms and reports.

5–7. STANDARD, SPECIALIZED, AND RECURRING PUBLICATIONS AND POSTERS, Air Force Regulation No. 5–5. Department of the Air Force, Washington, 1960.

The basic Air Force regulation establishing the various categories and types of Air Force publications and explaining their uses.

5–8. WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT ADMINISTRATIVE COMMUNICATION, Business Information Bulletin No. 20, Keith Davis. Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana, 1954.

Brief treatment looking at communication both as a technical system and as a problem in human relations.

5–9. WRITTEN POLICIES HELP NINE WAYS, Louis Cassells and Raymond L. Randall. *Nation's Business*, December 1959.

Comments on a poll of 337 firms to learn their experience with manuals. This experience was summarized as nine reasons for having good coverage of policies and procedures; for example, "written policies promote deep delegation of authority," "written policies promote consistency."

Processing and Writing

5–10. GOVERNMENT PRINTING AND BINDING REGULATIONS, No. 13. Joint Committee on Printing, Eighty-seventh Congress, Washington, 1961.

When Government issuances are printed they must conform to the specifications and requirements set forth in this publication.

5–11. GUIDE FOR AIR FORCE WRITING, AF Manual 10–4. Department of the Air Force, Washington, 1960.

Applicable to all office writing; especially useful to directives writers.

5–12. HOW TO COMMUNICATE POLICIES AND INSTRUCTIONS, Joseph D. Cooper. The Bureau of National Affairs, Washington, 1960.

Complete information on preparing policy manuals, office manuals, technical and sales manuals, consumer how-to-do-it or

how-to-use-it pamphlets, purchasing and training manuals. Practical tips on language and use of illustrations, including photography, artwork, and exhibits.

5–13. HOW TO MAKE A PROCEDURE MANUAL, H. John Ross. Office Research Institute, Miami, Florida, 1956.

How to design, write, reproduce and bind a procedure manual. Technically unpolished, but considers some of the problems of developing a system.

5–14. HOW TO PREPARE AND MAINTAIN A SUPERVISOR'S POLICY MANUAL, Research Report No. 11, Eileen Ahern. American Management Association, New York, 1947.

Step-by-step guide to planning, writing, and reproducing a manual of policy and procedure, based on a survey of company practices.

5–15. THE PLAYSCRIPT PROCEDURES: A NEW TOOL OF ADMINISTRATION, Leslie Mathies. Office Publications, New York, 1961.

Training guide for writing how-to-do-it directives with the new "playscript" technique.

5–16. PREPARATION AND USE OF OFFICE MANUALS, E. H. Conarroe. *N.A.C.A. Bulletin,* National Association of Cost Accountants, New York, June 1943.

How to improve office policy, organization and procedure manuals, pages 1193–1206; steps to be taken in their preparation, distribution, and use.

5–17. PREPARING THE OFFICE MANUAL, Research Study Number 36, M. Graham Kellogg. American Management Association, New York, 1959.

A survey of industrial practices in preparing office manuals. Tables.

5–18. PUBLICATIONS NUMBERING SYSTEMS, Air Force Regulation No. 5–1. Department of the Air Force, Washington, 1961.

Tells Air Force publications management offices how to number publications so they can be filed, referred to, and found.

5–19. TWENTY TIPS FOR ISSUING A PROCEDURES MANUAL, Maurice F. Ronayne. *Systems and Procedures,* February 1959.

As the title says, a score of suggestions on writing a better manual.

5–20. WRITING, EDITING AND PUBLISHING AIR FORCE DIRECTIVES, HOI 5–1. Headquarters, Department of the Air Force, Washington, 1961.

A supplement to Air Force Regulation No. 5–5 (Item 5–7) establishing procedures for preparing new or revised directives for publication.

6. Mail Management

6–1. AGENCY MAIL OPERATIONS. National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration, Washington, 1957.

Covers mail management principles and practices on such matters as clearances and reviews, levels of preparation and signing, time limits for replies, followup, routing and control systems, messenger routes and schedules, and dispatch processes.

6–2. ALERT COMPANIES AGREE: NOVEL MAIL-ROOM IDEAS PAY OFF, Robert Dameron. *American Business,* November 1957.

New ideas in mail-handling equipment are startling, but they are effective in increasing efficiency.

6–3. COMMUNICATIONS MANAGEMENT FOR OFFICE SERVICES, O. L. Hutchinson, "Men, Machines, and Methods in the Modern Office," AMA Management Report No. 6. American Management Association, New York, 1958.

Effective use of men and machines by developing a successful company communication system.

6–4. COST REDUCTION THROUGH MECHANIZED MAILING, Charles B. Lunsford. *The Controller,* May 1955.

How the Equitable Life Assurance Society of St. Paul, Minnesota, provides more efficient mail-handling by use of mechanized equipment.

6–5. HOW A NAVY OFFICE DOUBLED ITS MAIL HANDLING CAPACITY. *Armed Forces Management,* October 1958.

The development of efficient mail "assembly lines" at the Navy's General Stores Supply Office in Philadelphia.

6–6. HOW 18 FIRMS HANDLE INCOMING MAIL. *American Business,* March 1954.

A survey of the mail-handling practices of 18 private firms of various sizes and with varying activities.

6–7. HOW TO IMPROVE YOUR EXTERNAL MESSENGER SERVICE, Irving Seiden. *The Office,* August 1958.

The ABC's of messenger supervision.

6–8. HOW TO RUN YOUR COMPANY MAILROOM. *Modern Office Procedures,* December 1960.

Suggested equipment and procedures, and a sample layout for developing a more efficient mailroom.

6–9. IMPROVING BUSINESS MAIL SERVICE, Sidney Feldman. *The Office,* December 1952.

Using Post Office services and facilities intelligently.

6–10. MACHINES SPEED PRODUCTION FOR LARGE CHICAGO MAILERS. *The Office,* November 1958.

Speeding up 20 tons of outgoing mail by tying machines and conveyor belts.

6–11. MAIL ADDRESSING, William J. Askins. *Data Processing,* October 1960.

Using punched cards for addressing low volume mail.

6–12. MAIL MANAGEMENT, Army Regulation 341–1. Department of the Army, Washington, 1960.

A good example of an agency instruction outlining Army policies for handling general mail.

6–13. MAIL MANAGEMENT, Al Ames. *The Office,* December 1954.

Techniques for handling both incoming and outgoing mail in large organizations and government agencies.

6–14. MAIL MANAGEMENT CHECKLISTS. National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration, Washington, 1958.

Mail handling problems, particularly those causing delayed replies, stem from various sources. They originate not only in agency mail rooms and substations but also in staff and operating offices at all levels. Four checklists for measuring the efficiency of a particular mail handling pro-

gram are: "incoming mail operations," "outgoing mail operations," "messenger service and interoffice mail," and "telecommunications operations." A fifth checklist, "Checklist on Administrative Practices Affecting Mail Operations," is included in the NARS "Mail Management Workshop Kit for Executives."

6–15. MAIL ROOM PRACTICES, Charles E. Ginder. *Office Executive,* May 1961.

A NOMA Survey report on how companies handle incoming and outgoing mail.

6–16. MEDICAL MAILING, William A. McComb. *Data Processing,* January 1961.

Large-volume direct mailing by use of punched cards, punched tape, and addressograph plates.

6–17. OFFICE MANAGEMENT: A HANDBOOK, Coleman L. Maze. Ronald Press, New York, 1947.

Mail room organization and operation, Chapter 19.

6–18. OFFICE MANAGEMENT: PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICES, Fourth Edition, John J. W. Neuner. Southwestern Publishing Company, Cincinnati, 1959.

One section considers mail practices.

6–19. POSTAL MANUAL. Post Office Department, Washington, Revisable.

The looseleaf guide to postal regulations and procedures, revised several times a week to bring it up to date. In eight chapters: chapters three through eight being for use by Post Office Department employees, chapter one covering public domestic mail, and chapter two covering public international mail.

6–20. PROCESSING WRITTEN COMMUNICATIONS, Air Force Regulation 10–2. Department of the Air Force, Washington, 1963.

Tells how to address communications for direct delivery; how to prohibit unnecessary channeling, reviewing, coordinating, and centralized signing; and how to account for Confidential and Secret documents.

6–21. STREAMLINING BREAKS LOGJAM OF INSERTING AND COLLATING RUSH MAIL, E. Wilkinson. *Credit and Financial Management,* March 1958.

Methods and new equipment useful in handling the problem posed by rush-mail jobs.

6–22. TOOLS OF THE OFFICE, Mary D. Lyons. *Office Management and American Business,* August 1960.

Mailroom equipment, time recorders, and numbering machines of many types.

6–23. USING A SORTER FOR OUTGOING MAIL, Claire S. Casey. *The Office,* December 1954.

Results from sorting equipment: consolidated mailing, reduction in pressure periods, fewer man-hours, and fewer errors.

6–24. WHY YOUR MAILROOM MAY BE YOUR MOST EXPENSIVE DEPARTMENT. W. D. Sullivan. *Office Management,* July 1957.

Seven steps in appraising mail operations and installing needed improvements. Includes cost figures.

7. Files Management

Files Control

7–1. CENTRALIZED FILES vs. DECENTALIZED FILES, Terry Beach. *The Office*, May 1954.

Ten factors in determining the physical location of active records.

7–2. FILES OPERATION HANDBOOK. Division of Property and Supply, Tennessee Valley Authority, Chattanooga, Tennessee, 1962.

Eleven standards for decentralized filing.

7–3. FILING AND RECORDS CONTROL. "Office Management Handbook," Second Edition, Harry L. Wylie, Editor. Ronald Press, New York, 1958.

Organization of records, methods of filing, records room procedures, filing controls, equipment and supplies, retention and destruction of old records—discussed in section 16 of the handbook.

7–4. HOW TO FILE AND INDEX, Bertha M. Weeks. Ronald Press, New York, 1951.

Organization, practices, procedures, controls, and equipment in files management.

7–5. MANUAL ON FILING SERVICES. Management Analysis Division, Civil Service Commission, Ottawa, Canada, 1960.

A general guide to files management; organization of filing division staff; classification of materials; and processing, issuing, retaining, and disposing of records.

7–6. NO FILING, NO COSTS: GETTING FULL VALUE FROM OFFICE SPACE, EQUIPMENT AND PROCEDURES, AMA Office Management Series No. 125, I. J. Berni. American Management Association, New York, 1950.

How and when not to file.

7–7. PROGRESSIVE FILING AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT, College Series, Gilbert Kahn, Theodore Yerian, and Jeffrey R. Stewart. Gregg Publishing Division, McGraw-Hill, New York, 1961.

The leading textbook on files management, well illustrated. In a simplified form the book is published under the title "Progressive Filing," for use by high school students. The more elementary text is now in its seventh edition.

7–8. RECORDS MANAGEMENT AND FILING OPERATIONS, Margaret K. Odell and Earl P. Strong. McGraw-Hill, New York, 1947.

Although outdated, was long recognized as a standard textbook in this field.

7–9. STANDARDS FOR BETTER FILES, Leslie Mathies. *Systemation*, September 1, 1960.

Standards to help file personnel keep information obtainable—recommends a presorting device and miscellaneous procedures. Includes insert on standards for drawer files.

7–10. SUBJECT FILE MANUALS: THE WHY AND HOW OF THEIR DEVELOPMENT, Terry Beach. *The American Archivist*, April 1952.

The filing manual is essential to the effective operation of a filing system. This article tells how to develop one for a subject file.

7–11. WORK FILES ARE THE MAVERICKS IN YOUR RECORDS SYSTEM, Ben F. Gregory. *The Office*, February 1962.

The growth of "work files" in individual offices is generally the result of weaknesses and lack of confidence in the central files system. Suggests steps to keep work files under control.

Filing Systems and Practices

7–12. CATALOGUING AND CLASSIFICATION, Maurice F. Tauber, and SUBJECT HEADINGS, Carlyle J. Frarey. "State of the Library Art," Volume I, Parts 1 and 2 edited by Ralph R. Shaw. Graduate School of Library Service,

Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick, New Jersey, 1960.

Both "books" under one cover. They attempt a history of the main classification theories since Cutter. For the English-speaking world, this has not been done so well before.

7–13. CONTROLS FOR A SYSTEM OF PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDS, Ben F. Gregory. *The Office,* April 1959.

Good photographs are precision records. Unfortunately many organizations do not know how to use, control, and preserve photographic records as well as they do written records. Describes the control system used by the Tennessee Valley Authority.

7–14. A COST-CUTTING SHORT-CUT TO TERMINAL DIGIT SHELF FILING. *The Office,* May 1959.

Explains terminal digit filing and describes a simple system used in a conversion from straight numerical and cabinet filing to terminal digit and shelf filing.

7–15. DIGIT FILING: TERMINAL AND SPECIFIC, William H. Hillyer. *The Office*, October 1950.

How and when to use the technique of filing by digits.

7–16. FILE AUDIT HANDBOOK. Division of Property and Supply, Tennessee Valley Authority, Chattanooga, Tennessee, 1956.

Five major steps in the audit procedure for correspondence files.

7–17. FILING AND INDEXING. O. W. Roskill and Company, London, 1946.

Principles and practices of classification, applied to filing systems.

7–18. FILES OPERATIONS. National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration, Washington, 1963.

Principles, procedures, and techniques for establishing a file, and arranging papers to make finding easy.

7–19. GUIDE TO THE ORGANIZATION OF A HOSPITAL MEDICAL RECORD DEPARTMENT. American Hospital Association, Chicago, 1962.

Consideration of the recordkeeping needs of a hospital: what records and forms are required; how and where they should be filed and preserved; what writing techniques are appropriate for material to be included in the file.

7–20. HOW TO FILE "BIG THINGS." *Management Methods,* July 1952.

Filing films, art work, drawings, blue prints, and other bulky items need not be a problem.

7–21. INDEXES AND INDEXING, Robert L. Collison. John De Graff, New York, 1953.

Indexing collections of books, periodicals, music, gramophone records, films, and other material.

7–22. MAINTENANCE OF CURRENT RECORDS, Air Force Manual 181–4. Department of the Air Force, Washington, 1958.

A comprehensive files maintenance handbook covering all aspects of filing including the establishment of offices of record, integration of files maintenance and disposition systems, specific filing systems, and standard filing equipment.

7–23. NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY: INDEXING PRINCIPLES, RULES AND EXAMPLES. Fifth Edition, Martha Thorne Wheeler. *University of the State of New York Bulletin,* January 1957. The New York State Library, the University of the State of New York, Albany, 1957.

The basic manual on library indexing in the United States. First published in 1905.

7–24. RECORDS: RECORDS MANAGEMENT FILES SYSTEMS AND STANDARDS, Army Regulation No. 345–210. Headquarters, Department of the Army, Washington, 1962.

Complete detailed guides and standards for the Department of the Army's uniform system of files arrangement, records maintenance operations, and records disposition program.

7–25. RULES FOR ALPHABETICAL FILING, Research Study No. 1. American Records Management Association, New York, 1960.

A new and comprehensive discussion of alphabetical filing—"the system under which 80 percent of all records are filed."

7–26. STANDARDS FOR FILING EQUIPMENT FOR ENGINEERING DRAWINGS, Report No. 19. National Records Management Council, New York, 1956.

The only publication of its kind that provides standards and specifications for various types of equipment used to file engineers' drawings. Some basic types of equipment are pictured.

8. Records Disposition

Scheduling and Retiring Records

8–1. APPLYING RECORDS SCHEDULES, MANAGING NON-CURRENT FILES, Revised. National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration, Washington, 1961.

A records disposition program saves space through the removal from an office of records no longer necessary to daily operations. It saves time of clerical personnel who can find current records more quickly if they are not intermixed with inactive records. It saves filing equipment by the removal of inactive records from equipment on hand, which can then be reused. Finally, it identifies and preserves records of enduring worth.

8–2. CASE STUDIES IN RECORDS RETENTION AND CONTROL, Jewel Moberley, Ruth Rich, Herbert F. L. Klingman, and Grace Rappenport. Controllership Foundation, New York, 1957.

Presentation of case studies, showing how time-proven retention and control programs may be used in any size business, with a resulting savings on salaries, equipment costs, and space rental.

8–3. CORPORATE RECORDS RETENTION, 3 Vols. Robert B. Wheelan. Controllership Foundation, New York, 1958–60.

Requirements of State governments for keeping records summarized in Volume 3; Federal requirements listed in Volume 1.

8–4. DEAD FIGURES? NO—LIVE FACTS, R. Langelier. *The American Archivist,* July 1961.

Usefulness of the agency's periodic records disposition report.

8–5. THE DISPOSAL ACT OF 1943 (44 U.S.C. 366–380), as amended.

The statute controlling disposal of Federal records, therefore basic to this phase of management activity. Defines records and provides for their "scheduling."

8–6. DISPOSAL OF NAVY AND MARINE CORPS RECORDS, PARTS I AND II, SECNAVINST P5212.5B. Department of the Navy, Washington, 1961.

The Navy compilation of all its records control schedules. An excellent example of packaging such instructions. Compare with Item 8–16 for the Army.

8–7. EVALUATION AND DISPOSITION OF RECORDS, Air Force Manual 181–5. Department of the Air Force, Washington, 1963.

In two parts. Part I covers policies and procedures to follow in evaluating and disposing of records and establishes a system of facilities. Part II prescribes disposition criteria for Air Force records.

8–8. GENERAL SCHEDULES AND FEDERAL RECORDS, Isadore Perlman. *The American Archivist,* January 1952.

Development and Government-wide use of schedules covering records common to several or all agencies.

8–9. GUIDE TO RECORD RETENTION REQUIREMENTS, Revised as of January 1, 1964, reprinted from "Federal Register," March 5, 1964, Part II. Government Printing Office, Washington, 1964.

Excerpts from Federal laws and regulations on the retention of business and other non-Federal records giving, wherever possible, the records to be kept and the retention period. Issued periodically.

8–10. HOW TO INVENTORY RECORDS FOR DISPOSITION, William Benedon. *The Office,* November 1957.

Steps to be taken prior to beginning the record inventory, and guides for undertaking the inventory. Inventories are basic to records disposition work.

8–11. MONEY IN THE WASTEBASKET, Perrin Stryker. *Fortune,* February 1953.

A very well-written article on how to dispose of records and thereby cut costs. Interesting figures on savings that result.

8–12. OHIO—DISPOSITION OF MEDICAL RECORDS IN STATE MENTAL HOSPITALS, James F. Gill and Thornton W.

Mitchell. *The American Archivist,* July 1963.

The Ohio Department of Mental Hygiene's methods of disposing of obsolete medical records. A case study.

8–13. PAPERWORK: IT'S SMOTHERING US, Joseph P. Blank. *Nation's Business,* August 1954.

A much reprinted article which graphically describes the unnecessary documents retained by business and indicates why records disposition programs are necessary.

8–14. PIONEERING IN THE CONTROL OF MEDICAL-CLINICAL CASE RECORDS, Virginia Lake. *The American Archivist,* July 1961.

How the State of Illinois developed a plan for the disposition of these records, and a copy of the control schedule.

8–15. RECORDS DISPOSITION IN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, Elizabeth B. Drewry. *Public Administration Review,* Summer 1955.

Covers such matters as records descriptions, establishing retention periods, transferring to inexpensive storage, establishing cut-off dates for files, and identifying records needed in site audit or those vital to continuity of operations.

8–16. RECORDS MANAGEMENT FILES SYSTEMS AND STANDARDS, Army Regulation No. 345–210. Department of the Army, Washington, 1962.

One of the best agency manuals on maintenance and disposition of records in a large government organization. Part five is a compilation of Army records disposal schedules.

8–17. RECORDS RETENTION AND DISPOSAL HANDBOOK. Division of Property and Supply, Tennessee Valley Authority, Chattanooga, 1961.

By the Office Methods Staff of TVA, based on 20 years experience in evaluating, retaining, and disposing of the Corporations records, and 20 years experience in dealing with the problem of growing record volume.

8–18. RETENTION AND DISPOSAL OF CORRESPONDENCE FILES, Sidney R. Hall. *The American Archivist,* January 1952.

Tennessee Valley Authority experimentation in separation of permanent from temporary materials.

8–19. RETENTION AND PRESERVATION OF RECORDS: WITH DESTRUCTION SCHEDULES, Sixth Edition. Records Controls, Chicago, 1961.

Broad coverage of record retention and disposition for the businessman. Includes relevant State and Federal laws on record retention, and a tabulation of the length of time that 300 common papers found in a business office are kept by large American firms.

Vital Records

8–20. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT—RECORDS MANAGEMENT AND PRESERVATION. Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, Washington, 1961.

Collection of article reprints concerning management and preservation of State and local records. Includes material from "Suggested State Legislation Program," "Records Management Act," and "Preservation of Essential Records Act."

8–21. EXECUTIVE ORDER 11093 ASSIGNING EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS FUNCTIONS TO THE ADMINISTRATOR OF GENERAL SERVICES, The President of the United States. "Federal Register," February 28, 1963.

Giving the Administrator of General Services responsibility for providing "instructions and advice" on the preservation of vital operating records. Ultimate responsibility retained in the Office of Emergency Planning (see Executive Order 11051, "Federal Register," October 2, 1962).

8–22. GUIDE TO THE PRESERVATION OF ESSENTIAL RECORDS FOR PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS AND LIKELY TARGET AREAS, EMO Manual No. 2. Emergency Measures Organization, Privy Council Office, Ottawa, Canada, 1962.

Selection of essential records; reproduction procedures, equipment, and costs; amending methods and finding aids; and storage of vital records—methods, equipment, and costs.

8–23. PROTECT YOUR RECORDS AGAINST DISASTER, Robert A. Shiff. *Harvard Business Review,* July-August 1956.

Comprehensive article on protection of vital operating records: the need for protection and the effects of fire, flood, and nuclear explosion; selection of vital records; and protection methods.

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8–24. PROTECTING RECORDS IN WARTIME, Conference Board Reports, Studies in Business Policy No. 51, E. Maxsil Ballinger. Division of Business Practice, National Industrial Conference Board, New York, 1951.

Detailed case studies of British experience during the war and American experience in disasters.

8–25. PROTECTING VITAL OPERATING RECORDS, MANAGING CURRENT FILES. National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration, Washington, 1958.

Basic handbook on vital records problem. Methods of duplicating and protecting the records, and means of insuring adequacy of protection programs.

9. Office Systems Equipment and Supplies

General

9–1. BASICS OF DIGITAL COMPUTERS, 3 Vols., John S. Murphy. John F. Rider Publishers, New York, 1958.

Clear, concise, simple description of the theory and technology behind all mathematical computing machines. A basic introductory text.

9–2. FEDERAL STOCK CATALOGUE. Federal Supply Service, General Services Administration, Washington, annually.

The materials and equipment available for use in the Federal Government through the Federal Supply Service.

9–3. A GUIDE TO SPECIFICATIONS AND STANDARDS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. Federal Supply Service, General Services Administration, Washington, 1959.

The Federal Supply Service issues specification sheets to business concerns on items that the government buys in quantity. For example Federal specification UU–F–571g gives the standards for file folders, UU–F–581f is pressboard file folders.

9–4. HOW TO SELL. National Stationery and Office Equipment Association, Washington, 1949–1963.

A series of over 20 individual manuals for the stationery salesman. Each manual deals with a separate subject, such as: stationery satisfaction, visible records, filing equipment, safes and other protective equipment, and office duplicating supplies and equipment.

Although written basically as a selling aid, these manuals contain much information about the construction of equipment, its use, and factors to consider in making a selection.

9–5. INDEX OF FEDERAL SPECIFICATIONS, STANDARDS, AND HANDBOOKS. General Services Administration, Washington, periodically.

An index to the Federal Specification sheets issued. A periodical listing of new specifications or revisions, available by subscription from GPO.

9–6. MANUAL OF OFFICE REPRODUCTION, Irvin A. Herrmann. Office Publications, New York, 1956.

A survey of the methods of operation and the uses of a very wide range of reproducing, duplicating, and printing methods for the office.

9–7. MINIMUM REQUIREMENT FOR OFFICE-TYPE DICTATING EQUIPMENT, X2.5.20–1960. American Standards Association, New York, 1960.

One of the ASA "X" series of standards on office equipment and supplies. Other standards in the same series cover such items as: dimensions of desks and tables; definition of a posture chair; paper sizes for bond, index bristols, ring, memorandum, and post binder sheets; and ring and post data.

9–8. STANDARDIZATION ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES: A DESCRIPTIVE DIRECTORY, Sherman F. Booth. Government Printing Office, Washington, 1960.

Identification of 350 standardizing agencies and societies in the United States and a description of their functions.

9–9. STANDARDS FOR OFFICE OPERATIONS INVOLVING THE USE OF THE TYPEWRITER, Irol Whitmore Baisley. *Business Education Forum,* May 1960.

Setting the standards; variables influencing typing standards; measuring the work; sample analyses of sample operations; sample standards.

9–10. TOOLS OF THE OFFICE. *Administrative Management.*

Since 1962 a monthly feature on office equipment. Continues the series from *Office Management and American Business.*

9–11. UNSCRAMBLING THE CLAIMS ABOUT COPIERS, Walter A. Kleinschrod. *Administrative Management,* March 1963.

A "Tools of the Office" article looking at 174 machines and processes new and old. Includes *Administrative Management's*

1963 "Guide to Office Copiers," which in table form gives the most important data on available machines.

9–12. WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT . . . *Modern Office Procedures,* 1960–1961.

A series of articles giving essential information on office equipment such as: pencils, typewriters, and adding machines.

Microfilm

9–13. AMERICAN STANDARDS FOR PHOTOGRAPHIC REPRODUCTION, PH5. American Standards Association, New York, 1957–1961.

The six American Standards currently available on photographic reproduction:

"Specifications for Microfilm Readers for 16 mm. and 35 mm. Film on Reels," PH5.1–1959.

"Dimensions of Paper Sheets for Photo-Reproduction of Documents," PH5.2–1957.

"Specifications for 16 mm. and 35 mm. Microfilms on Reels or in Strips," PH5.3–1958.

"Practice for Storage of Microfilm" PH 5.4–1957.

"Specifications for Micro-Opaques," PH5. 5–1961.

"Specifications for Photographic Films for Permanent Records," PH1.28—1957.

9–14. ADVANCES AND GOALS IN MICROPHOTOGRAPHY, Peter Scott. *Library Trends,* January 1960.

To gain acceptance, library use of microfilm must undergo significant improvement. This article treats at some length recent technological advances in equipment and standards to determine whether they have enhanced the usefulness of roll film in the library or have the potential to do so.

9–15. GUIDE TO MICROREPRODUCTION EQUIPMENT, Second Edition, H. W. Ballou. National Microfilm Association, Annapolis, Maryland, 1962.

An extensive listing of microfilm equipment with over 200 illustrations.

9–16. MICROFILMING, Air Force Manual 181–3. Department of the Air Force, Washington, 1959.

The well-illustrated Air Force microfilming manual. Considers: microfilming equipment and supplies; cost and production data; planning, initiating and conducting microfilm conversion projects; and procedural microfilming.

9–17. MICROFILMING OF RECORDS, Department of the Army Technical Manual TM 12–257. Department of the Army, Washington, August 1955.

The Army Manual on basic operating procedures and special techniques for microfilming records, as well as guides to camera operation and to film inspection.

9–18. MICRORECORDING: INDUSTRIAL AND LIBRARY APPLICATIONS, Chester M. Lewis and William H. Offenhauser. Interscience Publishers, New York, 1956.

Microfilming, including techniques, systems, and equipment.

9–19. THE POSITIVE IN THE NEGATIVE, James L. Smiley. *Systems and Procedures Journal,* March-April 1963.

How Hospital Service of California (Blue Cross) uses microfilm to improve service and at the same time reduce the current record storage problem. Discusses systems, advantages, costs and pitfalls. Stresses that as advantageous as microfilm is, there are certain things about it which should be approached cautiously.

9–20. PROCEEDINGS OF THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING AND CONVENTION, Vernon D. Tate, Editor. National Microfilm Association, Annapolis, Maryland, 1962.

This meeting of the National Microfilm Association had a number of particularly good presentations looking into the future of microfilm use, including its role in the mechanized total information system. Proceedings of some of the previous meetings also have been published and are worth examining.

9–21. RECORDS: MICROFILMING OF RECORDS, Army Regulation No. 345–218. Headquarters, Department of the Army, Washington, 1960.

Outlines the policy and the responsibilities for microphotography and prescribes the administrative procedures to be followed in initiating and conducting microfilming projects within the Department of the Army.

10. Records Centers

Design and Operation

10–1. ARCHIVAL TRAINING IN A RECORDS CENTER, Everett O. Alldredge. *The American Archivist,* October 1958.

Skills required and kinds of knowledge needed by records centers personnel.

10–2. BUILDING AND EQUIPMENT OF FEDERAL RECORDS CENTERS IN THE UNITED STATES, Edward G. Campbell. *Archivum,* 1957.

The specifications for records center buildings and equipment, and why those specifications are the most satisfactory. Generally followed by industry and commerce, as well as by Government.

10–3. CANADA'S NEW RECORDS CENTER, A. W. Willms. *The American Archivist,* October 1956.

Organization of Canada's new records center, which accessions on a Dominion-wide basis.

10–4. ESTABLISHING A RECORDS CENTER, Wallace Ford. *NOMA Technical Quarterly,* May 1961. National Office Management Association, Willow Grove, Pennsylvania, 1961.

Planning for the effective use of a records-center type of storage for either the large or the small business. Nearly all large corporations have found records centers necessary for economical handling of inactive files.

10–5. FEDERAL RECORDS CENTERS. National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration, Washington, 1961.

The way Federal Records Centers provide economic storage, efficient reference service, and systematic disposition of noncurrent Federal records. Noncurrency is defined as less than one reference per file drawer per month. First issued in 1957.

10–6. THE FEDERAL RECORDS CENTER, ST. LOUIS: PERSONNEL FILES AND FISCAL RECORDS, Everett O. Alldredge. *The American Archivist,* April 1955.

Economics in operation and effectiveness of service resulting from the concentration of several hundred employees in one records center servicing personnel records for separated employees.

10–7. HOW TO SAVE MONEY AND SPACE BY ESTABLISHING A RECORDS CENTER, F. L. Sward. *Office Management,* December 1957.

So long as it costs more than $3 a cubic foot to maintain records in an office and less than $1 a cubic foot to maintain them in a records center, such centers will save money and meet records storage needs smoothly and efficiently.

10–8. HOW TO SET UP AND OPERATE A RECORDS STORAGE CENTER, J. F. Cummings and W. B. Sadauskas. *The Office,* December 1960.

Advice to industrial firms large enough to establish their own records centers. Holdings of 20,000 cubic feet are minimal.

10–9. MUNICIPAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS CENTER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, Jason Horn. *The American Archivist,* October 1953.

Scheduling, retirement, and records center operations in New York City, showing how a municipality can profit from having a records center.

10–10. NEW-TYPE STORAGE FOR RECORDS, J. H. Denny. *The American Archivist,* July 1961.

Records storage developments by Leahy and Company, one of the large commercial records center operators. Uses catwalks, instead of the tall ladders found in Government centers.

10–11. THE NORTH CAROLINA RECORD CENTER, Christopher Crittendon. *The American Achivist,* January 1955.

Center operations, scheduling and disposing of records at the State level. Typical of how a center can operate at this level.

10–12. PLANNING THE RECORDS STORAGE CENTER, Emmett J. Leahy and Robert E. Weil. *The Office,* June 1952.

The findings of the National Records Management Council, particularly the importance of a records center to a full-scale records management program.

Repair and Preservation of Documents

10–13. AIR-CONDITIONING AS A MEANS OF PRESERVING BOOKS AND RECORDS, Francis Keally and Henry C. Meyer, III. *The American Archivist,* July 1949.

When air-conditioning is vital to a records storage operation.

10–14. THE CONSERVATION OF BOOKS AND DOCUMENTS, William E. Langwell. Pitman, London, 1957.

Dangers of chemical destruction. If during storage, paper is exposed to air polluted with sulfur dioxide, it may suffer damage from the unseen formation of sulfuric acid.

10–15. AN EVALUATION OF DOCUMENT RESTORATION PROCESSES, William J. Barrow. *American Documentation,* April 1953.

Silk, tissue, and lamination processes, with full exposition of the latter.

10–16. FADED WRITING. *Archives,* Michaelmas (December) 1949.

Methods employed at the Public Records Office of England to restore faded writing. Very brief.

10–17. PERMANENCE IN BOOK PAPERS, W. J. Barrow and R. C. Sproull. *Science,* April 1959.

The main reason for the short life of modern paper lies in its acidity which derives from alum rosin sizing and from residual chlorine of the bleaching operation.

10–18. PRESERVATION OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE AND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE U.S., Circular 505, a report by the National Bureau of Standards to the Library of Congress. National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, Washington, 1950.

Summary of the investigations of the Bureau with regard to the method of preserving documents in helium, with the provision of an appropriate filter to protect against harmful radiation. Very useful for exhibit work.

10–19. PROTECTION OF RECORDS, NFPA No. 232. National Fire Protection Association, Boston, Massachusetts, 1960.

Minimum fire protection requirements for vaults and records rooms, treatment of water soaked and charred records, and the role of records management in achieving protection against fires.

10–20. SALVAGING AND RESTORING RECORDS DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER. Federal Fire Council, Washington, 1963.

The immediate steps to be taken once damage has been discovered, such as practical ways of drying out papers and preventing the formation of destructive molds.

10–21. SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE FLATTENING OF FOLDED RECORDS, Adelaide E. Minogue. *The American Archivist,* April 1945.

Planning and carrying out the ironing process. Fragile items which do not tolerate ironing may be safely handled by dampening each sheet, spreading it out between blotters, and pressing, without heat, until dry.

10–22. STANDARD FOR STORAGE AND HANDLING OF CELLULOSE NITRATE MOTION PICTURE FILM, NFPA No. 40. National Fire Protection Association. Boston, Massachusetts, 1953.

Although nitrate film has not been manufactured in the United States since 1951, records centers must be on the alert when film is accessioned to see if it is nitrate film. If so, the NFPA standard for storage should be followed.

11. Source Data Automation

11–1. ACCOUNTING SYSTEMS AND DATA PROCESSING, Oscar S. Nelson and Richard S. Woods. Southwestern Publishing Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1962.

The accounting system of information and the data processing system treated as the same process, both originating from an "elemental business datum." This treatment of accounting procedures makes possible the fullest automation of information gathering and processing.

11–2. ACCOUNTING, USING PUNCHED PAPER TAPE, Rocco L. Martino. *Ideas for Management,* Proceedings of the 12th Annual International Systems Meeting of the Systems and Procedures Association, Toronto, 1959. Systems and Procedures Association, Detroit, Michigan, 1960.

A method making small office use of SDA possible through punched paper tape accounting systems.

11–3. ADVANCED ANALYSIS METHODS FOR INTEGRATED DATA PROCESSING, IBM General Information Manual, Orren Y. Evans. International Business Machines Corporation, White Plains, New York, 1960.

Integrated Data Processing (IDP) is essentially the industry name for what the Federal Government calls Source Data Automation (SDA).

11–4. ADVANCES IN DATA COMMUNICATIONS: TRANSMISSION AND RECEPTION, Norman J. Ream. *Advances in EDP and Information Systems,* AMA Management Report No. 62. American Management Association, New York, 1961.

Comprehensive article tying in telecommunications with electronic computers and source data automation peripheral gear.

11–5. AUTOMATIC CHARACTER RECOGNITION, A STATE-OF-THE-ART REPORT, NBS Technical Note 112, Mary E. Stevens. National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, Washington, 1961.

A review of extant devices. Tells how optical code readers photo-electrically scan and automatically convert imprinted data into punched tape or cards, or magnetic tape.

11–6. BANKING AUTOMATION AND THE MAGNETIC INK CHARACTER RECOGNITION PROGRAM, Dale L. Reistad. Detroit Research Institute, Detroit, Michigan, 1961.

Designed to give a background in the fundamental principles and methods of implementing MICR-ADP systems. The text examines various approaches to banking automation, the general MICR program, the role of account numbering, control codes, the automatic transit operation, and the role of the computer in the MICR program.

11–7. CONSTANTS AND VARIABLES. *Systemation,* June 1, 1963.

"Variables" in systems information are costly. Changing "variables" to "constants" can materially reduce paperwork cost.

11–8. CYBERNETICS AND MANAGEMENT, Stafford Bear. John Wiley and Sons, New York, 1959.

General exposition on the new science of cybernetics. Useful as a basis for understanding the role and capabilities of automated source data equipment. Contains bibliography.

11–9. DATA PROCESSING EQUIPMENT ENCYCLOPEDIA, VOLUME I, ELECTROMECHANICAL DEVICES. American Data Processing, Inc., Detroit, 1961.

SDA tends to use electromechanical equipment, instead of electronic. Volume needs to be compared with Item 11–21 below. Contains definition of each machine's func-

tions, included and optional operating features, specific models, and the machine's specifications.

11–10. EDP IDEA FINDER: DATA PROCESSING DIGEST 1957, 1958, 1959. Canning, Sisson and Associates, Los Angeles, California, 1960.

Digested articles on all key developments in electronic data processing from 1957 through 1959. Thoroughly indexed and cross-referenced to assist the reader in finding references to a specific subject.

11–11. ESTABLISHING AN INTEGRATED DATA PROCESSING SYSTEM, A BLUEPRINT FOR A COMPANY PROGRAM, Special Report No. 11. American Management Association, New York, 1956.

Although obsolete in many respects, has historical value in depicting the elements of starting a data processing system. Compiled from the experiences of applications in industry as reported at an AMA symposium.

11–12. THE FILING PROBLEMS OF OFFICE AUTOMATION, Edmond V. McNamara. *The Office,* December 1958.

Solutions arrived at by a number of companies for storing magnetic and punched card tapes.

11–13. GETTING THE MOST OUT OF YOUR COMPUTER: A SURVEY OF COMPANY APPROACHES AND RESULTS. McKinsey and Company, New York, 1962.

The need for guidelines to govern the application of the computer as a tool. Stresses that the computer is least useful when applied in a merely random fashion to random problems. The same is true of SDA.

11–14. INFORMATION PROCESS ANALYSIS, Burton Grad and Richard G. Canning. *Journal of Industrial Engineering,* November–December 1959.

Description of the new information-flow charting technique of information-process analysis which facilitates the effective use of Source Data Automation.

11–15. INTRODUCTION TO DATA PROCESSING. Haskins and Sells, New York, 1957.

A simple, clear description of principles of data processing by edge punched card, tape, punched card, and electronic data processing. Good for beginners who are interested in basic concepts.

11–16. OPTICAL SCANNING EQUIPMENT, John H. DeJong. *Data Processing,* January 1961.

The past decade, the present, and the next decade in uses of optical scanners.

11–17. OPTICAL SCANNING IN THE FIELD, George L. Fischer, Jr. *Data Processing,* July 1962.

Variations in paper, ink and type fonts pose severe obstacles to the use of optical character recognition machines outside the laboratory; suggests that the stroke analysis machine is the only one capable of overcoming these obstacles.

11–18. AN ORIENTATION IN SYSTEMS ANALYSIS, NBS Report No. 6834, Vico Henriques, et. al. National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, Washington, 1960.

The systems concept and its application in terms of automatic data processing. Contains illustrations and bibliography. Well written for the nontechnical reader.

11–19. PRINCIPLES OF PUNCHED CARD DATA PROCESSING, Robert G. Van Ness. The Business Press, Elmhurst, Illinois, 1962.

Comprehensive text on punched card data processing, both the technical and the managerial aspects.

11–20. PUNCHED CARD PRIMER, Burton Dean Friedman. American Book-Stratford Press, New York, 1955.

Basic electric accounting machine book. Easy and worthwhile reading for the layman wanting to know something about electric accounting machine hardware.

11–21. SDA EQUIPMENT GUIDE. National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration, Washington, 1962.

The basic features, optional attachments, input and output features, speed, and cost of approximately 70 pieces of source data automation equipment. All equipment is pictured. Types covered: automatic typing; adding, accounting, and calculating; transaction recording; optical scanning; converters; punched tape; manual card punches; and embossing.

11–22. SDA HANDBOOK. National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration, Washington, 1963.

An introduction to source data automation, including the native languages of automated machines and the limitations of the

machines. Much of our paperwork is repetitive, using the same basic information at different levels or points within the organization, adding small bits of newly created data. The primary objective of SDA, therefore, is to record repetitive data at birth, if the volume warrants, into a "common language media" (such as punched tape or cards) so that machines can process the data for all further handling.

11–23. SDA: STARTING POINT FOR ADP, Maurice F. Ronayne. *Systems and Procedures Journal,* March–April 1962.

A brief history of source data automation in the Federal Government and a list of the basic steps needed in the preinstallation systems study.

11–24. SOURCE DATA AUTOMATION. *Navy Management Review,* January 1960.

An entire issue devoted to the subject. Reveals early thinking and approaches to viewing paperwork input as a vital area to consider when building an electronic system.

11–25. SOURCE DATA AUTOMATION SYSTEMS. National Archives and Records Services, General Services Administration, Washington, 1963.

The objectives, processes, equipment, and results of 75 source data automation systems developed by a dozen Federal agencies.

11–26. SOURCE DATA AUTOMATION PROGRAM. *Data Processing for Management,* September 1963.

Immediate transcription of repetitive data to machinable records is the theme of a workshop program initialed by NARS of GSA; designed to cut paperwork costs.

11–27. SOURCE DATA WRITING: THE COMPUTER BOTTLENECK. *Armed Forces Management,* July 1960.

Early article on how computers were hobbled by bad paperwork procedures.

11–28. SYSTEMATE BEFORE YOU AUTOMATE, Leslie H. Matthies. *Systemation,* Ross-Martin Company, Tulsa, Oklahoma, 1962.

Developing a system to govern the flow of information before introducing data processing equipment!

11–29. TOTAL SYSTEMS, Alan D. Meacham and Van B. Thompson, Editors; Maurice Ronayne and Enock J. Haga, Coordinating Editors. American Data Processing, Inc., Detroit, Michigan, 1962.

A group of original articles on the possibilities of developing a totally automated information collecting, processing, storing and retrieving system.

Film

11–30. INTEGRATED DATA PROCESSING. National Office Management Association, Willow Grove, Pennsylvania. 16 mm., sound, 35 minutes, color.

Explanation of IDP and of how various office machines may be integrated.

12. Paperwork Simplification

12–1. HANDBOOK ON SECRETARIAL PRACTICE, Study No. 6, Civil Service Commission of Canada. International Institute of Administrative Sciences, Brussels, 1951.

Simple and concise statement in the form of lists of recommendations and principles for the secretary on the performance of her duties. Undertaken for the United Nations.

12–2. MAKE YOUR FLOW CHARTS EASY TO UNDERSTAND, Edward L. Kerrigan. *Systems Management,* January–February 1963.

A six-page article telling the historical development of flow charting methods from the beginning to the present time. The article stresses clarity and exactness so that flow charts can be understood by all executives.

12–3. MOTION ECONOMY THROUGH USE OF OPERATION CHARTS, MAN-MACHINE CHARTS, Army Pamphlet No. 20–302. Department of the Army, Washington, 1958.

Motion economy as a basic technique of work simplification.

12–4. OFFICE MANAGEMENT, Charles B. Hicks and Irene Place. Allyn and Bacon, Boston, 1956.

Chaper thirteen, "Motion Economy," lists the basic principles of motion economy, and gives examples of their application to the office.

12–5. PRACTICAL OFFICE TIME SAVERS, Arthur H. Gager. McGraw-Hill, New York, 1957.

Over 500 short-cuts for office procedures. Gives the former practice and the improvement for each case.

12–6. THE PROBLEMS OF NATURAL SYSTEMS, Leslie H. Matthies. *The Office,* February 1963.

Written to open the eyes of top management to the need for a planned administrative system in their organization. Discusses the two distinct types of systems in administrative areas: (1) a natural system, or (2) a planned system. The natural system stems from a method designed at the moment of need to get a better job done. The better, planned system is part of an integrated information and procedure program, laid out in advance of operation.

12–7. TECHNIQUES OF WORK SIMPLIFICATION, MORE EFFECTIVE USE OF MANPOWER, EQUIPMENT, MATERIAL, SPACE, Army Pamphlet No. 20–300. Department of the Army, Washington, 1951.

Recommendations on how to utilize the tools of work distribution charts, flow process charts, work counts, motion economy, and layout studies to achieve greater office productive efficiency.

12–8. WORK IMPROVEMENT, Guy C. Close, Jr. John Wiley and Sons, New York, 1960.

Work simplification techniques for supervisors, especially factory supervisors. The chapter on "Office Procedures" cursorily treats aspects of paperwok streamlining.

12–9. WORK SIMPLIFICATION, Army Regulation No. 1–65. Department of the Army, Washington, 1956.

Regulations defining the policies, establishing the responsibilities, and outlining a pattern for the conduct of work simplification in the Army.

12–10. WORK SIMPLIFICATION, Gerald Nadler. McGraw-Hill, New York, 1957.

Subjects include: people and problems, getting started, measurement charts, analysis techniques.

12–11. WORK SIMPLIFICATION. Systems Education Monograph No. 1, W. Lyle Wallace, Editor. Systems and Procedures Association, Detroit, 1962.

A very elementary, but readable, treatment of the subject.

12–12. WORK SIMPLIFICATION—A CONCEPT, Fred A. Galbraith. *Ideas for Management,* Proceedings of the 12th

Annual International Systems Meeting of the Systems and Procedures Association, Toronto, 1959. Systems and Procedures Association, Detroit, Michigan, 1960.

Outlines the history of work simplification.

12–13. WORK SIMPLIFICATION—A PROGRAM, Fred A. Galbraith. *Ideas for Management,* Proceedings of the 12th Annual International Systems Meeting of the Systems and Procedures Association, Toronto, 1959. Systems and Procedures Association, Detroit, Michigan, 1960.

Tells how to undertake work simplification.

12–14. WORK SIMPLIFICATION: CREATIVE THINKING ABOUT WORK PROBLEMS, Robert N. Lehrer. Prentice-Hall, New York, 1957.

Systematic perspective on the activity of work simplification and its place in human endeavor. Essentially theoretical and general. Includes summaries at the end of important chapters and has case examples for the seven steps to work simplification.

12–15. A WORK SIMPLIFICATION METHOD, Study No. 17, J. A. Hinojosa Petit. International Institute of Administrative Sciences, Brussels, 1953.

Restatement of the Bureau of the Budget's analysis of the work distribution chart, flow process chart, and work count by a Mexican author. Undertaken for the United Nations.

Films

12–16. THE FLOW PROCESS CHART AND HOW TO USE IT. Office of Science Research and Development, Washington, 1945. 16 mm., sound, 15 minutes, color.

Use of flow process chart in work simplification, the meaning of the symbols, and an application to the act of showing.

12–17. MOTION STUDY APPLICATIONS SHOWING BETTER AND EASIER WAYS TO WORK. University of Iowa, 1952. 16 mm., sound, 22 minutes, black and white.

A very basic treatment of motion study and its application, considering two basic principles: the use of both hands in symmetrical movements, and the use of "devices" for repetitive manual tasks.

12–18. WORK SIMPLIFICATION IN THE OFFICE. Department of the Army, Washington, 1954. 16 mm., sound, 25 minutes, black and white.

Explains five tools used in work simplification: the work distribution chart, flow process chart, work count, motion economy analysis, and layout studies. Has examples of ideas put into effect in some offices.

13. Clerical Work Standards and Quality Control

13–1. CLERICAL QUALITY CONTROL, Paul A. Robert. *Ideas for Management,* Proceedings of the 12th Annual International Systems Meeting of the Systems and Procedures Association, Toronto, 1959. Systems and Procedures Association, Detroit, Michigan, 1960.

A background to clerical quality control, useful for preparing to use the many technical guides on quality control techniques.

13–2. CLERICAL WORK MEASUREMENT, John Cavanaugh and Bryan Evans. *Ideas for Management,* Proceedings of the 12th Annual International Systems Meeting of the Systems and Procedures Association, Toronto, 1959. Systems and Procedures Association, Detroit, Michigan, 1960.

The edited transcript of a seminar on clerical work measurement; excellent as an introduction.

13–3. CONTROL CHART METHOD OF CONTROLLING QUALITY DURING PRODUCTION, 21.3–1958. American Standards Association, New York, 1958.

The standard for control chart methods of controlling quality during production.

13–4. ENGINEERED WORK MEASUREMENT, Delmar W. Karger and Franklyn H. Bayha. Industrial Press, New York, 1957.

Includes the principles, data, and techniques for applying MTM (Methods Time Measurement) or Time and Motion Study. Contains a bibliography.

13–5. THE FEASIBILITY OF MEASURING PAPERWORK, E. C. Richardson. *Systems and Procedures Journal,* May–June 1962.

Report on the results of a study to determine what office work measurement techniques are used by most industrial firms.

13–6. A GUIDE TO OFFICE CLERICAL TIME STANDARDS. Systems and Procedures Association, Detroit, 1960.

Standards for measuring the productivity of various office clerical operations. Included is a description of a program for clerical cost control using performance standards. Drawn from standards data used by large American corporations.

13–7. HOW MUCH DOES YOUR "ALIBI SYSTEM" COST YOU? Maurice F. Ronayne. *Office Management,* March 1960.

An error is made. The boss is alarmed. An elaborate control is set up—permanently. The cost? . . . expensive. Before instituting a new control management should consider the chances of the error's recurrence.

13–8. MEASUREMENT AND CONTROL OF OFFICE COSTS: MASTER CLERICAL DATA, Serge A. Birn, et. al. McGraw-Hill, New York, 1961.

Methods Time Measurement standard data developed for application to clerical activities. Both an introduction to clerical work measurement and a fully developed practical method of undertaking measurement.

13–9. THE MEASURING OF WORK IN THE OFFICE, Office Management Series 2. British Institute of Management, London, 1956.

Overview of office work measurement, both the simple and the formal techniques. A good bibliography, although considerably dated.

13–10. MEASURING OFFICE WORK, Earl R. Lind. *Leadership in the Office.* American Management Association, New York, 1963.

A brief statement of the necessity of establishing performance standards, and one company's method for doing so.

13–11. OFFICE WORK STANDARDS, Robert L. Peterson. Business Management Service, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, 1951.

The kinds of standards applicable to the office, and the values and techniques involved in setting them.

13–12. A PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS SYSTEM RELATING WORK OUTPUT TO MAN-HOURS USED, Study No. 16, William A. Gill. International Institute of Administrative Sciences, Brussels, 1953.

A brief look at the work-ratio method of work measurement, undertaken for the United Nations.

13–13. PRACTICAL CONTROL OF OFFICE COSTS: WITH UNIVERSAL OFFICE CONTROLS, H. B. Maynard, William M. Aiken, and John F. Lewis. Management Publishing Corporation, Greenwich, Connecticut, 1960.

How to set work measurement standards in the office through the use of predetermined time data. Includes universal office controls standard data.

13–14. PROGRESS IN MEASURING WORK. Bureau of the Budget, Washington, 1962.

Articles on "Productivity: Its Significance and Measurement" with selected work measurement programs in operations in the Federal government. A good first reference for beginning a study of work measurement.

13–15. PURSUIT OF PERFECTION: A REPORT ON THE NEED FOR PAPERWORK QUALITY MANAGEMENT. Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government (1953–1955), Washington, 1954.

A staff report of the Work Group on Quality Management to the Task Force on Paperwork Management. A classic study of quality controls in Government paperwork operations—the situation in 1954 and future needs and possibilities.

13–16. THE QUALITY OF OFFICE WORK CAN BE CONTROLLED, William R. Devine and Harvey Sherman. *The Office,* June 1949.

One of the first popular articles on quality control in the office.

13–17. STANDARD TIME DATA FOR CLERICAL PERFORMANCE STANDARDS, Paul B. Mulligan. *The Controller,* April 1952.

Time study methods for streamlinging office operations in light of the history of scientific management since 1911.

13–18. STATISTICAL QUALITY CONTROL IN CLERICAL OPERATIONS, Allin P. Deacon. *Ideas for Management,* Proceedings of the 12th Annual International Systems Meeting of the Systems and Procedures Association, Toronto, 1959. Systems and Procedures Association, Detroit, Michigan, 1960.

Clerical errors are unavoidable, but statistical sampling is a relatively inexpensive method of reducing those errors.

13–19. STATISTICAL WORK MEASUREMENT, AMA Management Bulletin 23, C. J. McGarr. American Management Association, New York, 1962.

Outlines the theory of statistical work measurement, admitting that statistical standards are no substitute for engineered standards although they have been in some ways effective. Describes the "work ratio" system used by one research and development organization with more than 7,000 employees.

13–20. TECHNIQUES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A WORK MEASUREMENT SYSTEM. Bureau of the Budget, Washington, 1950.

How a work-measurement reporting system can meet the needs of an agency. The problem of selecting appropriate units to be measured. The design and installation of a standardized form of reporting to ensure adequate work measurement.

13–21. TECHNIQUES IN CONTROLLING ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS, Norbert A. Bohn. *Systems and Procedures Journal,* November–December 1962.

The techniques employed by the American Management Association in its "Group Ten Project." This project is an attempt to develop uniform data on manpower utilization which will not rapidly become outdated or ineffective because of limited information or actual company practices.

13–22. USAF MANPOWER VALIDATION PROGRAM, Air Force Manual 25–5. Department of the Air Force, Washington, 1961.

Air Force policy and methods for verifying work measurement and use of Air Force work standards.

13–23. WORK MEASUREMENT IN THE OFFICE, Elmer Vincent Grillo and C. J. Berg, Jr. McGraw-Hill, New York, 1959.

One of the NOMA series in office management. The basic book in offering a com-

prehensive approach to the measurement of salaried office operations.

Film

13–24. MAKING A WORK SAMPLING STUDY. University of California, Los Angeles, 1958. 16 mm., sound, 23 minutes, color.

Steps in making the study—define the problem, prepare for the study, design the study, make the observations, analyze the data, and report the findings.

14. Records Management Surveys

General Philosophy of Management

14–1. BUSINESS ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT, Fourth Edition, Elmore Peterson and E. Grosvenor Plowman. Richard D. Irwin, Homewood, Illinois, 1958.

A basic textbook on the organizational philosophy needed by the survey analyst. Also treats some of the more general problems of management: formulation of policy, communication, efficiency, and automation.

14–2. COMMON BODY OF KNOWLEDGE REQUIRED BY PROFESSIONAL MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS. Subcommittee on the Constituent Elements of Management, Association of Consulting Management Engineers, New York, 1957.

Develops a logical conception of the profession of the management consultant whose work may include all phases of records management. The management consultant makes frequent use of the survey tool.

14–3. GENERAL AND INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT, Henri Fayol. Pitman, London, 1961.

An English translation of Fayol's classic *Administration Industrielle et Generale.* A penetrating statement of principles, lucidly written.

14–4. THE GREAT ORGANIZERS, Ernest Dale. McGraw-Hill, New York, 1960.

Leaders in the application of new ideas in organizing a firm. How leading firms and individuals have undertaken organization and reorganization.

14–5. OFFICE MANAGEMENT, Charles B. Hicks and Irene Place. Allyn and Bacon, Boston, 1956.

A general treatment of the diverse elements of office management. Describes the activities and relationships that exist in any office.

14–6. OFFICE MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL, Fourth Edition, George R. Terry. Richard D. Irwin, Homewood, Illinois, 1962.

A widely used college textbook on all phases of planning office work. Has several chapters on various aspects of managing the records.

14–7. ORGANIZED EXECUTIVE ACTION: DECISION-MAKING, COMMUNICATION AND LEADERSHIP, Henry H. Albers. John Wiley and Sons, New York, 1961.

"Interdisciplinary" approach to the elements of executive action. A managerial perspective on organization, planning, communication, leadership, and motivation.

14–8. SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT, Frederick W. Taylor. Harper and Brothers, New York, 1947.

Originally copyrighted in 1911. Frederick Taylor formulated the pattern of subsequent American thought on scientific management.

14–9. STAFF IN ORGANIZATION, Ernest Dale and Lyndall F. Urwick. McGraw-Hill, New York, 1960.

How a top executive can utilize the device of the general staff for more effective coordination in large corporations. The book examines the various types of staff found in business today and their relationship to the line, analyzes the theory and use in military organizations, and explains how military practices must be modified for business use. Urwick is one of the great names in the survey field.

14–10. TEXTBOOK OF OFFICE MANAGEMENT, Third Edition, William H. Leffingwell and Edwin M. Robinson. McGraw-Hill, New York, 1950.

A textbook for the student of office management which attempts to enunciate the basic principles and practices of efficient office management on the philosophy that there is really nothing basic to the field which has not already been published.

Survey Techniques

14–11. ACCOUNTING SYSTEMS: PROCEDURES AND METHODS, Second Edition, Cecil M. Gillespie. Prentice-Hall, New York, 1961.

Includes a number of chapters on surveying an accounting system, and accounting forms systems. Particularly good are chapters 2 and 3 on making the survey and the use of checklists, worksheets, and charts.

14–12. THE DYNAMICS OF INTERVIEWING: THEORY, TECHNIQUES AND CASES, Robert L. Kehn and Charles F. Cannell. John Wiley and Sons, New York, 1957.

Interviewing is a necessary tool in survey research. This book includes two chapters on the theory of interviewing—its psychological basis and its role as a method of measurement. The second part of the book applies the principles and techniques elaborated in the first chapters to an analysis of several transcribed interviews.

14–13. EDP: THE FEASIBILITY STUDY, ANALYSIS AND IMPROVEMENT OF DATA PROCESSING, Systems Education Monograph No. 4, James W. Greenwood, Jr. International Education Committee, Systems and Procedures Association, Detroit, 1962.

Guide to undertaking the preliminary study preceding the installation of an ADP system.

14–14. INTRODUCTION TO OPERATIONS RESEARCH, C. West Churchman. John Wiley and Sons, New York, 1957.

Canvass of the field and basic information for the generalist to aid him in evaluating the potentialities of operations research in his organization.

14–15. MANAGEMENT SURVEY HANDBOOK: FACT FINDING, Army Pamphlet No. 20–246–5. Department of the Army, Washington, 1955.

Intended as a guide for instructors, as reference material for survey analysts, and for use by agencies in preparing or revising survey manuals.

14–16. THE MANAGEMENT SURVEY REPORT, *NOMA Technical Quarterly,* Data Processing No. 1, 1960, Herman Limberg. National Office Management Association, New York, 1960.

Production of the management survey report requires careful plans for information gathering and processing. The process of producing the survey report is analogous to the operation of a job-order plant.

14–17. MANUAL OF OFFICE LAYOUT. Canada, Organization and Methods Service, Civil Service Commission, Ottawa, 1954.

Comprehensive but brief treatment of how to lay out an office, often the subject of part of a paperwork survey.

14–18. OPERATIONS RESEARCH AND SYSTEMS ENGINEERING, Charles D. Flagle, William Huggins, and Robert Roy, Editors. The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, 1960.

In three parts. The first part is devoted to the philosophical and historical aspects of systems engineering and operations research. With the objectives and tools of each field clearly defined, Part II deals with specific methodologies. Statistical quality control, linear programing, Queuing Theory, and many other methods are clearly explained. Part III includes numerous case studies.

14–19. PLANNING A RECORDS MANAGEMENT SURVEY, Irving Zitmore. *The American Archivist,* April 1955.

Introduces the reader to the role of the survey as an opportunity for improvement, and tells how to prepare for the survey.

14–20. PRESENTING O & M RECOMMENDATIONS, Study No. 12, K. S. Jeffries. International Institute of Administrative Sciences, Brussels, 1952.

A study undertaken for the United Nations; concentrates on the techniques of program promotion by written reports—an important skill.

14–21. PROCESS CHARTING: ITS USE IN PROCEDURAL ANALYSIS. *Management Bulletin,* November 1945. Bureau of the Budget, Washington, 1945.

The multicolumn process chart for complex operations—when and how to use it. A template for drawing charting symbols is attached to the back cover.

14–22. SQUEEZING THE WASTE OUT OF PAPERWORK, Chester L. Guthrie. *Office Administration* (Canada), September 1962.

Eighty-five to ninety percent of office paperwork operations can be considered normal and predictable, and therefore can be standardized. Attempts to standardize

the remaining ten to fifteen percent usually result in frustration and in unnecessarily complex systems.

14–23. SURVEY PRINCIPLES AND TECHNIQUES William A. Gill. *Modern Management,* January–November 1949.

Series of articles which give a broad perspective to organization and methods surveys.

14–24. TECHNIQUES OF FLOW PROCESS CHARTING: A TECHNIQUE FOR ANALYZING AND IMPROVING THE FLOW OF WORK, Army Pamphlet No. 20–303. Department of the Army, Washington, 1957.

The nature, types, and uses of flow-process charts; how to draw and use them most effectively.

15. Program Promotion

15–1. A-V INSTRUCTION MATERIALS AND METHODS, James W. Brown, Richard B. Lewis, and Fred F. Harcleroad. McGraw-Hill, New York, 1959.

Audio-visuals are basic tools for program promotion. This is a basic reference—from how communication and learning occur to the techniques of using audio-visual equipment.

15–2. ADMINISTERING AUDIO-VISUAL SERVICES, Carlton W. H. Erickson. Macmillan, New York, 1959.

Comprehensive textbook for training audio-visual service administrators. Includes many helpful suggestions on acquiring materials, facilitating use of materials, and caring for materials and equipment.

15–3. ANOTHER MEETING: HOW TO GET LESS TALK AND MORE ACTION, Eric Webster. *Management Review*, October 1962.

How the meeting or conference can be a meaningful tool for promoting a program.

15–4. AUDIO-VISUAL MATERIALS: THEIR NATURE AND USE, Third Edition, Walter A. Wittich and Charles F. Schuller. Harper and Brothers, New York, 1962.

A basic reference for A–V instruction, starting from a theory of how people learn.

15–5. BETTER RECORDS MANAGEMENT, Charles E. Hughes. *Factory*, December 1960.

In all, 150 practical tips and facts to lighten an organization's paperwork load. Interesting as an example of a brochure rarely produced by records managers to promote their program.

15–6. COMMUNICATION: PATTERNS AND INCIDENTS, William V. Haney. Richard D. Irwin, Homewood, Illinois, 1960.

Phases and processes of communication, the sending and receiving of data. Fundamental failures in communication are considered with examples. Contains bibliography.

15–7. EFFECTIVE PRESENTATION OF PAPERWORK IMPROVEMENT IDEAS. Meeting of the Interagency Records Administration Conference, May 1960. National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration, Washington, 1960.

Irving Foote of the Navy Management Office takes a sharp look at idea presentation and use of audio-visual aids from the point-of-view of one promoting a paperwork improvement plan.

15–8. GETTING YOUR IDEAS ACROSS: IMPROVING COMMUNICATIONS WITH INSTRUCTIONAL AIDS. Meeting of the Interagency Records Administration Conference, January 1962. National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration, Washington, 1962.

Dr. Donald Maley gives a broad outline of the problem of communication in program promotion.

15–9. HANDBOOK OF GRAPHIC PRESENTATION, Calvin F. Schmid. Ronald Press, New York, 1954.

Amply illustrated with all types of charts, diagrams, and graphs which can serve as models for the presentation of ideas and conclusions.

15–10. HOW TO WIN THE CONFERENCE, William D. Ellis. Prentice-Hall, New York, 1955.

In a conversational style the book candidly states that one enters a conference not to exchange ideas but to get across one's own ideas—one confers to win.

15–11. INTERVIEWING TECHNIQUES IN CONFERENCE LEADERSHIP, Frank L. Husted. *Training Directors Journal*, August 1960.

Perhaps the techniques used by the skilled interviewer are the same as those needed by the conference leader in bringing the group to a predetermined point.

15–12. THE PROCESS OF COMMUNICATION, David K. Berlo. Holt, Rinehart and Winston, New York, 1960.

Generally regarded as the basic reference giving an overall picture of the communicative process. The process treated as analogous to the automated information retrieval and communication system. Contains bibliography.

15–13. A QUICK GUIDE TO FILMSTRIP PROJECTORS. *Industrial Photography*, September 1962.

Specifications of standard-make film-strip projectors on the market in 1962.

15–14. RECORDS MANAGEMENT IN TVA, Revised. Division of Property and Supply, Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, Tennessee, 1956.

The program in Tennessee Valley Authority so described that its benefits and coverage can be better known.

15–15. SELLING TRAINING TO MANAGEMENT, Newman N. Shaulis. *Training Directors Journal*, April 1962.

"Common sense" would indicate that to sell a program to management, a sample of the program's work must be provided for study and examination.

15–16. SELLING YOUR SYSTEM, Robert F. Gibeau. *Ideas for Management*, Proceedings of the 13th Annual International Systems Meeting of the Systems and Procedures Association, New York, 1960. Macmillan, New York, 1961.

Step-by-step process of preparing a "system" of operation for sale to management. Also, how to sell and install the system once it is prepared.

15–17. THE TAPE METHOD OF DRAFTING AND VISUAL COMMUNICATION. Chart-Pak, Inc., Leeds, Massachusetts, 1962.

A catalog of Chart-Pak materials, useful as an economical way to prepare visual aids or presentations, avoiding the costs of an artist's services.

15–18. TEN WAYS TO USE FILMS IN MANAGEMENT TRAINING SEMINARS, Julius E. Eitington. *Training Directors Journal*, May 1963.

Excellent indication of the multiple purposes for using films in training or educating management.

15–19. TOOL OF THE TIMES. *Audio-Visual Instruction*, April 1962.

An issue devoted to the use of the overhead projector.

Films

15–20. BULLETIN BOARDS: AN EFFECTIVE TEACHING DEVICE. Bailey Films, Inc., 6509 DeLongpre Ave., Hollywood, California. 16 mm., sound, 11 minutes, color.

Gives suggestions for the planning and organizing of creatively designed bulletin boards.

15–21. CHALK AND CHALKBOARDS. Bailey Films, Inc., 6509 Delongpre Ave., Hollywood, California. 16 mm., sound, 16 minutes, color.

Suggestions for making chalkboards effective teaching aids.

15–22. FILM TACTICS. Department of the Navy, Washington. 16 mm., sound, 22 minutes, black and white.

The correct and incorrect ways of using motion pictures for group instruction. When and how film can be used effectively.

15–23. FLANNELBOARDS AND HOW TO USE THEM. Bailey Films, Inc., 6509 DeLongpre Ave., Hollywood, California. 16 mm., sound, 15 minutes, color.

Suggestions for using flannel boards in presenting ideas.

15–24. LETTERING INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS. Audio-Visual Center, Division of University Extension, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana. 16 mm., sound, 22 minutes, color.

What kinds and types of lettering can be used, and when and how to use them on materials for presentation.

15–25. MORE THAN WORDS. Henry Strauss and Company, New York. 16 mm., sound, 19 minutes, color.

How to get better understanding, acceptance, and action from others.

15–26. PHOTOGRAPHIC SLIDES FOR INSTRUCTION. Audio-Visual Center, Division of University Extension, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana. 16 mm., sound, 11 minutes, color.

How to prepare and how to use the various types of photographic slides for instruction.

16. The Place of Records Management in an Agency's Management Improvement Program

16–1. ANALYZING THE SYSTEMS ANALYST, Maurice F. Ronayne. *Journal of Data Management,* July 1963.

Describes the duties and responsibilities of the systems man; also the tools he works with.

16–2. CENTRAL O & M OFFICES: WHAT THEY DO AND WHERE THEY ARE, Study No. 3, Arnold Miles. International Institute of Administrative Sciences, Brussels, 1951.

Tells where management analysis offices are in most government organizations, and tells what they do. Gives brief descriptions of the "O & M" offices in 16 countries including the United States. Study undertaken for the United Nations.

16–3. COST REDUCTION THROUGH BETTER MANAGEMENT IN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. Bureau of the Budget, Washington, 1963.

All areas of management improvement, giving a picture of new developments since 1961.

16–4. HANDBOOK OF ORGANIZATION AND METHODS TECHNIQUES, Study No. 7, Harold O. Dovey. International Institute of Administrative Sciences, Brussels, 1951.

A guide for the management analyst in undertaking his duties, but it puts management analysis in the perspective of the total administrative activity.

16–5. MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS AT THE HEADQUARTERS OF FEDERAL AGENCIES: AN INVENTORY OF AGENCY PRACTICES CONCERNING THE STAFF FUNCTION OF MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS. Bureau of the Budget, Washington, 1959.

A most important survey showing Federal practice in placing, staffing, and using the management analysis function in the agency. Considers the characteristics of the professional staff as well as the organizational aspects of the management improvement program.

16–6. MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS SERIES, GS–343–0. U.S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, 1960.

The basic document describing the work performed by management analysts and the prevailing standard for each level of that work. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, G.P.O., under the heading of "Position-Classification Standards, Transmittal Sheet No. 30, USCSC."

16–7. MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT IN THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH. Bureau of the Budget, Washington, 1961.

Places records management in the total management improvement program. Paperwork and methods simplification is an important technique of management improvement.

16–8. THE NEW STANDARDS FOR MANAGEMENT POSITIONS. Meeting of the Interagency Records Administration Conference, May 1961. National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration, Washington, 1961.

Discussion of the standards established by the Civil Service Commission for the classification of positions in the GS–343–0, Management Analyst Series, and GS–344–0, Management Technician Series.

16–9. ORGANIZATIONAL POSITION OF A SYSTEMS DEPARTMENT AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS, Walter F. Wolfe. *Ideas for Management,* Proceedings of the 13th Annual International Systems Meeting of the Systems and Procedures Association, New York, 1960. Macmillan, New York, 1961.

A systems and procedures department undertakes many of the same tasks as does a paperwork management division. This article analyzes the role of the systems

group, its relation to other departments, and the location of the analysis staff in the management structure.

16–10. THE PRACTICE OF O & M. Great Britain, Organization and Methods Division, H. M. Treasury, London, 1954.

The place, purpose, and activity of the management analysis staff in the government agency.

16–11. THE PROFILE OF A SYSTEMS MAN. Systems and Procedures Association, Detroit, Michigan, 1960.

Tables 11, 15, and 16 indicate the kinds of activities in which systems analysts function in the U. S. Almost 60% of all companies surveyed included records management in the systems group.

16–12. QUALIFICATION STANDARDS FOR CLASSIFICATION ACT POSITIONS, Civil Service Handbook X–118. U.S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, 1962.

Gives the qualification standards for GS–343, management analyst, and GS–344, management technician.

16–13. QUESTION OF QUALIFICATION, E. D. Schmitz. *Navy Management Review,* August 1959.

Considers the nontechnical qualifications desirable in a management analyst. Suggests that the most important qualities can be called "intelligence, patience, and enthusiasm."

16–14. THE STAFF ROLE IN MANAGEMENT: ITS CREATIVE USES, Robert C. Sampson. Harper and Brothers, New York, 1955.

The relationship between line and staff in organization, and how the staff officer aids that organization.

17. Office Information Retrieval

17–1. ADVANCED DATA PROCESSING IN THE LIBRARY, Louis A. Schultheiss, et. al. The Scarecrow Press, New York, 1962.

Information retrieval was born as a way of mechanizing the search function in a library. This study distinguishes between a library's "technical service" and the "reference service" functions. The latter is rejected as an area for automation.

17–2. AS WE MAY THINK, Vannevar Bush. *Atlantic Monthly*, July 1945.

The article that started the "IR" (Information Retrieval) movement. Suggests that scientists devote themselves to making their fund of knowledge more accessible and usable. The ideal is to have a mechanized "black box" which, after certain buttons are pushed, would provide the hard-copy of those documents pertinent to the questions asked.

17–3. BASIC CRITERIA FOR INDEXES, A39.4–1959. American Standards Association, New York, 1959.

Much information retrieval consists of mechanizing indexes to a collection of publications. This is a standard for preparing indexes. It includes a select bibliography of books, pamphlets, and articles, making reference to many of the classics in the field.

17–4. CONTENT ANALYSIS IN COMMUNICATIONS RESEARCH, Bernard R. Berelson. Free Press, Glencoe, Illinois, 1952.

A thoughtful attempt to define and describe posible units of information, distinguishable and capable of being organized.

17–5. COORDINATION OF INFORMATION ON CURRENT SCIENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT SUPPORTED BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT, Senate Report No. 263. Committee on Government Operations, Senate, Eighty-seventh Congress, Washington, 1961.

It is the scientific area where the proliferation of new knowledge presents so many problems in "keeping up" with what is new. The problem of furnishing anybody, anywhere, immediately with all information pertinent to any subject created by anybody, anywhere, has become a national concern. It is not only the scientific community that can use information retrieval techniques. Theoretically, filing stations as well as technical and special libraries can utilize them.

17–6. CORRELATIVE INDEXES. VIII. SUBJECT-INDEXING VS. WORD-INDEXING, Charles L. Bernier and E. J. Crane. *Journal of Chemical Documentation*, April 1962.

Subject-indexing means indexing the ideas supported by the author rather than the words he uses. And searchers usually seek information not on symbols, but on what they signify.

17–7. CURRENT RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN SCIENTIFIC DOCUMENTATION. National Science Foundation, Washington, Semiannually.

Facts on new scientific storage and retrieval projects, in the Federal Government and in private industry, in the United States and abroad.

17–8. DOCUMENTATION, INDEXING, AND RETRIEVAL OF SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION: A STUDY OF FEDERAL AND NON-FEDERAL SCIENCE INFORMATION PROCESSING AND RETRIEVAL PROGRAMS, Document No. 113. Committee on Government Operations, Senate, Eighty-sixth Congress, Washington, 1961.

A committee staff report on science information retrieval systems and programs in selected Federal agencies and non-governmental organizations.

17–9. GENERAL INFORMATION MANUAL: AN INTRODUCTION TO INFORMATION RETRIEVAL. International Business Machines Corporation, White Plains, New York, 1960.

A discussion of the basic principles of information retrieval and points that should be considered in organizing for an information retrieval system.

17–10. GENERAL INFORMATION MANUAL: KEYWORD-IN-CONTEXT (KWIC) INDEXING. International Business Machines Corporation, White Plains, New York, 1962.

An explanation of the so-called KWIC Index, its preparation and use. This type of word indexing runs counter to the ideas expressed in Item 17–6 above.

17–11. GENERAL INFORMATION MANUAL: SELECTIVE DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION. International Business Machines Corporation, White Plains, New York, 1962.

Proposed mechanized system for building a profile of individual users on the basis of their particular information needs and then supplying that need.

17–12. GUIDE TO SLA (SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION) LOAN COLLECTION OF CLASSIFICATION SCHEMES AND SUBJECT HEADING LISTS, Bertha R. Barden and Barbara Denison. Special Libraries Association, New York, 1961.

Description of the 788 classification schemes and other systems for organizing materials on deposit at Western Reserve University's School of Library Science on March 20, 1961. Since 1924 the Special Libraries Association has been building this collection, aided by the ALA, ASLIB, UNESCO, and many libraries in the United States and abroad.

17–13. HOW TO COPE WITH INFORMATION, Francis Bello. *Fortune*, September 1960.

Management presentation in the usual *Fortune* manner. Discusses methods of Federal agencies, foreign governments, and nongovernmental organizations.

17–14. INFORMATION RETRIEVAL MANAGEMENT, Lowell H. Hattery and Edward McCormick, Editors. American Data Processing, Inc., Detroit, 1962.

A collection of papers concerning the management phase of information retrieval adapted from the proceedings of the Fourth Institute on Information Storage and Retrieval, American University, Washington, D.C., February 1962. Contributors include many well-known persons in the field of information retrieval.

17–15. INFORMATION SELECTION SYSTEMS, RETRIEVAL REPLICA COPIES: A STATE-OF-THE-ART REPORT, NBS Technical Note 157, Thomas C. Bagg and Mary E. Stevens. National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, Washington, 1961.

A description of various microfilm information systems and equipment.

17–16. INFORMATION STORAGE AND RETRIEVAL THEORY, SYSTEMS AND DEVICES, Mortimer Taube and Harold Wooster, Editors. Columbia University Press, New York, 1958.

One of the best early primers on the subject. Papers by outstanding men in the field delivered at the Symposium on Information Storage and Retrieval Theory, Systems and Devices, Washington, March 17-18, 1958.

17–17. INTRODUCTION TO INFORMATION STORAGE AND RETRIEVAL: TOOLS, ELEMENTS, THEORIES, Joseph Becker and Robert M. Hayes. John Wiley and Sons, New York, 1963.

A general introductory text on information retrieval. Explains the uniterm system, especially the printed dual dictionary index; the termatrex and minimatrex systems; punched cards organized as collator decks; magnetic tape and tape search units.

17–18. MACHINES, METHODS, AND INFORMATION RETRIEVAL. *Chemical and Engineering News*, July 17, 1961, and July 24, 1961.

A two-part series on information retrieval. Part I discusses new devices and basic problems. Part II describes or mentions how industry and government have attempted to meet their information systems, including the Patent Office punched-card system for organic compound searches, the Patent Office and National Bureau of Standards HAYSTAQ system, the Armed Services Technical Information Agency program, and the Atomic Energy Commission system for abstracting literature.

17–19. THE MEDLARS STORY AT THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE. Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, 1963.

A good lay discussion of a leading information center mechanization project.

17–20. MODERN DOCUMENTATION AND INFORMATION PRACTICES: A

BASIC MANUAL, Otto Frank, Editor. International Federation for Documentation, The Hague, 1961.

Sections written by Otto Frank, J. Edwin Holmstrom, G. Schuurmars Stekhoven, Hermann A. Elsner, and Josef Koblitz. Deals with the fundamentals of documentation and information work, especially with the organization of documentation and information centers. Published with the assistance of UNESCO.

17–21. NONCONVENTIONAL TECHNICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS IN CURRENT USE. National Science Foundation, Washington. Periodically.

Details on selected technical information systems operating on other than usual library bases. New uses of automatic equipment and new principles of subject-matter organization.

17–22. ON RETRIEVAL SYSTEM THEORY, Brian C. Vickery. Butterworth, London, 1961.

A comprehensive explanation of indexing theory, principles, and techniques.

17–23. PUNCHED CARDS, Robert S. Casey and James W. Perry. Reinhold, New York, 1958.

Most adequate text to date for a basic documentation course. Contains a bibliography.

17–24. REFERENCE MANUAL ON A PRACTICAL APPROACH TO INFORMATION AND DATA RETRIEVAL, Freeman H. Dyke, Jr. Industrial Education Institute, Boston, 1963.

A comprehensive, easily understood reference manual on the basic principles, techniques, and uses of information retrieval. Based on proceedings at a seminar presented by the Industrial Education Institute.

17–25. SCIENCE, GOVERNMENT, AND INFORMATION, President's Advisory Committee. The White House, Washington, 1963.

The scientific information retrieval problem as seen from the highest Federal level. Includes the Advisory Committee's recommendations to government agencies and the technical community on steps to be taken to ensure the effective dissemination of scientific information.

17–26. STATE OF THE ART SYMPOSIUM. *American Documentation,* January 1962.

Still ranked high as a good critical review of the field of information retrieval and documentation. Includes presentations by: Saul Herner on Methods of Organizing Information for Searching; John Markus, on State of the Art of Published Indexes; Burt Holm, on Searching Strategies and Equipment; and by G.S. Simpson, Jr., on Science Information Centers in the United States.

17–27. TOWARDS INFORMATION RETRIEVAL, Robert A. Fairthorne, Editor. Butterworth, London, 1961.

Collection of noteworthy papers applying the mathematical viewpoint to information retrieval and analyzing problems relating to information retrieval theories and principles.

17–28. VISTAS IN INFORMATION HANDLING, VOLUME I, THE AUGMENTATION OF MAN'S INTELLECT BY MACHINE, Information for Industry, Inc., Paul W. Howerton and David C. Weeks, Editors. Spartan Books, Washington, 1963.

A look into the future of information handling, predictions being justified by observation of the newer tools and programs in the field.

18. Archives Administration

General

18–1. ARCHIVES, Charles M. Andrews. American Historical Association, *Annual Report*, Volume I, 1913, Washington, D.C.

The seminal work of a great American historian. Contains the classic definition and description of archives. The significance of archives to the cause of history has given high purpose to the depositories which preserve them. Archives also exist to protect personal rights and privileges promised by Government and to carry on the work of Government.

18–2. ARCHIVES, Ernst Posner. Collier's Encyclopedia, 2: 186-188. Collier's, New York, 1958.

Perhaps the best summary statement available in English of the historical evolution of archival administration and the significance of archives.

18–3. THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES: A PROGRAMME, Waldo G. Leland. *American Historical Review*, October 1912.

Generally heralded as one of the key documents bringing the National Archives into existence. Reprinted as Senate Document 717, 63rd Cong., 3rd Session.

Manuals

18–4. ARCHIVKUNDE, Adolf Brenneke and Wolfgang Leesch. Koehler and Amelang, Leipzig, 1953.

American archival practice is clearly dependent upon its European precursors. This is one of the great continental instructional guides. The tangible elements of archives are form, source, place of preservation; the intangible elements are reasons for creation or accumulation, for preservation, and for custody.

18–5. MANUAL FOR THE ARRANGEMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF ARCHIVES, Samuel Muller, J. A. Feith, and R. Fruin. Translated from the Second Dutch Edition of 1920 by Arthur Leavitt, New York, 1940.

A classic by a trio of Dutch archivists. How to understand and comply with the great principles of *respect des fonds* (maintaining the natural archival bodies of creating offices separately from each other) and *respect pour l'ordre primitif* (respect for the original order).

18–6. A MANUAL OF ARCHIVE ADMINISTRATION (Revised Edition), Hilary Jenkinson. Lund, Humphries, London, 1937.

The best known British handbook, by the former National Archivist of Great Britain. How to prepare the tools that make accessible the information contained in records and to establish control over collections.

18–7. MODERN ARCHIVES: PRINCIPLES AND TECHNIQUES, T. R. Schellenberg. University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1956.

The most thorough study of modern archival administration. For example, Chapters 4, 10, and 12 deal with the disposition and appraisal of records. Other chapters are devoted to accessioning, reference, description (finding aids), and preservation.

Arrangement of Archives and Finding Aids

18–8. ARCHIVAL ARRANGEMENT—FIVE DIFFERENT OPERATIONS AT FIVE DIFFERENT LEVELS, Oliver W. Holmes. *The American Archivist*, January 1964.

The five levels are: (1) depository, (2) record group, (3) series, (4) filing unit, and (5) document. Arrangement must be established to an acceptable degree before finding aids are possible.

18–9. FINDING MEDIUMS IN THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES: AN APPRAISAL OF SIX YEARS' EXPERIENCE, Philip M. Hamer. *The American Archivist*, April 1942.

Considerations important to what kinds of finding aids to prepare. The nature of the

collections is basic, along with the reference needs of the users, and the resources of the institution.

18–10. A GUIDE TO PRACTICAL CALENDARING, Morris L. Radoff. *The American Archivist*, April and July 1948.

One of the best attempts to establish a uniform practice for entering data at the document level. Since calendars abstract information contained in each document in a collection, they tend to be costly and are used only when the "ore content" of the documents is high.

18–11. THE IDENTIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION OF THE RECORD SERIES, Ken Munden. *The American Archivist*, July 1950.

The series is the most used unit of description for archives. Only a list of items is more detailed. A true series is composed of similar filing units arranged in a consistent pattern within which each of the filing units has its proper place. The series has a beginning and an end, with everything between having a relationship.

Appraisal Standards

18–12. THE APPRAISAL OF OLDER BUSINESS RECORDS, Robert W. Lovett. *The American Archivist*, July 1952.

Describes a highly thought of project at the Baker Library in 1951 in isolating low-value materials.

18–13. ARCHIVAL SAMPLING, Paul Lewinson. *The American Archivist*, October 1957.

For many types of voluminous records, which reflect a sizable segment of the economy, sampling is the best remedy. Because of the wide choices available, sampling must be classed as a highly subjective method that must await development before it can be generally adopted.

18–14. THE SELECTION OF RECORDS FOR PRESERVATION, Philip C. Brooks. *The American Archivist*, October 1940.

Only a small portion of massive collections of papers can be saved. Records rating the best chance of being kept are those that cover policy making, internal management, relations with the public, and subjects about which information is scarce.

18–15. SOME REFLECTIONS ON BUSINESS ARCHIVES IN THE UNITED STATES, Oliver W. Holmes. *The American Archivist*, October 1954.

Business manuscripts are as varied as public records but being more formless are less susceptible to evaluation by class or record type. Predicts business archivists will tend to use the principles of public archivists and that the number of business archives will grow. Believes business archives are eminently worth saving.

Reference Service

18–16. DEFENSE OF ARCHIVES AGAINST HUMAN FOES, Robert H. Land. *The American Archivist*, April 1956.

Archives need to be saved from custodians who do not know the basic principles of guardianship; some ways of protecting records from thieves and the careless.

18–17. THE LAW OF LITERARY PROPERTY, Philip Wittenberg. World Publishing, Cleveland, 1957.

Private records are considered under copyright by Folsom v. Marsh, 9 Fed. Cas. 342. It accrues to the author or his assigns automatically without the necessity of any steps being taken to announce or register it, and it is terminated only by abandonment or by dedication to public use.

18–18. THE PEOPLE'S RIGHT TO KNOW: LEGAL ACCESS TO PUBLIC RECORDS AND PROCEEDINGS, Harold L. Cross. Columbia University Press, New York, 1953.

A professional tenet of archivists is that records placed in archival institutions should be fully open to the public. The exceptions to this rule should be thought out thoroughly before being adopted.

Arrangement of Private Papers

18–19. ARRANGEMENT OF PRIVATE PAPERS, T. R. Schellenberg. *Archives and Manuscripts*, August 1957.

Virtually an additional Chapter to the Schellenberg manual (Item 18–7.)

18–20. BUSINESS MANUSCRIPTS: COLLECTION, HANDLING, AND CATALOGING, Arthur H. Cole. *Library Quarterly*, January 1938.

Suggests, among other things, that corporate records can be organized into (1) administrative records, (2) general accounts, (3) purchase and receiving records, (4) production records, (5) sales and shipping files, and (6) letters. The article is based on experience of Baker Library, Harvard.

18–21. MANUSCRIPTS AND ARCHIVES, R. W. G. Vail, Issue Editor. *Library Trends,* January 1957.

Articles by many leaders in the field; full of good quotes. For example: "It seems wasteful, outmoded, and a bit silly to collect items that appear more suitable for (a) the archives of another institution, or (b) the strictly local regional history of an area where another repository is located, or (c) actually form an integral part of a collection already existing in another repository, or (d) has close relationships to a collection or collections existing elsewhere."

Finding Aids for Private Papers

18–22. DESCRIPTION OF PRIVATE PAPERS, T. R. Schellenberg, *Archives and Manuscripts,* August 1958.

A companion article to Item 18–19.

18–23. MANUSCRIPT CATALOGING, William J. Wilson, *Traditio,* New York, 1956.

The most followed features are (1) a group description, usually called a "register"; (2) a "main (collection) card" and added entries, arranged in a dictionary catalog; (3) special catalogs, indexes, calendars, and shelf lists for detailed information on particularly important manuscripts.

18–24. NAME INDEXES, Margaret C. Norton. *Illinois Libraries,* April 1946.

Some persons think the greatest difference between archives finding aids and private papers finding aids is the need of the latter to index names of important people.

18–25. THE NATIONAL UNION CATALOG OF MANUSCRIPT COLLECTIONS, Robert H. Land. *The American Archivist,* July 1954.

All registers, brief or full, should include the 10 basic elements needed for entering the collection in the National Union Catalog. The 10 elements are enumerated. The catalog is trying to answer the question, "What manuscripts exist and where are they?"

18–26. THE PLACE OF THE REGISTER IN THE MANUSCRIPTS DIVISION OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, Katherine E. Brand. *The American Archivist, January* 1955.

Samples of the register forms on which the staff records information for its own use and for the convenience of searchers, They serve also in preparing entries for the National Union Catalog.

18–27. RULES FOR DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, MANUSCRIPTS, Preliminary Edition. Library of Congress, Washington, 1954.

The Library of Congress supplies most of the detailed doctrine for manuscripts cataloging just as the National Archives tends to be the center for archival theory. The rules on title and author entries, as well as abbreviations, are good examples.

Library Relationships

18–28. ARCHIVES AND LIBRARIES, A COMPARISON DRAWN, Margaret C. Norton. Illinois, Secretary of State, "Bluebook," 1939–40.

Over the years the librarians have developed a well defined doctrine for the classification of subject matter and the cataloging of individual items within this framework. When libraries receive manuscripts, there is an over-tendency to use library principles for their organization and control.

18–29. LIBRARIANS AND ARCHIVISTS—SOME ASPECTS OF THEIR PARTNERSHIP, Herman Kahn. *The American Archivist,* October 1944.

The knowledge of the world largely exists in book form or manuscript form. This has given rise to the kindred professions of librarian and archivist.

18–30. THE RELATION OF HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS TO ARCHIVAL MATERIAL, Curtis W. Garrison. *The American Archivist,* April 1939.

Archives differ from libraries in the way they appraise, classify, and catalog their holdings. They also differ in the way they come into being and the way their holdings are brought into custody.

Films

18–31. YOUR NATIONAL ARCHIVES, National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration, Washington, 1957. 16 mm., sound, 20 minutes, color.

The functions of the National Archives and the services it performs.

Repair and Preservation of Documents

See RECORDS CENTERS, Chapter 10.

19. Periodicals Frequently Carrying Articles of Interest to Records Managers

19–1. ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT, Geyer-McAllister Publications, 212 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York. Monthly.

Previously: *Office Management and American Business, Office Management,* and *Office Management and Equipment.* The official publication for the Administrative Management Society. Particularly valuable for "Tools of the Office," a monthly feature on office equipment currently available.

19–2. THE AMERICAN ARCHIVIST, Society of American Archivists, Philip Mason, Secretary, Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan. Quarterly.

Virtually no issue of this publication appears without an article of value to records managers, although the magazine is oriented to the archival profession. Contains periodic bibliographies.

19–3. AMERICAN DOCUMENTATION, American Documentation Institute, 2000 P Street NW., Washington. Quarterly.

Published by ADI in cooperation with the School of Library Science at Western Reserve University. ADI is the American equivalent of ASLIB and represents the United States on the Federation Internationale de Documentation (FID). ADI is much interested in machine literature searching, theories of subject analysis, concepts in knowledge storage and dissemination, and the social implications of these activities.

19–4. AMS MANAGEMENT BULLETINS, Administrative Management Society, Willow Grove, Pennsylvania. Monthly.

Consists of 12 publications annually: 3 on Administrative Services; 3 on Systems; 3 on Management Skills, and 3 on Personnel Management.

19–5. ARCHIVES, British Records Association, c/o Honorary Secretary, The Charterhouse, Charterhouse Square, LONDON, E. C. 1. Semiannually.

Primarily concerned with archival administration, but has frequent articles of interest to the records manager.

19–6. ARCHIVUM, Presses Universitaires de France, 108, Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris. Annualy.

A multilingual journal of archival science including articles on records management.

19–7. BUSINESS AUTOMATION, OA Business Publications, Inc., 288 Park Avenue West, Elmhurst, Illinois. Monthly.

Advance notice of equipment on the drawing boards of the office equipment industry. Considers new areas for the application of integrated data processing.

19–8. BUSINESS MANAGEMENT, Management Magazines, Inc., 22 West Putnam Avenue, Greenwich, Connecticut. Monthly.

Formerly *Management Methods.* This magazine subscribes to the philosophy that all work can be improved, that improvements do not just happen, and that a systematic approach to improvement will produce best results.

19–9. COMPUTERS AND DATA PROCESSING, Nielson Publishing Co., Inc., 217 Broadway, New York, New York. Monthly.

Contains articles for users of automatic information handling equipment.

19–10. DATA PROCESSING DIGEST, Canning, Sisson and Associates, 1140 South Robertson Boulevard, Los Angeles, California. Monthly.

Abstracts of current literature covering all aspects of source data automation and automatic data processing.

19–11. DATA PROCESSING MAGAZINE, American Data Processing, Inc., 22nd Floor, Book Tower, Detroit, Michigan. Monthly.

Formerly *Data Processing for Management, Data Processing,* and *Punched Card Data*

Processing (there was an earlier series of three issues entitled *Machine Accounting and Data Processing*, November 1958 to April 1959); formerly published by Gille Associates, Inc., 956 Maccabees Building, Detroit, Michigan. Gives the latest news on equipment, current trends in equipment application, and analyzes past experience with automation.

19–12. DATAMATION, F. D. Thompson Publications, Inc., 141 East 44th Street, New York, New York. Monthly.

Devoted to conveying new ideas and considering problems arising in the automatic handling of information.

19–13. DATA PROCESSING ANNUAL: PUNCHED CARD AND COMPUTER APPLICATIONS AND REFERENCE GUIDE, American Data Processing, Inc., 22nd Floor, Book Tower, Detroit, Michigan.

Articles on data processing, punched card applications, computer applications, and associated topics such as data processing forms design. Includes directives of schools in data processing; computer users' organizations; local suppliers of data processing equipment, services, and audio-visual aids, and data processing associations. References to nearly 1,000 articles from 128 foreign publications.

19–14. EDP WEEKLY, Industry Reports, Inc., 1327 F Street, NW., Washington. Weekly.

A weekly newsletter on developments in electronic data processing.

19–15. HARVARD BUSINESS REVIEW, Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University, Soldiers Field, Boston, Massachusetts. Bimonthly.

Articles on ways to improve all aspects of business management including paperwork.

19–16. IDEAS FOR MANAGEMENT, Systems and Procedures Association, 7890 Brookside Drive, Cleveland, Ohio. Annually.

The publication of the proceedings of the annual International Systems Meeting. Every issue contains many interesting and valuable articles discussing new developments in systems management and records management.

19–17. IRAC PROCEEDINGS, Interagency Records Administration Conference, Washington. 9 times yearly.

The conference invites authorities in the field to speak on a selected subject. The Procedings constitute the fullest description of the way records management is practiced in the Federal Government, the objectives that determine its location in the Federal hierarchy, and scope of its activities.

19–18. JOURNAL OF DOCUMENTATION, Association of Special Libraries and Indexing Bureaux, 3 Belgrave Square, London, SW. 1. Quarterly.

Attempts to record, organize, and disseminate knowledge about special libraries, bibliographic concepts, classification theories, and information retrieval.

19–19. MANAGEMENT REVIEW, American Management Association, Inc., 135 West 50th Street, New York, New York. Monthly.

Primarily digests interesting articles on business management previously published. Each issue also includes book reviews and some original articles.

19–20. MODERN OFFICE PROCEDURES, Industrial Publishing Corporation, 812 Huron Road, Cleveland, Ohio. Monthly.

Concerned with improving office methods. Monthly feature on data processing—developments, applications, and problems.

19–21. MODERN USES OF LOGIC IN LAW (M.U.L.L.), American Bar Association, 1155 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois. Quarterly.

Objective of the magazine is to exchange information about the uses of modern logic in law, the uses of modern methods of information retrieval in law, the uses of quantitative methods for the analysis of legal decision-making, and the relationship between (a) developments in science and technology and (b) law.

19–22. O & M BULLETIN, Management Services Group of Divisions of H. M. Treasury, Treasury Chambers, Great George Street, London, SW. 1. Monthly.

Articles on many phases of office procedure management. Particularly good on work simplification, work standards, and quality control. Information on new equipment and further uses of automation.

19–23. THE OFFICE, Office Publications, Inc., 73 Southfield Avenue, Stamford, Connecticut. Monthly.

Primarily an advertising medium, but useful for learning what is new in office equipment and services.

19–24. OFFICE APPLIANCES, OA Business Publications, Inc., 288 Park Avenue West, Elmhurst, Illinois. Monthly.

Trade journal for the retailers of office supplies, machines, and furniture. Has information on new developments in the field other than computers.

19–25. THE OFFICE ECONOMIST, Art Metal Inc., Jamestown, New York. Quarterly.

A house organ with a wide coverage of records management practices and skills.

19–26. PAPERWORK SIMPLIFICATION, The Standard Register Company, Dayton, Ohio. Quarterly.

A house organ dealing with automation techniques and equipment as means to simplifying paperwork. Often has well-written and well-illustrated articles on forms simplification.

19–27. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION REVIEW, American Society for Public Administration, 6042 Kimbark Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Quarterly.

Many articles on office management from the perspective of the generalist in public administration.

19–28. PUBLIC MANAGEMENT SOURCES, U.S. Bureau of the Budget Library, Washington. Monthly.

A wide-ranging bibliography, based on some 500 periodicals received regularly by the Bureau of the Budget Library. Meant for use by Federal executives. It includes such categories as records administration, forms, reports, and systems and procedures.

19–29. RECORDS MANAGEMENT JOURNAL, Association of Records Executives and Administrators, Inc., Post Office Box 4259, Grand Central Station, New York, New York 10017. Quarterly.

A publication which lists original articles on records management principles and techniques.

19–30. REPRODUCTION REVIEW, Wolf Business Publications, Inc., 393 Seventh Avenue, New York, New York. Monthly.

Articles on all forms of reproduction—microfilm to spirit processes—as means of controlling paperwork. Considers the problems of reproduction and storage systems.

19–31. SYSTEMATION, Ross-Martin Company, Box 800, Tulsa, Oklahoma. Semimonthly.

A semimonthly letter on trends and techniques in systems development and management. Interestingly written brief statement of new ideas in the field.

19–32. SYSTEMS, United Business Publications, 200 Madison Avenue, New York, New York. Bimonthly.

Oriented to paperwork. Covers a wide range of systems applications from manual paperwork operations to ADP.

19–33. SYSTEMS AND PROCEDURES JOURNAL, Systems and Procedures Association, 7890 Brookside Drive, Cleveland, Ohio. Bimonthly.

Formerly *Systems and Procedures* and *Systems and Procedures Quarterly*. Promotional literature primarily, but written by the leaders of the profession in a popular style.

19–34. SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT, Data Processing Publishing Corporation, 10 East 40th Street, New York, New York. Quarterly.

Oriented to microfilming, forms, and integrated data processing systems. Some interesting articles on information storage and retrieval.

20. Bibliographies of Interest to Records Managers

20–1. ADMINISTRATIVE COMMUNICATION, Lee O. Thayer. Richard D. Irwin, Inc. Homewood, Illinois, 1961.

Contains at the end an extensive bibliography of 34 pages on communication, and on how to communicate effectively.

20–2. AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY FOR THE SYSTEMS PROFESSIONAL, Maurice F. Ronayne, et. al., Editors. Systems and Procedures Association, Detroit, 1962.

An excellent selection (almost exclusively of books) by and for the systems man on all areas of systems management. Gives books on theorical background as well as on technical problems in systems analysis.

20–3. BIBLIOGRAPHY FOR THE MANAGEMENT ANALYST, NAVSANDA 405. Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Department of the Navy, Washington, 1961.

Covers all areas of management; has good sections on paperwork management. Concentrates on Navy publications and on those from non-governmental sources, with a few from other Federal agencies.

20–4. BIBLIOGRAPHY OF BIBLIOGRAPHIES ON ADP, Special Report of the Task Force on Bibliography, the Interagency Committee on Automatic Data Processing, March 1962. General Services Administration, Washington, 1962.

The only thing of its kind on automatic data processing. The task force also prepares a monthly bibliography for the Committee. Available from National Archives and Records Service.

20–5. A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF FOREIGN DEVELOPMENTS IN MACHINE TRANSLATION AND INFORMATION PROCESSING, NBS TECHNICAL NOTE 193, Josephine L. Walkowicz. National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce. Washington, 1963.

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20–6. BIBLIOGRAPHY ON FILING, CLASSIFICATION, AND INDEXING SYSTEMS FOR ENGINEERING OFFICES AND LIBRARIES. New York Engineering Societies Library. New York, 1960.

References relating to filing practices and filing methods.

20–7. BIBLIOGRAPHY ON REPRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTARY INFORMATION, January—December 1962, Loretta J. Diersdy. *Special Libraries*, March 1963.

Sources on copying methods and processes, copying equipment and equipment applications, copying systems and standards, and a list of periodicals in the field. Earlier lists published in *Special Libraries*, February 1960, March 1961, and March 1962.

20–8. BIBLIOGRAPHY ON THE MECHANIZATION OF INFORMATION RETRIEVAL, Charles P. Bourne. Stanford Research Institute, Menlo Park, California, 1958, with annual supplements.

Emphasis on the techniques of mechanizing information retrieval.

20–9. COMMUNICATION: PATTERNS AND INCIDENTS, William V. Haney. Richard D. Irwin, Inc., Homewood, Illinois, 1960.

Contains good bibliography on communication. A particularly good section on "Group Processes: Discussion, Conference, Group Dynamics," valuable to those interested in program promotion techniques.

20–10. COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING: A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF CURRENT PUBLICATIONS, Ray Kitchell. Management Improvement and Research Branch, Bureau of the Budget, Washington, 1962.

Fourteen pages, largely of articles, on management planning.

20–11. DARTNELL OFFICE MANAGER'S HANDBOOK, Christopher M. Weld, Editor. Dartnell Corporation, New York, 1958.

Includes an extensive bibliography of books and monographs covering such areas as office management, office automation, office methods, and procedures.

20–12. DATA PROCESSING DIGEST, Canning, Sisson and Associates, 1140 South Robertson Boulevard, Los Angeles 35, California. Monthly.

Digests of the most significant books and articles on data processing.

20–13. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF AUTOMATION—AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY. Labor and Industrial Relations Center, Michigan State University of Agriculture and Applied Science, East Lansing, Michigan, 1961.

A listing of publications on the effects of new developments in automation. Volume I by Gloria Cheek covers items published before 1957. Volume II covers publications from 1957 to 1960.

20–14. GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY ON INFORMATION STORAGE AND RETRIEVAL, Marshall Spangler, Editor. Computer Department, General Corporation, Phoenix, Arizona, 1962.

A comprehensive list, 390 pages in length, of contemporary English-language publications on information retrieval.

20–15. GUIDE TO SELECTED READINGS IN RECORDS MANAGEMENT. National Records Management Council, New York, 1954.

Still a valuable bibliographic tool because of the care and discrimination that went into its preparation. Usefulness was one yardstick, and essentiality of the contribution to current doctrine was another. The term "records management" is used in its broadest sense.

20–16. A GUIDE TO THE LITERATURE ON THE ART OF TECHNICAL WRITING AND COMMUNICATION, Barbara Ann Bryce. Defense Documentation Center for Scientific and Technical Information, Cameron Station, Alexandria, Virginia, 1962.

An 825-item, annonated bibliography of books and articles on writing in general, and on technical writing in particular. Includes reference works and grammars as well as writing guides.

20–17. HOW TO CONTROL BUSINESS PAPER-WORK, George S. Vanderwende. *J. K. Lasser's Business Management Handbook,* Second Edition, Sydney Prerau, Editor. McGraw-Hill, New York, 1960.

Includes bibliography on forms management drawn largely from the 1940's and 1930's, and mostly from non-governmental sources.

20–18. INFORMATION HANDLING AND SCIENCE INFORMATION: A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY, 1957–1961, Paul C. Janaske, Editor. Biological Sciences Communications Project, American Institute of Biological Sciences, Washington, 1962.

Annotated. Covers over 1100 entries. This is considered by some to be the best bibliography in the field of information retrieval.

20–19. INFORMATION SELECTION SYSTEMS RETRIEVAL REPLICA COPIES: A STATE-OF-THE-ART REPORT, NBS Technical Note 157, Thomas C. Bagg and Mary Elizabeth Stevens. National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, Washington, 1961.

Includes a 21-page bibliography on information retrieval.

20–20. LITERATURE ON INFORMATION RETRIEVAL AND MACHINE TRANSLATION, Charles F. Balz and R. H. Stanwood, Compilers and Editors. International Business Machines Corporation, White Plains, New York, 1962.

The most complete bibliography on information retrieval now available. A 59-page "Keywood Index," and a 6-page author index.

20–21. A LITERATURE SURVEY OF TECHNICAL INFORMATION SERVICES, George B. Brannen. *Special Libraries,* February 1963.

A select bibliography of over 150 items on developments in information retrieval.

20–22. MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS INDEX. American Data Processing, Inc., Detroit, 1962.

A 195-page, comprehensive listing of articles, and reviews of books on data proces-

sing. Largely selected from publications of 1961 and 1962, it includes a list of periodicals and author indexes.

20–23. MICROFILMS AND MICROCARDS: THEIR USE IN RESEARCH, Blanche P. McCrum, Compiler. General Reference and Bibliography Division, Library of Congress, Washington, 1950.

A somewhat dated but good list of publications on microfilm use.

20–24. MOTION AND TIME STUDY, Fourth Edition, Ralph M. Barnes. John Wiley and Sons, New York, 1958.

Contains extensive listing of books on time and motion study, with list of periodicals carrying articles on the subject.

20–25. MOTION AND TIME STUDY: PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE, 3rd Edition, Marvin E. Mundel. Prentice-Hall, New York, 1960.

Bibliography includes sections on the fundamentals of time and motion study, office applications, training, and work sampling. Mentions two bibliographies of bibliographies in the field.

20–26. NOMA AUTOMATION BIBLIOGRAPHY, Second Edition. *Office Executive,* October 1959.

Covers the period July 1954 to August 1959, and includes only the more easily obtainable items on office automation. Annotated.

20–27. NOMA BIBLIOGRAPHY FOR ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT, 1962. National Office Management Association, Willow Grove, Pennsylvania, 1962.

An annual, annotated bibliography on office management, very likely the most significant one for the business world. This one includes over 900 articles and 90 books published between May 1961 and April 1962. Published as the "NOMA Bibliography for Office Management," in 1960 and 1961. The bibliography was included in the June 1959 issue of the *Office Executive.*

20–28. PREPARING THE OFFICE MANUAL, AMA Research Study No. 36, M. Graham Kellogg. American Management Association, New York, 1959.

Short, selective list of publications since 1949 devoted to preparing the office manual.

20–29. PROGRAMMING BUSINESS COMPUTERS, Daniel D. McCracken, Harold Weiss, and Tsai-hwa Lee. John Wiley and Sons, New York, 1959.

Includes 14-page selection on office automation, listing books, conference proceedings, articles, and periodicals with articles on the subject. Sections on files and flow charting.

20–30. PUBLIC MANAGEMENT SOURCES. U.S. Bureau of the Budget Library, Washington. Monthly.

A wide-ranging bibliography, based on some 500 periodicals received regularly by the Bureau of the Budget Library. Meant for use by the Federal executive. It includes such categories as: records administration, forms, reports, and systems and procedures.

20–31. THE ROLE OF OPERATIONS RESEARCH IN BUSINESS, N. L. Senensief. Systems and Procedures Association, Detroit, 1961.

Includes a bibliography of 33 entries on operations research in general.

20–32. SMALL OFFICE AUTOMATION: BIBLIOGRAPHY, Walter H. Evans. *Small Business Bulletin,* No. 58, January 1962. Small Business Administration, Washington, 1962.

Automatic Data Processing—punched card and computer. Largely non-government sources. Annotated.

20–33. WORK SAMPLING, Second Edition, Ralph M. Barnes. W. C. Brown Company, Dubuque, Iowa, 1957.

Includes five-page selection of references on work sampling, largely items published since 1950.

20–34. WORK, WORKERS, AND WORK MEASUREMENT, Adam Abruzzi. Columbia University Press, New York, 1956.

Contains eight-page bibliography composed mostly of articles.

20–35. WRITINGS ON ARCHIVES, CURRENT RECORDS, AND HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS, July 1961—June 1962. *The American Archivist,* April 1963.

An annual list first issued in *The American Archivist,*" October 1943. Comprises selected United States and foreign titles. Includes sections on "Filing and Current Records Management," "Machine Techniques," "Physical Preservation," "Equipment," "Retention and Disposal," "Application of Photographic Processes," and "Training of Records Officers."

21. Glossaries

21–1. APICS DICTIONARY OF PRODUCTION AND INVENTORY CONTROL TERMS. Language and Technique Committee, American Production and Inventory Control Society, Detroit, Michigan, 1963.

Brief glossary on production planning, production organizing, and inventory management.

21–2. AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING GLOSSARY. Bureau of the Budget, Washington, 1962.

Supersedes all previous collections of ADP terminology.

21–3. CARBON PAPER GLOSSARY. *Printing Magazine,* August 1962.

All the important terms.

21–4. A DICTIONARY OF DOCUMENTATION TERMS, Frank S. Wagner, Jr. *American Documentation,* 1960.

Documentation, as used here, is synonymous with information retrieval.

21–5. DICTIONARY OF UNITED STATES ARMY TERMS, War Department Technical Manual TM 20–205. War Department, Washington, 1944.

Some of the definitions in this extensive compilation are relevant to records management.

21–6. DOCUMENTATION AND INFORMATION RETRIEVAL: AN INTRODUCTION TO BASIC PRINCIPLES AND COST ANALYSIS, James W. Perry and Allen Kent. Western Reserve University Press and Interscience Publishers, Cleveland, 1957.

Contains 15 pages drawn from "Documentation in Action," by J. H. Shera, *et al.* (Reinhold, 1956), and "The Jargon of Machine Literature Searching," a paper presented by T. H. Rees, Jr., and Allen Kent at the American Chemical Society Meeting, Miami, April 11, 1957.

21–7. GLOSSARY OF CATALOGING TERMS, K. D. Puranik. *Annals of Library Science,* March 1954, June 1954, September 1954, and December 1954.

Standard terms used by libraries. In four parts.

21–8. GLOSSARY OF MANAGEMENT ENGINEERING TERMS. Department of the Air Force, Washington, 1959.

Good for concepts used by records management officers in curbing records creation.

21–9. GLOSSARY OF TERMS COMMONLY USED IN RECORDS MANAGEMENT. National Records Management Association, New York, 1963.

Based on material included in a 1956 glossary published by the National Archives and Records Service.

21–10. GLOSSARY OF TERMS FOR MICROPHOTOGRAPHY AND REPRODUCTIONS MADE FROM MICROIMAGES, Donald M. Avedon, Editor. National Microfilm Association, Annapolis, Maryland, 1962.

The Association is authoritative in its field.

21–11. HOW TO SELL TO THE AUTOMATED OFFICE. National Stationery and Office Equipment Association, Washington, 1961.

An authoritative compilation of terms. Defines many concepts unique to source data automation.

21–12. INDEX ORGANIZATION FOR INFORMATION RETRIEVAL, IBM Reference Manual. International Business Machines, White Plains, New York, 1961.

Contains a glossary on documentation oriented to the automated, computer-centered retrieval system. Based on the Wagner list, Item 21–4.

21–13. MAIL, Army Regulation No. 341–1. Department of the Army, Washington, 1960.

Defines the basic terms used in mail management.

21–14. THE MANAGEMENT DICTIONARY: STANDARDIZATION OF DEFINITIONS AND CONCEPTS OF THE TERMINOLOGY IN THE FIELD OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT, A. E. Benn. Exposition Press, New York, 1952.

Over 4000 references in common use by personnel officers.

21–15. MICROFILMING, Ralph De Sola. Essential Books, New York, 1944.

Includes sections on technical and trade terms.

21–16. PROTECTING THE LIBRARY AND ITS RESOURCES: A GUIDE TO PHYSICAL PROTECTION AND INSURANCE, Library Technical Projects Publication No. 7, Gage-Babcock and Associates, Inc. American Library Association, Chicago, 1963.

Has a glossary of insurance terms, with many applicable to the protection of records.

21–17. REPRODUCING AND DUPLICATING HANDBOOK, 800.1. Administrative Office, Department of the Navy, Washington, 1955.

Includes the basic terms of office copiers and reprography.

21–18. STANDING OPERATING PROCEDURES, SECTION 10, GLOSSARY OF ARCHIVAL AND RECORD ADMINISTRATION TERMS APPLICABLE TO THE WORK OF THE DEPARTMENTAL RECORDS BRANCH. Departmental Records Branch, Administrative Services Division, The Adjutant General's Office, Department of the Army, Washington, 1957.

Lengthy annotations fill the bulk of this 495-page glossary. The terms included are mostly drawn from the recordkeeping and disposal areas of records management.

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U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1965 O—765-286

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : All Divisions and Sections **DATE:** June 11, 1975

FROM : Henry W. Riddick, Records Officer HWR

SUBJECT: Annual Summary of Records Holdings

Please note attached copy of letter dated June 5, 1975 from the Bureau of the Mint on above subject.

To give us time to prepare the comprehensive report, we would appreciate receiving all individual reports by June 18, 1975.

Two blank forms (SF 136), with instructions for use, are attached. Suggest you retain one copy of the completed form for your files, as I need only the original.

Distribution
Superintendent
Deputy Superintendent
Personnel Officer
Supt., Melting
Supt., B&M
Supt., Coining
Assayer
Budget & Accounting Officer
Chief, Procurement Div.
Safety Officer
Security Officer
Facil. Proj. Manager, New Mint
Capt. of Guards
Supv. Inf. Recep., Numismatics
Head, Cash Div.

5010-106

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

OFFICE OF
DIRECTOR OF THE MINT

RECEIVED
JUN 11 1975
OFFICE OF
SUPERINTENDENT
U. S. MINT AT DENVER

5 JUN 1975

Superintendent, U.S. Mint, Philadelphia, PA 19106
Superintendent, U.S. Mint, Denver, CO 80204
Superintendent, U.S. Assay Office, New York, NY 10005
Officer in Charge, U.S. Assay Office, San Francisco, CA 94102
Officer in Charge, U.S. Old Mint, San Francisco, CA 94103
Officer in Charge, U.S. Bullion Depository, Fort Knox, KY 40121
Officer in Charge, U.S. Bullion Depository, West Point, NY 10996

Subject: "Annual Summary of Records Holdings"

The report on the "Annual Summary of Records Holdings" is due. Copies of S.F. 136 are enclosed for your use.

Nonrecord material such as:

1. Library and museum material
2. Stacks of publications
3. Extra copies of documents preserved solely for convenience of reference
4. Stacks of blank forms
5. Printing and reproductive plates, stencils, etc.

should not be reported as records.

Your report for the period July, 1974, to date should reach this office by July 1, 1975.

Sincerely,

for George B. Knight
Arnold Bresnick
Assistant Director for Planning,
Analysis, & Information Systems

Enclosures

Carl Dio

Keep Freedom in Your Future With U.S. Savings Bonds

ANNUAL SUMMARY OF RECORDS HOLDINGS

(See Instructions on reverse before completing form)

Reporting Period (*From-To*)

July 1, 1974 thru June 30, 1975

To:

From: (*Department or Agency*)

Facilities Project Office
U. S. Mint
Denver, Colorado

Volume of Records (*Cubic Feet*)	DEPARTMENTAL		FIELD		Total
	Current File Rooms and Offices (*a*)	Staging, Holding and Other Storage Areas (*b*)	Current File Rooms and Offices (*c*)	Staging, Holding and other Storage Areas (*d*)	(*e*)
1. On Hand—Beginning of Period			8		8
2. Transferred to Fed. Records Centers or National Archives			0		0
3. Destroyed			1		1
4. On Hand—End of Period			7		7
5. Magnetic Tape (*No. of reels included in total for Item 4*)					No. of Reels 0

Remarks: (*Include comments on significant increases or decreases in holdings, any plans for records cleanout campaigns, or any other significant records disposition matters*).

Date Prepared	Title	Signature
6/12/75	Facilities Project Manager	Frank W. Rhea

136-106

Standard Form 136
March 1968
Prescribed By GSA
FPMR 101-11.102.7

INSTRUCTIONS FOR STANDARD FORM 136

GENERAL

This report is required by GSA Regulations FPMR 101–11.102.7. The reporting period may cover a calendar year or a fiscal year.

Submit the report to the National Archives and Records Service, GSA, no later than August 1 of each year.

Records to be included in the total volume of records should comprise:

1. All the records of the reporting agency;
2. Records held at agency sites for GAO audit; and
3. Official Personnel Folders (records of the Civil Service Commission) in the custody of the reporting agency.

No volume should be included for Agency Records Centers operated by the reporting agency, in accordance with GSA Regulations FPMR 101–11.412.4. These data should be submitted as separate reports on Standard Form 137, Agency Records Center Annual Report.

DEFINITIONS

"Departmental" means the headquarters office of the reporting agency, as contrasted to its field offices, but excludes Agency Records Centers.

"Field" means the reporting agency's offices other than the headquarters office and Agency Records Centers.

"Staging, Holding, and Other Storage Areas" means areas at departmental or field locations formally designated for staging and holding purposes, as well as all other storage areas except current file rooms and offices, Agency Records Centers, and Federal Records Centers.

The term "magnetic tape" includes all tapes on which data are recorded as part of any automated data processing or information retrieval systems. Audio recordings of music, speeches and the like are not included.

EQUIVALENTS

For the purpose of this report, volume may be calculated according to the following table of cubic foot equivalents:

Filing Cabinets—Per Drawer:
Letter—1½
Legal —2

Filing Cases—Per 12" Drawer:
3 x 5—1/10
4 x 6—1/6
8 x 5—1/4

Shelf Files—Per Linear Foot:
Letter—4/5
Legal —1

Tabulating Cards:
1 cubic foot per 10,000.

Outsized Equipment:
Inside cubic measurement.

Magnetic Tape:
1 cubic foot per 7 reels.

★ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1968 O—298-594

Facilities Project Mgr.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : All Divisions and Sections **DATE:** May 28, 1975

FROM : Henry W. Riddick, Records Project Coordinator HWR

SUBJECT: Revision of Records Schedules

Please read the attached RECORDS SCHEDULING REVIEW GUIDELINES received today frcm the Bureau of the Mint.

We will have to contact each Division and Section personally, starting in a day or two, to develop the required information. Frank Lovely will be assisting me on the project.

It would be helpful and really speed things up for us if you would assign a particular individual in your office the responsibility of working with us on this. Our deadline is short and we will need to have all survey results ready by June 10, 1975, so we can prepare the finished over-all report.



5010-109

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

RECORDS SCHEDULING REVIEW GUIDELINES

The following information is provided as an aid in fulfilling National Archives and Records Service's requirement to schedule by June 30, 1975, all unscheduled records as well as those that are listed on a schedule, but have no definitely established retention period. Review of all nonpermanent records for possible reduction of retention periods will be accomplished at the same time.

Records Review

1. Records created since last schedule change (Central Office-1963, Field Offices-1971), and therefore, not included in a schedule, must be added and have a disposition date set.

2. Records listed on a schedule as "Retain", must also be marked for a definite retention period.

3. All records listed on a schedule with an approved disposal date should be reviewed to see if that retention period can be reduced.

To accomplish the above, a complete inventory of all records holdings must be taken. Items to be considered in reviewing each group of records are:

a. Purpose for which they were created and function they now serve.

b. Relationship with other records, including duplication elsewhere in substance or content, either in record form or in published matter.

c. Usage of records, how often they are referred to.

Definitions of Records Management Terms

Record Material

A record is a documented account of known facts or actions, either made or received by an agency of the United States Government, that is preserved as evidence of the following:

1. Organization
2. Functions
3. Policies
4. Decisions
5. Procedures
6. Operations

Material that contains valuable information and data is record material. The above material can be in various forms such as:

a. Correspondence
b. Directives (Office of Origin)
c. Maps
d. Photographs
e. Reports (Office of Origin)
f. Completed Forms
g. Microfilm
h. Manuals (Office of Origin)
i. Flow Charts
j. Drawings
k. Cards
l. Magnetic Tape
m. Blueprints
n. Machine Readable Items

And regardless of any other physical form, is considered a record.

Nonrecord Material

Nonrecord is material acquired and preserved solely for reference on exhibition purposes. In this category are:

a. Directives (Reference purposes)
b. Manuals (Reference purposes)
c. Reports (Reference purposes)
d. Extra copies of documents
e. Stacks of publications
f. Library and museum material

and any other material held strictly for information or convenience of reference.

Permanent Records

A record is permanent only when it has been identified as such, by National Archives and Records Service, in an approved agency Records Control Schedule. Also, specific series of records offered by an agency and formally accepted by National Archives and Records Service are permanent.

Nonpermanent Records

A record that is retained for administrative, fiscal, or legal value is not permanent and a disposition date must be set.

Report Requirements

After a review of all records has been completed, a listing should be submitted to this office containing the following information:

1. Title of record and a brief description including whether it is the original document or a copy. Location of the original if it is a copy.

2. Indication as to whether it is a newly created record since approved schedule, or is now listed on the present schedule (List schedule number).

3. Proposed retention period for new records and those listed on schedule as "Retain" or "Disposal Not Approved". A reduced retention period (if possible) for the others presently on schedule with disposal dates.

4. Records on the present schedule, which are no longer in existence, should be listed for deletion. (List number on schedule)

Summary

The above information is offered as a general guide for this program. Specific information will be provided to coordinators by the IS&D Branch, M&O Division, upon request.

It is the responsibility of an agency to determine the administrative, fiscal and legal value of their records and establish retention periods. Meaningful descriptions of records will result in realistic schedules with timely disposal of temporary information and preservation of documents of value.

It is the responsibility of National Archives and Records Service to determine whether a record has historical value and is, therefore, permanent. However, if after thorough review and discussion with all operating officials concerned with the record a disposal date cannot be determined, it should be listed as "Permanent". National Archives and Records Service will then have to make the judgment.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
JULY 1973 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Henry W. Riddick, Records Officer **DATE:** February 14, 1975

FROM : Frank W. Rhea, Facilities Project Manager

SUBJECT: Records Control Schedule for Facilities Project Office

In accordance with the instructions in your memo dated January 24, 1975, we are submitting an itemized listing for our office as shown below.

Item No.	Description
1.	New Denver Mint files. Correspondence as relates to progress on new Denver Mint.
2.	Environmental Impact Statements. a. DRAFT statements on previously selected sites and current site. b. FINAL statements on previously selected sites and current site. c. Supporting documents - concepts, land use plans, resolutions, agreements, studies, reports, etc.
3.	Maps, aerial photos on previously proposed sites and present site of new Denver Mint.
4.	Construction catalogs and books. Information pertinent to construction and equipping of new Denver Mint.
5.	Federal Registers.
6.	Restoration of Old Mint in San Francisco. Correspondence relating to this project.

All files to be retained indefinitely.

5010-110

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

File
per actn

TO : All Divisions and Sections DATE: January 24, 1975

FROM : Henry W. Riddick, Records Officer HWR

SUBJECT: Revision and establishment of records control schedules.

We are required to revise and up-date our records control schedules.

Attached is a copy of your present schedule, if one has been established for your department.

Please go over your schedule, adding and deleting records as appropriate, and let me have your new and complete, categorized listing by March 1, 1975.

Do not attempt, at this time, to establish or modify retention and disposal periods, as I presume the Bureau will want to do this.

Departments that have never been provided with a records control schedule should now furnish me with a full, categorized records listing for their activity.

These new and revised records schedules will be forwarded to the Bureau's records management section for study and action in meeting GSA (National Archives) reporting requirements.

Distribution

Superintendent
Deputy Superintendent
Personnel Officer
Supt., B&M
Supt., Melting
Supt., Coining
Assayer
Budget & Accounting Officer
Procurement Officer
Safety Officer
Security Officer
Facilities Project Manager
Capt. of Guards
Supv. Inf. Recep., Numismatics
Head, Cash Div.



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-106

Standard Form No. 115a
Prescribed by
General Services Administration
The National Archives

Job No. _____ Page _____ of _____ pages

REQUEST FOR AUTHORITY TO DISPOSE OF RECORDS—Continuation Sheet

7. ITEM NO.	8. DESCRIPTION OF ITEM (With Inclusive Dates or Retention Periods)	9. SAMPLE OR JOB NO.	10. ACTION TAKEN
40.	Coinage Statements. Dispose after 2 years.		DISPOSAL APPR
41.	Record of Deposits delivered to Melting and Refining. Dispose after 5 years.		DISPOSAL APPR
42.	Interdepartmental transfer documents for gold and silver bullion and related work sheets. Dispose after 2 years.		DISPOSAL APPR
43.	Register of Disbursement of Bullion Funds (Record of checks issued). Retain - Transfer to Federal Records Center after 10 years.		
44.	Duplicate Bullion Fund and Coinage Metal Checks. Retain. Transfer to Federal Records Center after 10 years.		
45.	Unaccepted Deposits. Dispose after 5 years.		DISPOSAL APPR
	D. ACCOUNTING RECORDS		
46.	Bullion Fund Ledgers. Retain - Transfer to Federal Records Center after 5 years or close of tenure of office of Superintendent or Officer in Charge, whichever is longer.		
47.	Bullion and Coinage Metal Fund Journal,		

Standard Form No. 115a
Prescribed by GSA
General Services Administration
The National Archives

Job No. _____ Page _____ of _____

REQUEST FOR AUTHORITY TO DISPOSE OF RECORDS—Continuation Sheet

7. ITEM NO.	8. DESCRIPTION OF ITEM (WITH INCLUSIVE DATES OR RETENTION PERIODS)	9. SAMPLE OR JOB NO.	10. ACTION TAKEN
47 (CON'T)	containing daily entries of Bullion Fund transactions. Dispose 2 years, after GAO audit.		DISPOSAL APPROVE
48.	Bullion Account Current Files. a. Bullion Accounts Current and supporting schedules, including seignorage vouchers, Coinage Metal unassigned stock reports, Consolidated abstract of Bullion Deposits and gold and silver bars for Issue Record. Hold 2 years for GAO audit. If not audited, transfer to Federal Records Center under GAO shelf list.		DISPOSAL APPRO
	b. Other supporting records such as: Coin Melt Reports, Uncirculated and Proof Coin Shipment Notices, Coin delivery records, Seigniorage computations on U.S. coins and other posting media to Bullion Fund Ledger. Dispose 2 years after GAO audit.		DISPOSAL APPRO
49.	Schedule of Bullion Shipments. Dispose after 5 years.		DISPOSAL APPR
50.	Bullion used in manufacture of medals containing descriptions of medals, value and other data. Dispose after 4 years.		DISPOSAL APPR
51.	Medals completed and billed showing order number, date, to whom shipped and number of cases. Dispose after 4 years.		DISPOSAL APPRO

Standard Form No. 115a
Prescribed by
General Services Administration
The National Archives

Job No. _____ Page _____ of _____ pages

REQUEST FOR AUTHORITY TO DISPOSE OF RECORDS--Continuation Sheet

7. ITEM NO.	8. DESCRIPTION OF ITEM (With Inclusive Dates or Retention Periods)	9. SAMPLE OR JOB NO.	10. ACTION TAKEN
52.	Foreign metal statements showing monthly accounting of coins and/or blanks made for foreign countries. Dispose after 5 years.		DISPOSAL APPROV
53.	Coins received for redemption (Other than minor coins) and uncurrent gold and silver melted, including report of uncurrent and lightweight coin, United States coins received for melting and recoinage and deposit transfer memoranda. Dispose after 4 years.		DISPOSAL APPROV
54.	Receipt of uncurrent coins for recoinage. Dispose after 4 years.		DISPOSAL APPROV
55.	Surety Bonds for employees. Dispose 2 years after cancellation or lapse of bond. (Unless we have a claim outstanding.)		DISPOSAL APPROV
56.	Receipts for coin shipments and transfers of coin melting losses and for uncurrent coin received or purchased. Dispose after 4 years.		DISPOSAL APPROVE
57.	Monthly report of Platinum Group Metals. Dispose after 2 years.		DISPOSAL APPROV
58.	Quarterly report of Transactions Abroad. Dispose after 2 years.		DISPOSAL APPROVE
59.	Schedule of metal under Joint Seal. Dispose 1 year after metal is withdrawn from vault.		DISPOSAL APPRO

Standard Form No. 115a
Prescribed by General Services Administration
The National Archives

Job No. _____ Page _____ of _____ Pages

REQUEST FOR AUTHORITY TO DISPOSE OF RECORDS--Continuation Sheet

7. ITEM NO.	8. DESCRIPTION OF ITEM (With Inclusive Dates or Retention Periods)	9. SAMPLE OR JOB NO.	10. ACTION TAKEN
60.	Copies of statements of operating organizations submitted to Treasurer including monthly check list of statements of depository account, daily statements of new and circulated silver and minor coins held and daily statements of Assets and Liabilities. Dispose after 2 years.		DISPOSAL APPRO
61.	Copies of verifications of Cashier's balance by accountant submitted semi-monthly to Superintendent of Mint. Dispose 1 year after Annual Settlement.		DISPOSAL APPRO
62.	Receipts for coin produced daily. Dispose 1 year after Annual Settlement.		DISPOSAL APPRO
63.	Report of sweeps, showing value and contents. Dispose after 3 years.		DISPOSAL APPRO
64.	E. NUMISMATIC RECORDS Order files consisting of requests for medals and proof and uncirculated coins by mail or over-the-counter, including shippings, refunds and return documentation and related records and correspondence. Dispose after 3 years.		DISPOSAL APPRO
65.	F. SECURITY ~~AND SAFETY~~ RECORDS Vault and time lock maintenance and operation records. Dispose after 4 years.		DISPOSAL APPRO

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

OFFICE OF
DIRECTOR OF THE MINT

JAN 8 1974

Superintendent, U. S. Mint, Philadelphia, Pa.
Superintendent, U. S. Mint, Denver, Colorado
Officer in Charge, U. S. Assay Office, San Francisco, Ca.
Superintendent, U. S. Assay Office, New York, N. Y.
Officer in Charge, U. S. Bullion Depository, Fort Knox, Ky.
Officer in Charge, Old Mint, San Francisco, Ca.

Enclosed are three items concerning the Paperwork Management Program in the Department of the Treasury for your information and retention.

Treasury Department Order No. 227 is the formal Paperwork Management Program for the Department with broad delegations and responsibilities shown. This document continues in effect until rescinded or superseded.

Administrative Bulletin No. 73-70 sets out the action plan for Fiscal Year 1974.

The paperwork management self assessment by the Mint, as reported to the Office of the Secretary, indicates some of the areas identified as requiring our attention. Mr. William C. Bowie, Management and Organization Division, has been designated as the Paperwork Management Officer for the Bureau.

As indicated in the action plan for F. Y. 1974, the National Archives and Records Service will be surveying the Department of the Treasury's paperwork management on-site starting this month. This will involve some field office visits to various Bureaus, but these have not been selected yet. You will be kept advised as this project progresses.

These documents and others on paperwork management should be maintained at a central point in your office for future reference.

Sincerely,

A. Bresnick

Arnold Bresnick
Assistant Director for
Administration

Enclosure

RECEIVED

JAN 11 1974

OFFICE OF
SUPERINTENDENT
U. S. MINT AT DENVER

Orig: Henry Riddick

Keep Freedom in Your Future With U.S. Savings Bonds

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

TREASURY DEPARTMENT ORDER NO. 227

Paperwork Management Program: Scope, Goals, Delegations of Authority and Assignment of Responsibilities

1. PURPOSE. This order prescribes the scope, establishes the general goals, delegates authorities, and assigns responsibilities for the Treasury Paperwork Management Program.

2. SCOPE OF PROGRAM.

A. Statutory Basis. The scope of the program is generally based on the requirements of 44 U.S.C. 3101 ff (Records Management by Federal Agencies) and implementing regulations issued in 41 CFR 101-11 (Records Management).

B. Substantive Scope. As applied in the Department of the Treasury, the program has the following substantive elements:

(1) Creation Elements: (a) documentation; (b) directives; (c) reports; (d) forms; (e) correspondence.

(2) Organization, Maintenance and Use Elements: (a) mail; (b) files; (c) vital records; (d) ADP records.

(3) Disposition Elements: (a) retention; (b) transfer; (c) disposal.

(4) Special and Systems Elements: (a) microfilm; (b) equipment (c) paperwork systems; (d) source data automation.

C. Program Approach and Emphasis. The general approach of the program is dual: improvement of each substantive element of paperwork management; and the use of all elements in coordinated, integrated systems applications to operational processes and problems. The emphasis of the program is also dual: improvement of management and operation of the Department through improved paperwork standards and systems; and the generation of savings which can be reapplied to high priority activities.

3. GOALS OF PROGRAM. The program has the following two basic operational goals.

A. Full compliance with all statutory and regulatory standards and requirements.

B. Full use of paperwork management in a systems approach to improving operations and generating savings for use in high priority activities.

4. DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY.

A. Assistant Secretary for Administration. The Assistant Secretary for Administration is hereby delegated authority to exercise the responsibilities set forth in Section 5 below.

B. Heads of Bureaus. Heads of Bureaus are hereby delegated authority to exercise the responsibilities set forth in Section 6 below.

5. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR ADMINISTRATION.

The following are responsibilities of the Assistant Secretary for Administration, which will be carried out under the general supervision of the Director of Administrative Programs, and the direction of the Assistant Director of Administrative Programs for Communications and Paperwork Management.

A. Departmental Program Management.

(1) Ensure the development and execution of an effective Department-wide paperwork management program as prescribed in Section 2 above.

(2) Develop and establish Departmental goals, policies, standards and criteria for the conduct of the program.

(3) Promote effective program execution in all elements and aspects of paperwork management throughout the Department.

(4) Evaluate paperwork program management and operations in Bureaus and the Office of the Secretary, and advise and assist in program improvement efforts.

(5) Ensure compliance with statutory and regulatory requirements and standards in paperwork management.

(6) Act as liaison with National Archives and Records Service on all elements and aspects of the program, and coordinate all NARS-sponsored or conducted program evaluation, technical assistance and related activities in the Department.

The Department Paperwork Management Officer will have the primary staff assignment with respect to these responsibilities.

B. Office of the Secretary Program Management.

(1) Ensure the development and effective execution of a complete paperwork management program within the Office of the Secretary.

(2) Ensure compliance with statutory and regulatory requirements and standards in paperwork management within the Office of the Secretary.

The Office of the Secretary Paperwork Management Officer will have the primary staff assignment with respect to these responsibilities.

6. RESPONSIBILITIES OF HEADS OF BUREAUS.

A. Bureau Program Responsibility. Designate a Bureau Paperwork Management Officer, who will have the principal staff responsibility for development and execution of the paperwork management program of the Bureau.

B. Bureau Program Management.

(1) Ensure the development and execution of a complete paperwork management program for the Bureau, including all the elements prescribed in Section 2B above.

(2) Develop and establish Bureau goals, policies, standards and criteria for the conduct of the program, consistent with those established for the Department.

(3) Ensure Bureau compliance with statutory, regulatory and Departmental requirements and standards in paperwork management.

(4) Cooperate and coordinate with other Bureaus and the Office of the Secretary in the conduct of the Department's paperwork management program.

7. ORDER SUPERSEDED. This Order supersedes Treasury Department Order No. 177-12, October 23, 1956, Delegation of Authority Pertaining to Records Management.

George P. Shultz

Secretary of the Treasury

Dated: October 24, 1973

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

Administrative Bulletin No. 73-70

October 24, 1973

TO BE DISCARDED AFTER July 1, 1974

To Heads of Bureaus,

Department of the Treasury

SUBJECT: Paperwork Management Program: Action Plan for Fiscal Year 1974

1. Purpose. This Bulletin describes the program objectives and work plan of the Department's paperwork management program for fiscal year 1974, and prescribes action requirements for carrying out the plan.

2. Program Objectives and Work Plan.

a. Program objectives for fiscal year 1974 are:

(1) complete appraisal of existing Treasury paperwork management program;

(2) establish an effective system for documentation and dissemination of Treasury policy and procedure;

(3) initiate promotion, development and execution of basic three-phase Treasury paperwork management program.

b. Work plan for fiscal year 1974 is described in Attachment 1, and specific action requirements are set forth in the following paragraphs.

3. Initial Report on Existing Programs. As part of Objective No. 1, it will be necessary to obtain current information on the nature and features of existing paperwork management programs, supplementing the information produced by the self-assessment process described in paragraph 4 below. The information requested for this report will be useful to Bureaus in the self-assessment process, as well as necessary for departmental program management purposes. The information requested is specified in Attachment 2, and should reach the Department Paperwork Management Officer by November 15, 1973. All information should be as of July 1, 1973, or later if more convenient.

4. Self-Assessment Criteria and Procedures. The criteria and procedure for self-assessment are set forth in Attachment 3. The results will be very useful internally, as well as in the subsequent formal program evaluation by the National Archives and Records Service, now scheduled to begin formally in January 1974. The results of the self-assessment should be forwarded to reach the Department Paperwork Management Officer by November 30, 1973. All information should be as of July 1, 1973, or later if more convenient.

5. Special Projects for Fiscal Year 1974. The action plan for fiscal year 1974 includes three special projects which will involve some degree of action by Bureaus. They are described in Attachment 4.

6. Designation of Paperwork Management Officers. Section 6A of the paperwork management program charter, Treasury Department Order No. 227, requires each Bureau Head to designate a Bureau Paperwork Management Officer, who will have the principal staff responsibility for development and execution of the Bureau's program. It is essential that Bureau Paperwork Management Officers have this responsibility as a principal assignment; an "added duty" type of assignment would not permit most effective performance of this function. Bureau Paperwork Management Officers should be identified promptly, and reported by November 1, 1973, to the Assistant Director of Administrative Programs for Communications and Paperwork Management. If necessary, interim designations may be made.

Warren F. Brecht
Assistant Secretary for Administration

Attachments

Attachment No. 1

PAPERWORK MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Program Objectives and Work Plan for FY 1974

1. Objective No. 1: Complete Appraisal of Existing Treasury Paperwork Management Program

A. Internal assessment of program. This will consist of an assessment of each element of the paperwork management program against standards and criteria prescribed by the National Archives and Records Service in the FPMR and the "Evaluation Guidelines" booklet. The basic assessment process will be self-assessment by each Bureau, with results to be reviewed by the Department paperwork management staff. This will be conducted during the first half of FY 1974.

B. External evaluation of program. This will be the first Department-wide evaluation of the Treasury program to be conducted by NARS. Scheduled for initiation in January 1974, it will be conducted by NARS personnel, for whom the results of the preceding internal assessment presumably will be very useful.

2. Objective No. 2: Establish an Effective System for Documentation and Dissemination of Treasury Policy and Procedure

A. Identify and develop necessary elements of effective system. The necessary elements of an effective system will be identified and developed through specific surveys, interviews, questionnaires, data analysis and/or other information requests. This will be conducted primarily by Department paperwork management staff, with input and advice from Bureaus and Offices.

B. Establish standards and requirements for system. On the basis of A above, system standards and requirements will be established and appropriate approvals obtained. This will be done primarily by Department paperwork management staff, and appropriate approving officials.

C. Complete plan for system installation. On the basis of B above, a complete plan for the installation of the system and all its standards and requirements will be prepared, approval obtained and put into effect. This will be done by Department paperwork management staff, with input from Bureaus and Offices, and participation in training for system operation by key personnel at all levels.

D. Issue directives establishing system. Department paperwork management staff will obtain approvals and signatures on directives establishing system, to be effective no later than July 1, 1974.

3. Objective No. 3: Initiate Promotion, Development and Execution of Basic Three-Phase Treasury Paperwork Management Program

A. Foundation phase. This phase consists substantially of completing the records management foundation for a complete paperwork management program: completing up-to-date records inventories, records retention/disposal plans, and records control schedules. This will be conducted principally by Bureaus, with advice, assistance and guidance from Department paperwork management staff.

B. Development phase. This phase consists of developing paperwork management systems, standards, policies, and procedures for the various substantive elements of the program, principally based on the results of Objective No. 1. This will be conducted mostly by Department paperwork management staff, with substantial input from Bureaus.

C. Exploitation phase. This phase consists of exploiting paperwork management through a systems approach to improving operations and generating savings, and includes the following:

(1) Coordinating all substantive elements of paperwork management in a systems approach with automation techniques;

(2) Documenting the benefits; accounting for the savings, as to both their source and their application;

(3) Appraising benefits relative to costs; producing a continuing return-on-investment ratio.

There will be limited activity this fiscal year: mostly preliminary steps to identify and analyze possible cost/benefit accounting/appraisal methods. This will be done principally by Department paperwork management staff, with some participation by Bureaus and Offices; heavy participation by Bureaus in subsequent years.

identified in Section 2 B of Treasury Department Order No. 227.

4. Major Program Emphasis and Accomplishments. Provide a brief (1 or 2 page) narrative statement of the major paperwork management program emphases and accomplishments during fiscal year 1973. As a part of this, please describe any special or unique program approaches, techniques or devices which were particularly useful.

Attachment No. 3

PAPERWORK MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Self-Assessment Criteria and Procedure

1. Self-Assessment. Each Bureau is to conduct its own self-assessment, following the general criteria and procedure set forth in the following paragraphs.

2. Basis for Assessment. The general basis for assessment will be the National Archives and Records Service booklet "Evaluation Guidelines."

a. Each paperwork management program element as specified in Parts 1 through 8 of the booklet should be assessed, in accordance with the specific guidelines in each part.

b. Insofar as feasible and valid, the "Data Summary" should be developed for Sections A through G of Part 9. If any data are not feasible to provide or would not be valid, please provide a brief statement of the reason therefor. If possible, develop equivalent data which are obtainable and valid. Section H of Part 9 is optional, and would be compiled primarily for internal Bureau use.

c. Part 10 is also optional, and should be limited to identifying operations or processes which seem particularly susceptible to paperwork systems analysis and improvement.

3. Appraisal of Results. The self-assessment process should produce an appraisal of its results. A statement should be provided which appraises: (a) the result of the self-assessment process; and (b) the information provided under Attachment No. 2 of this bulletin.

4. Action Recommendations. On the basis of the appraisal statement, a statement of action recommendations should be prepared. This statement should describe:

a. The substantive program needs to meet established standards;
b. The current capability of the Bureau to meet the needs indicated, in terms of both approach and means.

5. Summary of Requirement. Information to be provided in accordance with paragraph 4 of the covering Bulletin shall consist of:

a. Copies of the self-assessment for each element as specified in Parts 1 through 8

b. "Data Summary" for Sections A through G of Part 9, insofar as determined feasible and valid

c. Optional Section H of Part 9

d. Optional Part 10

e. Statement of appraisal of results of self-assessment

f. Statement of action recommendations

Attachment No. 4

PAPERWORK MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Special Projects for FY 1974

1. Treasury Directives System. This is Objective No. 2 of the total action plan for this year, and is described in Attachment 1. Bureau action requirements on this project will be limited, though Bureau input will be important.

2. Records Disposition. This project is closely related to the "Foundation" phase of Objective No. 3 in Attachment 1. As well as a substantial effort to improve records disposition generally, it will also include the following:

a. A study of the definitions used in records disposition, and the statistics and reports based on those definitions;

b. Improved reporting on records holdings;

c. A review of operational procedures and arrangements for transfers to and from records centers, including a group visit to the Washington National Records Center;

d. Revision of the basic existing policy and operational directives on records management, principally Administrative Circular No. 123 Revised; "Regulations Relating to Records Management."

e. A spring clean-out campaign.

Bureau participation in most phases of this project will be critical. Specific action requirements will be prescribed in subsequent Administrative Bulletins.

3. Reports Management. This project is part of the "Development" phase of Objective No. 3 in Attachment 1, and is also planned to meet the requirements established by the revised OMB Circular A-40, "Management of Federal Reporting Requirements." The project will include the following:

a. Establishing a reports management system responsive to the requirements of A-40 and consistent with the regulations of the National Archives and Records Service.

b. Revision of Administrative Circular No. 68 Revised, "Clearance of Forms and Plans through the Bureau of the Budget";

c. Development of operational procedures for the implementation of internal, interagency and public reporting systems requirements;

d. Establishing complete, current reports inventories;

e. Conducting a one-time review of reporting requirements to establish a sound foundation for continuing reports management.

Again, Bureau participation in this project will be critical, and specific action requirements will be contained in later Administrative Bulletins.

BUREAU OF THE MINT
PAPERWORK MANAGEMENT PROGRAM - SELF ASSESSMENT

Part 1 - General Program

Appraisal

The primary requirement of the Mint in paperwork management at this time is to develop the detailed implementation of several programs in the creation element subject areas. These are: directives management, forms management, and reports management. A formal basis for these programs exists in Mint Administrative Directives for each area. These issuances, while in need of some minor revision to reflect a recent reorganization, provide a sound framework in principle for the advancement of a coordinated and integrated approach to the management of paperwork in the Mint.

The concept of a management information system, mentioned in these issuances, is gaining momentum from top level management support. This is recognized by organization changes being made to align all paperwork management functions in a single organizational unit, with operational responsibilities assigned for each component.

A major consideration in implementing and coordinating these programs in a systems approach to information, is a re-examination of the information needs of Bureau management according to major program elements of the Mint's basic mission.

Action Recommendations

1-1. To ensure the development and execution of a complete paperwork management program in the Bureau, as required by Treasury Department Order No. 227, specific assignments of responsibility should be made in each field office for the coordination of local paperwork management efforts, subject to technical guidance from Washington. Individuals with assigned responsibility should be provided with adequate formalized training in their respective functional areas.

1-2. Official endorsement of the concept and desirability of a Bureau-wide management information system should be clearly indicated by establishing short and long-range goals for the various functional areas of paperwork management. The emphasis on this approach should be geared to cost reductions and better information for management, rather than on a compliance basis.

BUREAU OF THE MINT
PAPERWORK MANAGEMENT PROGRAM - SELF ASSESSMENT

Part 2 - Correspondence Management

Appraisal

In the Office of the Director policy guidance for headquarters correspondence preparation is contained in a recently issued Correspondence Manual. Field Offices conduct their own correspondence management efforts. These efforts in both headquarters and the field are without the benefit of a Bureau-wide correspondence management directive. No field issuances have been prepared to supplement the U. S. Government Correspondence Manual which is utilized in several office locations but not formally adopted.

Action Recommendations

2-1. Issue a correspondence management directive which would establish general guidelines for use by all installations to insure more efficient control of correspondence.

2-2. Conduct a general survey of correspondence procedures in each Mint installation to determine similar and/or varying characteristics of each, and to update standards, recommend new improved methods or references (GSA handbooks, training, etc.) and to evaluate costs.

2-3. Each installation should assign program responsibility to insure compliance with standards and to "trouble shoot" problem areas.

BUREAU OF THE MINT
PAPERWORK MANAGEMENT PROGRAM - SELF ASSESSMENT

Part 3 - Reports Management

Appraisal

The reports management program was formally established in the Mint in April 1968 (Administrative Directive 2). The delegation of authority for this program as shown in the implementing directive was to the Assistant Director. Reorganization of the Washington office has created the need for minor revisions to this directive to reflect current organization and responsibilities.

No data is kept within the Bureau on the total number of reports prepared. An overall Bureau-wide management information system is in the development stages, but has not materialized to the extent that management efforts are aligned in this respect. It is expected that as the overall system emerges that the reports review and analysis functions will become more routine and documented. An integral part of the development of the overall system is the comparative cost benefit which will be used to evaluate the alternative approaches to required information.

Action Recommendations

3-1. Revise the reports management issuance to reflect current organization and responsibilities.

3-2. Develop a Bureau-wide inventory of current reports and information needs, by function, frequency, and program, as a basic building block for developing the management information system.

3-3. Establish a task force to develop and install a Bureau-wide management information system covering data from its creation through presentation. One member of this task force would come from the paperwork management organization, one from the computer and/or EAM field, and others from those areas directly affected by various segments of the system.

BUREAU OF THE MINT
PAPERWORK MANAGEMENT PROGRAM - SELF ASSESSMENT

Part 4 - Forms Management

Appraisal

The forms management program was formally established in the Mint in April, 1968 (Administrative Directive 3). The delegation of authority for this program as shown in the implementing directive was to the Assistant Director, with the functions assigned to the Management Analysis and Production Division. Reorganization of the Washington office has created the need for minor revisions to this directive to reflect current organization and responsibilities.

GSA Handbooks, "Forms Analysis" and "Forms Design" have been adopted for use as guidance in the forms management area. Field offices are exercising a greater independence in the duplication of Mint forms, partly due to the ease of obtaining Xerox copies. Field offices have a large number of local forms some of which are potential candidates for the development of Mint-wide forms. The inventory of all Mint forms is not complete, but the development of an overall management information system will provide an atmosphere which will facilitate its completion. Forms design is performed in each office by various personnel, most of which have had no formal training.

Action Recommendations

4-1. Revise the forms management issuance to reflect current organization and responsibilities.

4-2. Complete the Bureau-wide forms inventory organized by function and program, to support the reports inventory as a basic building block for developing the management information system.

4-3. Review the forms inventory for obsolete forms and those that might be consolidated.

4-4. Establish a training program to provide some personnel at each office with formal training in forms design for on-site assistance in the development of forms.

BUREAU OF THE MINT
PAPERWORK MANAGEMENT PROGRAM - SELF ASSESSMENT

Part 5 - Directives Management

Appraisal

The directives management program was formally established in the Mint in April, 1968 (Administrative Directive 1). The delegation of authority for this program as shown in the implementing directive was to the Assistant Director for all directives except for field issuances. In the case of field directives, the delegation was to the head of each field office for his office only. Reorganization of the Washington office has created the need for minor revisions to this directive to reflect current organization and responsibilities.

Directives issued pursuant to this program have been distributed on a Mint-wide basis, generally to the division level, but at lower levels when it has been appropriate. Certain sections of the directives manual are both more actively used and more voluminous. This situation warrants closer analysis to determine if a change in the distribution of these sections is necessary and desirable. Remnants of an old format directive system are still in effect and are being phased-out by revision and reissuance into the current format. The directives system is flexible, and provides thorough instructions which require little or no supplementation at lower organization levels.

Proposed directives are reviewed in the Management and Organization Division for possible conflict with other directives and Bureau policy. The distribution is in accordance with distribution schedules on a need-to-know basis.

Action Recommendations

5-1. Revise the directives management issuance to reflect current organization and responsibilities.

5-2. Analyze directives distribution with a view to a more specialized distribution of directives with limited subject area.

5-3. Complete the transition to the new directives system by reissuing or cancelling remaining old format issuances.

5-4. Develop documented operating instructions for each major administrative and operating system in use. These instructions are necessary to maintain and improve the effectiveness of each system.

BUREAU OF THE MINT
PAPERWORK MANAGEMENT PROGRAM - SELF ASSESSMENT

Part 6 - Records Maintenance

Appraisal

The records maintenance program in the Mint has not been formally established by an implementing directive. The Management and Organization Division is responsible for the records and file systems in the Bureau and field offices.

NARS publications, such as "Files Operations", and Treasury directives on file maintenance are utilized in the Washington office and are forwarded to field offices. A centralized subject filing system services Bureau headquarters. No formal index is maintained. However, alphabetical cross referencing aids retrieval. Field office file systems are kept by divisions and so, are varied. A.D.P. records are being created and maintained at Bureau and field offices. However, guidelines have not been issued as to their maintenance. Training has been at a minimum at field offices. A heavy workload at all offices hampers the carrying out of files management responsibilities.

Action Recommendations

6-1. Issue a records maintenance directive.

6-2. Develop a Bureau-wide files manual.

6-3. Establish a training program for records maintenance in field offices and headquarters.

6-4. Establish guidelines for ADP records maintenance.

BUREAU OF THE MINT
PAPERWORK MANAGEMENT PROGRAM - SELF ASSESSMENT

Part 7 - Mail Management

Appraisal

While there is no Bureau-wide mail management directive, responsibility for mail management is assigned to the Management and Organization Division. Each field office handles its own processing. In the Office of the Director a mail clerk is responsible for handling mail to and from the Post Office and the inter-office mail.

No guidelines have been issued at the Office of the Director or in the field. The GSA Handbook, "Mail Management" has not been formally adopted for use, but it is referred to in any situation prior to establishing or changing procedures. Some field offices have developed an action-required routing slip which clearly indicates the necessary action required of the recipient.

Official mail cost within the Bureau for FY 1973 was 7.5 million dollars. This cost is due primarily to proof coin and uncirculated coin shipments. The mailing cost of these items was 7.336 million dollars in FY 1973.

Because the Bureau of the Mint is relatively small, basic controls have sufficed. However, specific requirements should be stated by top management regarding the degree of control desired. At this time the mail practices meet the basic needs of the Bureau. However, reviews of practices and procedures on a continuing basis should find opportunities for improvement.

Action Recommendations

7-1. Issue a Bureau-wide mail management directive, incorporating specific objectives and requirements of Mint management in the areas of control, turn-around time, etc.

7-2. Review the documented procedures for processing mail at the Old Mint for areas of possible improvement. The high volume of incoming mail of a wide variety, is a condition which can create enormous downstream workload conditions if not properly processed. Secondly, any economies in the processing methods would yield sizable savings because of the volume involved.

7-3. Investigate the use of window envelopes for the routine public correspondence within the Bureau.

BUREAU OF THE MINT
PAPERWORK MANAGEMENT PROGRAM - SELF ASSESSMENT

Part 8 - Records Disposition

Appraisal

The records disposition program in the Mint has not been formally established by an implementing directive. Management and Organization Division is responsible for the records disposition program in the Bureau and field offices.

All headquarters records are covered by either a NARS approved retention plan or a NARS approved disposal schedule. A NARS approved disposal schedule exists for field office records. Criteria for a field office retention plan has been developed and approved by NARS and accepted by the Mint. However, the retention plan for field records had not been implemented.

Action Recommendations

8-1. Issue a records disposition directive.

8-2. Implement the Retention Plan for field office records.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Henry Riddick, Head, Cash Division **DATE:** November 6, 1973

FROM : Frank W. Rhea, Facilities Project Manager

SUBJECT: Summary of Records Holdings

A. General - does not apply.

B. Correspondence Management - does not apply.

C. Reports Management - does not apply.

D. Forms Management - does not apply.

E. Directives Management - does not apply.

F. Mail Management - does not apply.

G. Files Maintenance and Disposition:

1. 6.5 cu. ft.

2. Cash Division - June 30, 1973

3.

AGENCY SPACE				FRC	
Type or Series	Volume (cu.ft.)	Physical Characteristics	Location	Volume	Location
New Mint Study	4.5	Maps (3.40) Legal (4.5)	Denver Mint	No previous records	

4. Does not apply.

5. Does not apply.

6. June 30, 1973

7. Merely summarized volume of records on hand in compliance with Annual Summary of Records Holdings Report.

8. Does not apply.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Summary of Records Holdings (Cont'd.)

9.

Type of Equipment	Number of Units
5-drawer legal cabinet	1
2-tier shelf file, 7" wide	1
electric typewriter	1
executive desk	1
secretarial desk	1
executive chair	1
secretarial chair	1
armchair	1
folding chairs	3
fan	1

10. None.

ANNUAL SUMMARY OF RECORDS HOLDINGS

(See Instructions on reverse before completing form)

Reporting Period *(From-To)*: July 1, 1973 thru June 30, 1974

To:

From: *(Department or Agency)*

Facilities Project Office
U. S. Mint
Denver, Colorado

Volume of Records *(Cubic Feet)*	DEPARTMENTAL		FIELD		Total
	Current File Rooms and Offices *(a)*	Staging, Holding and Other Storage Areas *(b)*	Current File Rooms and Offices *(c)*	Staging, Holding and other Storage Areas *(d)*	*(e)*
1. On Hand—Beginning of Period	7				7
2. Transferred to Fed. Records Centers or National Archives	0				0
3. Destroyed	0				0
4. On Hand—End of Period	8				8
5. Magnetic Tape *(No. of reels included in total for Item 4)*	0				No. of Reels 0

Remarks: *(Include comments on significant increases or decreases in holdings, any plans for records cleanout campaigns, or any other significant records disposition matters).*

Date Prepared	Title	Signature
6/12/74	Facilities Project Manager	Frank W. Rhea

136-106

Standard Form 136
March 1968
Prescribed By GSA
FPMR 101-11.102.7

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : All Division Heads **DATE:** Oct. 18, 1973

FROM : Harry E. Lawrence, Acting Superintendent

SUBJECT: Bureau of the Mint Letter dated 10/10/73 -- Records Management

Henry Riddick, Head, Cash Division, has been assigned the responsibility of preparing the Denver Mint's reply to subject letter, copy previously furnished you.

It is your responsibility to see that Mr. Riddick or his assigned Cash Division delegate is furnished the statistical information and figures applicable to your Division, and to assist him in every way possible in the preparation of this complex, detailed report.

November 15, 1973, is the target mailing date for our report. Complete information should be made available to Mr. Riddick two or three days in advance of this date, however, to allow for final writing and review of the report.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

OFFICE OF
DIRECTOR OF THE MINT

RECEIVED

October 10, 1973

OCT 17 1973

OFFICE OF
SUPERINTENDENT
U. S. MINT AT DENVER

Superintendent, U. S. Mint, Philadelphia, Pa.
Superintendent, U. S. Mint, Denver, Colorado
Officer in Charge, U. S. Assay Office, San Francisco, Ca.
Superintendent, U. S. Assay Office, New York, N. Y.
Officer in Charge, U. S. Bullion Depository, Fort Knox, Ky.

As was mentioned at the Director's conference in San Francisco last month, the Treasury Department is putting forth a concentrated effort in the paperwork management area. A Treasury Administrative Bulletin to be issued soon will require the Mint to perform a self-assessment of its paperwork management program.

While many of the functions of the paperwork management system are centralized in the Washington Office of the Mint, certain functions are operational at the field level, either as a separate field program (as in the case of field directives and forms systems), or as an arm of the Bureau program operating in the field (as in the case of records dispositon).

As a part of the self-assessment, we have been given a series of categories of data pertaining to our program which are to be gathered and reported. Copies of these requests are enclosed for your reference in providing to us the information requested. Because of the broad scope of these reports, it is desirable that you designate one individual to coordinate the data from your office and serve as a contact point with the Bureau Management and Organization Division.

Comments of explanation have been made on some of the attachments. If any items of data are not feasible to provide or would not be valid, please provide a brief statement of the reason therefor.

The Bureau response is due to the Department by November 30, 1973. Your input is requested to be in the Washington office no later than November 19, 1973, to allow for consolidating the Bureau-



Orig. Henry Fiddick, Cash Div
Copies ea. division Head

Keep Freedom in Your Future With U.S. Savings Bonds

wide data. It would be helpful to have the various sections forwarded as they are completed. Please indicate for each section the name and extension of the individual to whom inquiry may be made concerning the information in that section. If you have any question regarding this material or the nature of your response, please contact Mr. Bowie, extension 8747.

Sincerely,

Arnold Bresnick
Assistant Director
for Administration

RECORDS MANAGEMENT PROGRAM EVALUATION

PRELIMINARY DATA SUMMARY

A. General (CFR 41, 101-11)

OMIT 1. For each organization level maintaining a records management program or any element of a program give:

a. Organization title and location
b. Programs maintained
c. Name (indicate "Vacant" if position is not filled), position title, grade, and percent of time applied to program activities, for each employee on the staff. Please use the following format:

Name:
Position Title:
Series and Grade:
Percent of Time:

d. Position descriptions for each employee listed in "c" above.

OMIT 2. Provide current organization chart of the agency.

OMIT 3. For each office assigned records management responsibilities, provide functional statements applicable to those responsibilities.

OMIT 4. Provide a copy of the latest annual program plan for records management projects or activities.

OMIT 5. Provide a copy of all Agency and Bureau Records Management directives relating to policy, delegation of authority, responsibilities, standards, procedures, or instructions. Include File Systems Handbooks, File Classification Manuals, and similar publications.

OMIT 6. Which office in your organization conducts inspections or audits of records management programs or records practices in your agency?

(7) Provide a copy of latest plan or schedule for training in records management of the following types of personnel:
a. Analysts and technicians
b. Liaison officers
c. Secretaries and general clerks
d. File clerks
e. Writers, reviewers, and signers of correspondence and directives.

OMIT 8. Provide a copy of your latest telephone directory.

OMIT 9. List Records Management Liaison Officers' names and telephone numbers.

(10) Provide a copy of any formal directive or other type of instructional material relating to the procurement or use of office copiers issued by your organization.

B. Correspondence Management (CFR 41.101-11.206)

1. Provide a copy of any ~~agency~~ field manual, handbook or other guide on correspondence preparation procedures.

2. Give the average monthly volume of outgoing:

   a. Letters
   b. Memorandums
   c. Telegrams
   d. Any special high-volume categories which differ in length or style from the above.

3. What percentage of your outgoing correspondence is form letters?

4. Provide a listing of automatic typing equipment used to process or prepare correspondence, directives, or non-ADP reports. Identify each piece of equipment by make, model, etc., indicate organizational location of the equipment, and describe how the equipment is being used, including workload volume statistics.

INSTRUCTIONS

Question No:

1. Do not provide copies of U. S. Government Correspondence Manual but do provide a copy of any agency supplements to the USGCM.

2. Include both intra-agency as well as inter-agency correspondence.

C. Reports Management (CFR 41, 101-11.207)

1. For each* non-ADP recurring report prepared in your organization, provide the following information:

   a. Title or description
   b. Frequency
   c. Authority
   d. Recipients
   e. Preparing Office(s)
   f. Estimated man-hours required to prepare one time.

* Only those ten (10) requiring the greatest amount of effort to prepare.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Please use the following format in response to this question:

Title or Description	Frequency	Authority	Recipients	Preparing Office(s)	Man-Hours

While ADP-generated reports are not to be included, reports which are used as input to automated systems will be included.

(Excludes Mint-wide forms, and T.U.S., C.S.C., GSA, etc.)

D. Forms Management (c. 41, 101.11.208)

1. For each form developed by your organization and currently in use provide the following information:

   a. Form number (if numbered)
   b. Title

2. Provide the annual printing cost of all forms developed by your organization.

3. List the ten heavist usage forms developed by your organization and provide the following data:

   a. Form number
   b. Title
   c. Annual usage
   d. Sample copy

INSTRUCTIONS

Question No.:

1. If a forms index or catalogue is available, this may be provided. However, any index which is more than six months old should be supplemented with a listing of forms developed since the catalogue was published.

3. Please use the following format in response to this question:

Form Number	Title	Annual Usage

E. Directives Management (CFR 41, 101-11.209)

(Does not include distribution of directives received from outside your office.)

1. Provide the following information for each type (medium) of directive issued by your organization:

   a. Title or name of type
   b. Permanent or temporary
   c. Number of pages currently in force
   d. Number or percent of new or revised pages issued each year.

INSTRUCTIONS

Please use the following format in response to this question:

Title or Name of Type	Permanent or Temporary	No. of Pages in Force	No. or % of New and Revised Pages Per Year

F. Mail Management (CFR 41, 101-11.304)

1. Provide the annual volume of incoming and outgoing mail by the categories listed below:

   a. Letters and other flats
   b. Publications
   c. Packages

2. Provide a copy of any incoming mail routing guide which has been developed by your organization.

3. Provide annual volume of incoming letters which are placed under action control.

4. Provide percentage of incoming mail which is controlled (logged).

G. Files Maintenance and Disposition (CFR 41, 101-11.305, 101-11.4 & 101-11.5)

1. Provide in cubic feet the volume of records holdings of your organization.

2. Indicate the office that maintains the inventory of your records holdings, and the date of the inventory. If the inventory is not complete, indicate what is lacking.

3. For the five largest (in volume) record types or series provide the following information:

   a. Description of type or series (include indexes if any)

   b. Volume (cubic feet)

   c. Physical characteristics (letter, legal, cards, tapes, printouts, maps, film, etc.) and volume.

   d. Location (building name and room number).

   e. If earlier records of the same type or series are in agency holding area or Federal Records Centers indicate location and volume.

DNA 4. What categories of your records holdings (other than machine readable) are covered by records control schedules?

DNA 5. What percentage of machine readable records (magnetic tape, punched cards, etc.) are covered by records control schedules?

6. When were your records control schedules last reviewed to effect changes necessary to maintain their current status?

7. To what extent have you identified the specific records or segments of files allocated to the classes specified by your Records Retention Plan?

DNA 8. To what extent has the appropriate records control schedule been revised to assure that all records designated in the Records Retention Plan are retained and periodically transferred to the National Archives or to a Federal Records Center, as appropriate?

9. Provide for each type of filing equipment <u>in use</u> the following information:

   a. Type of equipment (5-drawer letter, open shelf section, power file, etc.)

   b. Number of units of each.

10. What is the volume and type of records on microfilm?

INSTRUCTIONS

Question No.:

1. Calculate cubic feet using the appropriate data on either of the attached charts.

3. Please use the following format in responding to this question:

	Agency Space			FRC	
Type or Series	Volume (cu.ft.)	Physical Characteristics	Location	Volume	Location

9. Please use the following format in responding to this request:

Type of Equipment	Number of Units
5-drawer letter cabinet	
4-drawer letter cabinet	
2-drawer letter cabinet	
5-drawer legal cabinet	
4-drawer legal cabinet	
2-drawer legal cabinet	
Shelf file, 36" wide, legal	
Shelf file, 36" wide, letter	
12-drawer, 3x5 card cabinet	
12-drawer tabulating card cabinet	

(List additional equipment in use)

Group A: By filing cabinet drawer and by shelf filing shelf (estimate to nearest degree of fullness).

	Cubic Feet			
	Full	3/4 Full	1/2 Full	1/4 Full
Filing cabinet drawer (24" deep)				
Letter size	1.5	1.125	.75	.375
Legal size	2.0	1.5	1.0	.5
Shelf file shelf (36" wide)				
Letter size	2.25	1.688	1.125	.563
Legal size	2.75	2.063	1.375	.688
Card file drawer (16" deep)				
For 5" x 3" cards	.133	.1	.066	.033
For 6" x 4" cards	.213	.166	.106	.054
For 8" x 5" cards	.333	.25	.166	.083
For 10" x 8" cards	.666	.5	.333	.166
Tabulating card drawer (27" deep)	.375	.281	.187	.094

Group B: By unit count -- Estimate to nearest 1/2 unit.

Cards by size	5" x 3"	4" x 6"	8" x 5"	10" x 8"
As used in visible files (unit is 100 cards)	.0083	.013	.021	.083
Plastic microfilm record card (Microfilm inserted into channels in card) (Unit is 100 cards)	.025	.04	.063	.245
Plastic microfilm record card (Microfilm cemented or fused to plastic) (Unit is 100 cards)	.0166	.025	.042	.166

Microfilm roll (35 mm) (Unit 100 ft. roll) ..... .085

3-ring binders, standard, as used for directives, notices, etc. (Unit full binder)

1" thickness ..... .05 c.f. 2" thickness ..... .1 c.f.

Maps, plans, drawings, etc. (maintained in map or plan cabinets, on hangers, or in rolls). Unit is 100 items of each given size:

8" x 10 1/2"	.025 c.f.	28" x 40"	.3 c.f.
11" x 17"	.05	28" x 50"	.35
17" x 22"	.10	34" x 50"	.45
22" x 34"	.20	40" x 50"	.5
34" x 44"	.40		

Source: Adapted by GSA/NARS from studies by and with other agencies.

H. Office Copiers (CFR 41, 101-11.102-3 & 102-4)

For each office copier (quick copy) in your organization, provide the following information:

a. Brand name
b. Model name or number
c. Location
d. Leased or purchased
e. Average number of copies made each month

INSTRUCTIONS

Question No.:

1. Office copiers include Xerox, Thermofax, SCM, 3M, etc. Do not include duplicating or "ditto" machines, offset presses, etc.

1. Please use the following format in response to this question:

Brand Name	Model No. or Name	Location	Leased or Purchased	Average No. of Copies per Month

Equipment	Documents	Capacity Cubic Feet	Capacity Linear Feet
Letter file cabinet, per drawer 1/	4000 sheets	1.5	2
Legal file cabinet, per drawer 1/	4000 sheets	2.0	-
E&M card cabinet, per tray	3000 cards	.36	2.2
3"x5" card filing case, per drawer	1000 cards	.10	1
4"x6" card filing case, per drawer	1000 cards	.17	1
5"x8" card filing case, per drawer	1000 cards	.25	1
3"x5" visible file, per 1000 pockets	1000 cards	.07	-
4"x6" visible file, per 1000 pockets	1000 cards	.11	-
5"x8" visible file, per 1000 pockets	1000 cards	.18	-
Transfer case	4000 sheets	1.50	2
Open shelf file, double face			
per 3' x 2' shelf	12000 sheets	4.5	6
per 7 tier standard section	84000 sheets	31.5	42
Stock shelving, 42" x 30", shelves, double face, 10-shelf section	180000 sheets	60.0	75
*Plan file, flat, 1" drawers, 11-drawer unit	600 plans	33.00	-
*Plan file, flat, 2 1/2" drawers, 10-drawer unit	1500 plans	65.5	-
*Plan file, hanging, closed cabinet, per unit	4000 plans	114.0	-
*Plan file, hanging, open frame, per unit	1300 plans	118.0	-
*Plan file, roll-type, closed cabinet, per unit	400 plans	69.0	-

*Note: 1/ For floor-load planning purposes, letter-size records may be computed at 30 lbs. per linear foot.

FILE EQUIPMENT CAPACITIES (cont.)

Tabulating cards per cubic foot (capacity)	10,000
Cards, 3"x5" in 12" drawer (capacity)	1/10 cu. ft.
Cards, 4"x6" in 12" drawer (capacity)	1/6 cu. ft.
Cards, 5"x8" in 12" drawer (capacity)	1/4 cu. ft.

Source: GSA/NARS

Denver

ANNUAL SUMMARY OF RECORDS HOLDINGS

(See Instructions on reverse before completing form)

Reporting Period *(From-To)*: July 1, 1972 thru June 30, 1973

To:

From: *(Department or Agency)*

Facilities Project Office
U. S. Mint
Denver, Colorado

Volume of Records *(Cubic Feet)*	DEPARTMENTAL		FIELD		Total
	Current File Rooms and Offices *(a)*	Staging, Holding and Other Storage Areas *(b)*	Current File Rooms and Offices *(c)*	Staging, Holding and other Storage Areas *(d)*	*(e)*
1. On Hand—Beginning of Period	6		[illegible]		6
2. Transferred to Fed. Records Centers or National Archives	0				0
3. Destroyed	0				0
4. On Hand—End of Period	7				7
5. Magnetic Tape *(No. of reels included in total for item 4)*	0				No. of Reels 0

Remarks: *(Include comments on significant increases or decreases in holdings, any plans for records cleanout campaigns, or any other significant records disposition matters).*

Date Prepared	Title	Signature
5/18/73	Facilities Project Manager	FRANK W. RHEA

136-106

Standard Form 136
March 1968
Prescribed By GSA
FPMR 101-11.102.7

ANNUAL SUMMARY OF RECORDS HOLDINGS

(See Instructions on reverse before completing form)

Reporting Period (*From-To*)

1 July 1971 thru June 30, 1972

To:

From: (*Department or Agency*)

Facilities Project Office
U. S. Mint
Denver, Colorado

File Copy

Volume of Records (*Cubic Feet*)	DEPARTMENTAL		FIELD		
	Current File Rooms and Offices (*a*)	Staging, Holding and Other Storage Areas (*b*)	Current File Rooms and Offices (*c*)	Staging, Holding and other Storage Areas (*d*)	Total (*e*)
1. On Hand—Beginning of Period	0				0
2. Transferred to Fed. Records Centers or National Archives	0				0
3. Destroyed	0				0
4. On Hand—End of Period (Incl. Geo. Ambrose)	~~2~~ 6				~~2~~ 6
5. Magnetic Tape (*No. of reels included in total for Item 4*)	0				No. of Reels 0

Remarks: (*Include comments on significant increases or decreases in holdings, any plans for records cleanout campaigns, or any other significant records disposition matters*).

Date Prepared	Title	Signature
6/12/72	Facilities Project Manager	Frank W. Rhea

136-106

Standard Form 136
March 1968
Prescribed By GSA
FPMR 101-11.102.7

Records Management File

Revere Copper & Brass File -

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mrs. Betty Higby, Superintendent DATE: Feb. 22, 1972

FROM : Duane R. Sjaardema, Superintendent, Building and Mechanical Division

SUBJECT: Trip Report -- Travel to Revere Brass Div., Rome, New York; the Philadelphia Mint, Philadelphia, Pa.; and the Franklin Mint, Philadelphia, Pa.

Revere Brass Division, Rome, New York

Persons Contacted:
Mr. Richard C. Tietze, Works Manager, Revere Brass
Mr. Bob Manfred, Systems Manager, Revere Brass
Mr. Ken Davis, Casting Shop Superintendent, Revere Brass
Mr. Doug Chapman, Rolling Mill Superintendent, Revere Brass

General:
The visit was made on Monday, January 17, 1972, accompanied by Mr. Hildreth Frost, Mr. William Darlington, Mr. William Summers, Mr. Richard Lord, and Mr. Mark Major of the Denver Mint; and by Dr. A. Goldman and Mr. Frank Rhea (New Denver Mint Project Director) of the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D.C.

The visit included discussion sessions and walk through tours of the various operational areas applicable to our activity at the Denver Mint. Operations, equipment and supporting activities were reviewed involved in the casting and rolling processes used to produce bronzeand brass strip.

It was stated that much of their casting techniques had been developed in consultation with personnel from Germany who are considered knowledgeable in the area of semi-continuous casting; Dr. Eichmueller was specifically mentioned by name.

The following discussion relates to specific areas of activity which were observed and discussed:

Casting Operations

Revere casts a comparatively large ingot size--5½ inches by 40¼ inches by 25 foot long. This yields usable strip to 39 inches wide to .050 thickness. Revere recommends an ingot cross-section not to exceed an 8:1 ratio width to thickness.

Revere has casting units consisting of three melting furnaces (6,000 lb. capacity, 450 KVA, 60 cy., air cooled, core type, Ajax) and one holding furnace (45,000 lb. capacity, 450 KVA, 60 cy., air cooled, core type, Ajax). Each pour yields 4,000 lbs. leaving

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2,000 lb. heel from each melting furnace and 20,000 lb. leaving 12,000 lb. heel from each holding furnace. The yield is approximately 10,000 lb./hr. from the unit. Twelve melting furnaces are on line with five spares being maintained; four holding furnaces are used and one spare is maintained. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in obtaining satisfactory cores and maintaining them.

Revere has recently been using a vibrated dry refractory lining (Norton VA 112) for their furnaces giving an average lining life of 7.7 million lb., a significant improvement over the rammed wet type refractory originally used and as used in our operations. A Bosch vibrator EW565/1F43 was used in the process. A steel mold is presently used, but a bronze lining is being developed. Furnace rebuilding operations were housed in structure separate from the Cast Shop.

The molds are of the closed water box type furnished by Loma originally as a one piece unit but modified by Revere to a four section lining for a significant reduction in maintenance and replacement cost. They would prefer the open mold design. The lining material is chrome plated electrolytic copper. Loma also designed the tilt up and ingot handling device. The furnaces are at floor level with the ingot being cast to below floor level. The runner box was formed of a castable refractory (Norton 336 or Charles Taylor type) using fibreglass forms to shape the refractory. Casting rate is 9 to 12 inches per minute. Seventy-five cu. ft./min. of cooling water at 55 to 70°F. is used. A 10,000 gallon storage tank maintains the cooling water supply.

Vibratory feeders are used to charge the melting furnaces. These are Link Belt units, size 42, 350 R.P.M., Positive Action are used for this purpose.

Switchgear for the casting units is approximately 5 ft. wide and 10 ft. long per unit and is housed in a room 10 ft. wide adjacent to the furnace area. No air conditioning is utilized. The power factor is adversely affected by the furnace operations but a power factor correction is obtained through the rolling mill operations.

Revere utilizes a specially designed reamer to automatically ream the interior of each melting furnace once per day. This significantly increases the furnace lining life. The design of the reamer is available on request.

Material handling in the casting shop is primarily by gasoline powered forklift equipped tractors handling gondolas. The exhaust of each tractor had a flexible hose to dump the exhaust approximately eight feet above floor level. There was general traffic congestion and noise throughout the building. Each bay of the building was also serviced by an overhead bridge crane. A floor mounted Gantry Crane serviced the ingot saw and storage area.

Ventilation hoods serviced each furnace but were entirely inadequate. Environmental conditions as a result of dirt, fumes, and smoke were very bad.

Pneumatic tubes were used to transport samples of the melts from the furnace area to an analysis lab located remote from the Cast Shop. A sample processing and analysis area approximately 15 ft. by 32 ft. included sample preparation equipment and analysis equipment. The analysis equipment included an Optical Emission Spectrometer supplied by General Electric coupled for direct reading and printout with IBM 1800 computer equipment. Readings and/or signal equipment were directed to the lab, the Cast Shop office and the Furnace control area. An estimated cost of supplying the total analysis equipment package was given as $300,000.

Rolling Operations

The rolling operations at Revere were housed in a structure remote from the casting operations.

An in-line processing arrangement is utilized in the rolling operations consisting of ingot storage area -- gas re-heat furnace -- lateral conveyor to Hot Roll Mill conveyor -- Hot Roll Mill with Quench Chamber and Shears -- Strip Coil Storage -- Strip Coil Miller including edge milling (parallel to and back toward hot mill operation, U-arrangement) -- Coil Storage -- Intermediate Cold Mill -- Coil Storage -- Finish Mill -- Coil Storage -- Slitter -- Storage.

Mill support equipment (Switchgear and MG equipment) was housed adjacent to each mill but in structures attached to the main structure. These areas had removable roofs and large equipment doors for ready access to the equipment and ease of equipment removal. The buildings were not air conditioned (temperature) but were maintained under positive pressure ventilation utilizing filtered air. Coolant tanks for the mills were housed below floor level.

The Re-Heat Furnace, supplied by Salem-Broesius, occupies approximately 45 x 60 ft. area. It does not have a controlled atmosphere; however, it has 5 zone monitoring equipment to analyze for oxygen and carbon dioxide and determine the presence of a reducing atmosphere. Scaling within the furnace has been a problem because of the intermittent (one-shift) operation. A phosphate ester solution is used as the hydraulic fluid in the hydraulic control on the Furnace. Capacity of the furnace is 90,000 lb./hr. The capacity of the Re-Heat Furnace is the limiting production factor in the Hot Roll operations. Gas consumption is 48,000 cu. ft./hr. Gas shortages have forced a shut-down of the furnace in the past and they presently operate under an imposed ceiling on gas consumption requiring daily monitoring of the usage rate. Revere has considered tankers as a standby gas supply, have also considered auxiliary

burners to permit operation on oil. American Brass Company has recently installed an overhead fired, surface heating, gas fired Pre-Heat Furnace. Revere recommends that we consider this type of equipment for our use.

Transport of the ingots to the Pre-Heat Furnace was by means of an overhead Bridge Crane (22,000 lb. capacity) and Heppenstall Automatic Safe-T-Tongs, Order No. 9369, Capacity 20,000 lbs. The ingots were ejected from the furnace onto a roller-type run-out conveyor transferred laterally on track rollers to position the ingot for feed to the Hot Roll Mill.

The Hot Roll Mill was furnished by Nash as also were the entrance and runout conveyors. Original cost of the Hot Roll Mill and Pre-Heat Furnace was estimated at $3.25 million (1967). A 250-ft. distance existed between the Hot mill and entrance shear; the same distance applies to the exit shear. There is 270 ft. of entrance conveyor, 330 ft. of runout conveyor. (A 5½" thick, 25 ft. long ingot rolls out to approximately 250 ft. length at 1/2" thickness.) An Allis Chalmers control module controls the Hot Mill operation and is equipped with TV monitors so that the operator can observe operations close-up and can also control the shears from his control station. The pass schedule (roll to .530 thickness) is manually controlled by the operator; however, the unit has programmed control capability. Nine to fifteen passes are made on each ingot. The edger is preset. The Hot Roll Mill is driven by a 3000 H.P. drive, the Edger by 500 H.P. A 33:1 ratio on the screw-downs gives the capacity for cold rolling on the Mill. The centering guides are hydraulically controlled and about 20 ft. long. Weights of the various units of equipment are 85 tons for the mill, 20 tons for the edger, 132 tons for the DC drive unit, and 32 tons for the MG unit.

The Hot Mill uses 62" long, 36" dia. rolls purchased at 90-95 Schleroscope hardness (95-100 was tried unsuccessfully). Three sets of spare rolls are maintained, one complete with bearings. (This applies to all rolling mills.) An eight hour shift is required to change rolls, partially because the Bridge Crane used for this operation also services other operations in the building. A 75-ton Bridge Crane services this area. The hydraulics on the Mill uses non-flammable ethylene glycol as the hydraulic fluid. A 1% soluble coolant solution is used, circulated at 600 gpm under 50 psig, filtered to 10 microns through a vacuum controlled paper roll filtering unit, serviced from a 5,000 gallon storage reservoir below floor level. The tank has steam coils to maintain the coolant temperature above 60°F. The Quench Chamber is serviced by an 80,000 gallon supply reservoir, from circulation equipment providing 500 and 1000 gpm capacity at 30 psig. The Hot Roll Mill, Quench Tank and Pre-Heat Furnace Switchgear and MG equipment was housed in a 38' by 100' room serviced by 80,000 cfm. input ventilation air through American Air Filter fibre-glass filters. The

air exited to the operational areas through the MG and DC drive equipment. This room, as were all buildings, including processing areas, was heated by infra-red radiant heaters which they have found very satisfactory.

A 100 ft. extension to the Hot Roll Mill Switchgear Room housed the main electrical sub-station for the plant, receiving 132,000 volts from the main power company feeder and breaking this down to 13,200 volts for distribution to the plant areas.

The material passes through an upcoiler before leaving the Hot Mill process. The end of the building stored the coils as received from the Hot Roll Mill and these were held at least overnight before proceeding to the Coil Miller (located across the bay from the Hot Roll Mill). The area was serviced by a Bridge Crane and included an area 60 ft. x 180 ft.

The Coil Miller is a Torrington Unit (very satisfactory) which mills both the top and bottom surfaces and the edges from .015 to .018. Original cost of this equipment was estimated at $1.5 million. Approximately 15,000 ft. is maximum service life obtained from the cutters between sharpening; 7,000 to 8,000 ft. is the normal service life. One pass is normally required with a feed rate of 40 ft./minute. It was noted that American Brass has recently installed a McKay Coil Mill which has not proven as satisfactory as the Torrington Mill. Revere Brass would increase the capacity of their Upcoiler on the Torrington Mill were they to purchase new equipment; the present coiler can satisfactorily handle .300 gauge material but cannot handle material of 5,000 lbs./in. of length satisfactorily. The coils tend to be loosely wound which causes surface chafing. The coil miller occupies a space approximately 30 ft. x 130 ft. Included with the coil miller is a device set 15 ft. in front of the mill and approximately 3 ft. x 40 ft. used to change the cutter rolls. The coil mill assembly has an estimated total weight of 180 tons. the strip flattener being the heaviest item. The switchgear room for the mill is approximately 20 ft. by 40 ft. A 20 ft. x 60 ft. room houses the chip collecting equipment. The chips are conveyed back to the process area and collected in gondolas. A 10-ton Shaw Box Bridge Crane services this area of the Revere plant.

The intermediate Rolling Mill used at Revere is a Pittsburgh 4-high unit, one way, single stand, driven by a 2,000 H.P. drive unit. The unit has 18" dia. work rolls and 44-inch dia. back up rolls, 44-inch working length. Average feed rate is 200 ft./min. The material is rolled to .090 thickness on this mill. A Mathews chain type floor level runaround conveyor is used. The equipment weight was estimated at 250 tons, the main housings weighing 60 tons each. Revere recommends a cone type mandrel payoff unit rather than the expandable type. They recommend a tandem intermediate mill rather than the single stand or a reversing mill. The coolant is a 10 to 11% soluble type and similar oil is used

in the hydraulic system to minimize possible contamination due to hydraulic leaks. The switchgear for this mill was housed in a 40' x 80' room.

The finish mill at Revere is a Pittsburgh unit, reversing, 4-high, single stand, with 14" dia. work rolls and 42" dia. back-up rolls, 48" face length. The mill has a 1500 H.P. drive which has proven inadequate (would prefer a 2000 H.P. drive). The screws and tension are X-ray controlled. Feed rate is 1000-1500 ft./min. Estimated total package weight of the equipment is 200 tons.

With respect to rolling mills, Revere Brass personnel recommended Nash Engineering as good people to work with. Stone Conveyors, Honey Eye Falls, New York, is recommended for material handling equipment.

The intermediate gauge slitter at Revere is for thicker material than anticipated in our application. They use Yoder furnished equipment capable of slitting .550 to .090 gauge. The blocker can handle to .250 gauge. The drives are 125 H.P. on the slitter, 75 H.P. on the rewind unit and blocker. The unit occupies an area approximately 30 ft. x 90 ft. A Mayfran chopper is used to chop the scrap for maximum bulk in the scrap containers. From our observation a 50-75 H.P. drive on the rewind coiler would meet our anticipated needs. They recommend Torrington as a supplier for slitting equipment.

Support Areas

Revere Brass has a 60' x 100' room located conveniently to the Rolling Mills and housing the roll grinders and coil mill cutter grinding equipment. A 75-Ton capacity P & H Bridge Crane services the area. In addition a 2000 lb. hoist is over the cutter grinder. The roll grinder for the work rolls was supplied by Landes Tool Company, the unit for the back-up rolls was supplied by Cincinnati. Setco Industries supplied the Cutter Grinder, Type SM-GY, Model SPL, 6" wheel size, 3600 spindle RPM.

Revere Brass has done little in the way of ventilation and smoke and fume eradication. They recommend going to the dry type bag-house equipment.

Both Bell Annealers and strand type of annealing equipment was observed and discussed. Our anticipated needs do not include this type of equipment; therefore, it will not be included in this report.

Conclusions:

1. The tour demonstrated that adequate surge or storage areas between process operations is important.

2. The advantage of locating auxiliary equipment structures (switchgear, MG equipment) for easy access was readily apparent.

3. The poor environmental conditions in the process areas, particularly the casting shop, demonstrated the need for a well designed ventilation system and separation of process areas.

4. The traffic congestion in the process areas primarily due to vehicular movement demonstrated a need for well designed material handling equipment, including generated scrap removal.

5. The product mix at Revere Brass differs from the current production requirements at the new Mint. Equipment power requirements, feed rates and capacities vary with the product being processed; the figures given throughout the discussion are in many instances estimated averages. Of significance are process layouts, space requirements, location and space requirements for auxiliary equipment, and types of equipment.

Philadelphia Mint, Philadelphia, Pa.

Persons Contacted:
Mr. Nicholas Theodore, Superintendent
Mr. Donald Robolino, Supt., Melting Division
Mr. Darwin Young, Supt., Coining Division
Mr. Anthony Leone, Supt., Building & Mechanical Div.
Mr. Anderson, Engineer, Resident Contractor
Mr. Kessler, General Supervisor, Resident Contractor

General:
The visit was made on Tuesday and Wednesday, January 18 and 19, 1972, accompanied by the same personnel with whom the visit was made to Revere Brass.

The visit and tours followed the general format of the visit to Revere Brass.

The general discussion concentrated on areas of inadequacies and design "errors" involved in the construction and operation of the Philadelphia Mint.

Casting Operations

Virgin metal storage and scrap storage areas are insufficient in size. Two areas are available, a 60' x 180' area and a 40' x 100' area. Space could be utilized to better advantage if the lights were raised to permit higher stacking. Access to the areas is inadequate -- dependent on elevators which may be inoperative or may be in use when needed.

There is also an in-process storage area for make-up material of 40' x 135'. Again, access to this area is limited.

Two shears are used to cut the make-up material, Hill-Acme CF 44A AHL-2, driven by 15 H.P. motors. The cutting blade has four cutting edges and can be rotated prolonging the service between being taken down for sharpening. The shears are adequate, however, material handling to the shear is not. A vacuum lifting device to move the material to the shear is not satisfactory because of the surface roughness of the material. The vibrating conveyor, Rex, between shears is very noisy. A Link-Belt bucket conveyor transfers the material from the shears to the in-process storage and seems to be adequate. Recycled scrap conveyors are belt type and have been a source of difficulty because certain types of scrap fail to transport up the inclines and clogging results. The in-process storage area includes four each 10,000 lb. capacity bins and three each 20,000 lb. capacity. These are inadequate in size, a capacity for 36 hours operation is recommended. Vibratory feeders and conveyors, Ajax Lo-Veyor, transport the material to the automatic scales and furnaces. Gondolas, 3000 lb. capacity each, are used for the make-up. Switchgear and transformers are located one floor below the furnace level in a room 60' x 135' by 12 ft. high. Electrical equipment for each furnace occupies a space 8' x 50' by 8 ft. high. The original air cooled transformers were replaced with water cooled units because of inadequate ventilation.

The furnace control panels are located in an enclosure adjacent to the furnace enclosure, a room measuring 8' x 30' by 8 ft. high. There is no direct line of sight to the furnaces and communication with the furnace area is inadequate.

Four each coreless Ajax melting furnaces, 16,000 lb. capacity, 60 cycle, are used. Three casting units (Loma) are used (four are recommended), two are double strand, one is single strand. Two 6,200 lb. ingots are cast from each furnace load. A 0-30" per minute drop rate is available. They recommend that all plumbing be adequately protected from spills and over-runs. The hydraulic upender has been a problem. They do not like the closed mold design. They feel mold changes could be simplified. The mold linings are one piece design, cast copper, chrome plated and must be machined. Replacement cost is $2,400 each. Mr. Robolino recommends a movable mold carriage assembly for ease of cleaning and maintenance. He also recommends water filled pits. Philadelphia Mint has recently enclosed the melting furnace area to contain the dirt, fumes and smoke generated from these operations; however, this has complicated removal and installation of the melting furnaces. Parts of the roof and side structure of the enclosure must be removed and the crane operator has no direct visual observation of the furnaces as they are being moved from or into position. The furnace rebuilding area was improperly designed. It is an area 28' x 38' x 12' high. The height and area are both too restrictive. Four spare furnace units are maintained. A 20-ton bridge crane services the bay. It is overloaded when required to remove a furnace with a frozen charge; a 30-ton unit is recommended. Ingot handling equipment is American Chain & Cable "Mansaver" with a capacity of 7,000 lbs. A Loma (Hill-Acme) saw is used to cut the ingots.

Hot Rolling Reheat Furnace

Philadelphia Mint uses an induction type reheat furnace. Two furnaces are on-line with one unit maintained as a spare. Temperature rise is very rapid, eleven minutes required to obtain required temperature. The ingots from the casting operation are sawed to half length before entering the reheat furnace--with two furnaces in operation, one 3000 lb. ingot is produced at the rolling temperature each seven minutes.

The reheat furnace has no zone control and the ends of the ingot tend to get hotter than the remainder, the ends have melted on occasion. Clearances around the ingot are minimal, approximately 1" on each side, and a warped ingot can cause problems--the problem would be amplified with longer ingots. There are thirty or more interlocked limit switches per furnace and a switch malfunction can cause a lengthy shutdown while the problem is traced and access gained to the defective switch. As initially designed the unit drew 100% full load on starting and therefore drew a high inrush current. Full load requirements are 1500 amps. at 1000 volts, 60 cycle. The Mint is considering adding reactors to reduce the inrush current. No secondary power protection was originally provided, fuzed protection has recently been installed. The transformers are not located for easy accessibility and replacing a transformer has proven to be a time-consuming and laborious task; they should have been located to enable them to be lifted out by an overhead crane. The thermocouple temperature sensing equipment has been inaccurate and unreliable, intentions are to go to infra-red type sensing equipment. The thermocouple carriers shook apart from the low frequency vibration. The induction furnaces have been troublesome and have been estimated to be operational only 50% of the time. McLouth Steel Company (Mighigan) has similar, but considerably longer, induction furnaces in operation but are also reported to be having difficulty. 360 gpm. of cooling water is required for the unit at Philadelphia; the cooling water system should have filtering equipment, pressure indication and flow indication. It takes four hours to remove a furnace unit and replace it with the spare unit.

Hot Mill

The unit was furnished by Bliss, is a single stand two high unit driven by an 800 H.P. drive unit (1000 H.P. MG set). Mill speed is 75 to 150/300 FPM. The drive unit is underpowered for the work required of it. Rolls are 26" dia., 23" face width. The roll dressing tool is mounted in an accessible area and is difficult to adjust and maintain; it is necessary to remove the rolls to gain access to the stone. The entry guides on the mill come completely together (should not) and have been damaged on occasion due to operator error. The shear at the end of the conveyor line cannot be operated from the mill control platform--it must be operated at the shear site. No remote television use is made, the operator must observe all operations from the control platform. Scrap from the shear is dropped into a gondola in a pit; the gondola, when filled, is removed from the pit with the

overhead bridge crane (not recommended).

Quench Chamber

The Quench Chamber is 50' long, utilizes process water filtered by a Bowser unit, furnished from a 25,000 gallon central storage reservoir and supplied at 60 psig, 0-180 gpm, from a central pumping system. Selective pass through rates are 20, 50, 75, or 100 FPM. It was necessary to add concrete curbing around the base of the chamber to contain the water which leaked to the floor area. An air wipe was added at the chamber exit to prevent the ingot carrying water downstream in the process.

Slab Miller

The rolled strip is milled both top and bottom, no edge milling. A Torrington unit is used and it has been very satisfactory except for inadequate chip removal--chips tend to accumulate in the ducts. The slab miller is located in line with the Hot Roll Mill. Provision should have been made for upcoiling between the units and coil storage if this alternative is required because of downtime on either of the units. Baling of the chips is recommended, Philadelphia Mint pulverizes the chips rather than baling them. A portable cart mounted mechanical device was provided by Torrington to assist in changing the cutter rolls.

Intermediate Mill

A Bliss single stand, four high unit is used, driven by an 800 H.P. drive, 500/1000 RPM. Speed is 0-125, 250/300 FPM. Used 13" dia. x 22" face work rolls, 27" dia. x 22" face back-up rolls. The runaround conveyor is an above-the-floor type similar to that used on the Finish Mill at the Denver Mint. The runaround conveyor (Mathews) has been a source of trouble, coils have tipped on it, have fallen off, it can only be loaded with a forklift, and it has proven structurally too light for the loads imposed on it. X-ray gauging control is used but is not recommended; nuclear gauging is recommended. The entry conveyor to the mill has no guides (they are required). It is difficult to start the coil through the rolls. Air wipes were added to keep the solvent back at the rolls. Exhaust system on the mill is inadequate.

Finish Mill

Two strips (coils) are welded together prior to entering the Finish Mill to increase the total length per finished coil and decrease material handling in subsequent processes. A Bliss 4-high single stand mill is used, driven by a 800 H.P. drive unit, 300/1000 RPM. The entry and delivery maximum feed rate is 1000 ft./min. Work rolls are 8" dia. x 22" face, back up rolls are 24" dia. x 22" face. Tension reels are driven by 150 H.P. drive units which

overhead bridge crane (not recommended).

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are inadequate to properly handle cupro-nickel strip (15% overloaded). An in-floor mounted runaround conveyor is used, the coil buggies have had shields added to protect the cylinder rod in event a coil falls from the carriage. It was recommended that conveyor pits be provided with adequate drainage and adequate space to service the below floor level equipment. The coolant used on this mill is 100% mineral oil.

A Bliss slitter unit is installed at the end of the Finish Mill line.

Blanking Presses

Four new Minster presses are in use, they appear to be well designed units. They handle strip to 16" width; carbide die sets are being used with reportedly eight times longer service life between sharpenings than the steel punches and dies. Scrap removal is via below floor mounted vibrating conveyors. Blanks are transported via vibrating conveyors to bucket conveyors to the riddles (screens) to storage tanks and to the annealing furnaces. Access to the feed reels is poor with no provision for coil storage.

Coin Presses

The blanks feed automatically through the annealing furnaces, washers, dryers, to the screens (riddles) to the upset mills, to scales and storage bins. Bucket conveyors (Meyer Machine Co.) transfer the blanks on demand to the feed hoppers of the coin presses. Coin presses are set in lines at 9 feet intervals, six presses per row, two rows per automatic line. Stamped coin is transported via conveyors to storage bins and scales. Each automatic line is limited to running one denomination of coin if full use of the automation is to be utilized. The stamped coin conveyors should have been located below floor level for less congestion and easier access to the presses. Presses should have been placed face to face rather than back to back in rows to enable one operator to serve more machines. Each row of presses is set on a concrete isolation pad 24" thick.

Bag (Sewing) Room

A 50' x 70' bag room is provided. A work force of ten girls is able to produce 10,000 bags per shift.

Storeroom Facilities

A storeroom 78' x 140' was originally provided. Floor space had to be doubled by adding a second level.

Plant Air

Two 845 cfm compressors are installed in the plant. An additional unit is required to carry the load.

Die Manufacturing Area

A 40' x 80' room is used for manufacturing the coining dies. A Cone Automatic Machine Co. Conomatic atomatic lathe size 15/8, Serial No. 11330, Model VNA, approx. 9' x 30' is used to cut the bar stock and do the initial shaping.

A Watson-Stillman Press from the Farrell Birmingham Machine Co., No. 11975, 16" ram, 600 ton is used to transfer the Hub imprint to the Die under approximately 150 tons pressure. Two strikes are used in the process, the piece is annealed between strikes.

The final turning of the die stock is performed on a Semi-Automatic Die Lathe, (Premiere Precision from Bracknell, England), Series D605Y-400.

A number is stamped into the die for identification using a Noble West (East Hartford, Conn.), Model 509, bench mounted numbering press.

Annealing and hardening is done in a separate adjacent area, 60' x 100'. Furnaces in this area are an Annealing Furnace furnished by Surface Combustion Div. of Midland Ross Corp., 1800°F. - 1200°F. temperature range, Cat. No. LO 24-60-24, 680.000 BTU/hr.; a general heat treating furnace, Char Mo Atmospheric Furnace, 1850° - 1400°F. range, 190.000 BTU/hr.; and a Leeds and Northrup Homo Furnace, 12 KW.

General Recommendations:

1. Maximum use of movable walls should be made in administrative areas to obtain flexibility in changing office sizes and arrangements.

2. The ventilation system at the Philadelphia Mint has too great an air velocity causing dust and noise problems -- design systems for low velocity movement.

3. Equipment accessibility and removability should be of prime concern in equipment layouts and building designs.

4. The ceiling heights in the Philadelphia Mint in the blanking and coining areas are too high, contribute to the noise problem. They should be lower and designed for noise absorption.

5. Shipping and receiving dock space is far too limited. No space is provided to park waiting trucks. No space is provided for temporary storage of materials as trucks are unloaded.

6. The automated coinage lines require an investment of approximately $400,000 per line. It is debatable whether there is adequate return on this initial investment considering the additional equipment to be maintained. If automation is considered it ought to be carried through the counting and bagging operations and include automatic weighing of individual bags after completion.

7. In process storage between casting operation and rolling mills should provide adequate space to store a minimum of two weeks' production.

8. Coin press areas should be made a security type enclosed area to eliminate the policing (clean-up) operations prior to non-worked shifts or week-end shutdown.

9. Vibratory conveyors contribute to the noise problem. More use of cleated belt conveyors is recommended.

10. Automated moving of scrap to the recycling point from all scrap producing areas is recommended.

11. Good vault type storage areas for the dies must be provided near the Press Room.

12. Roll grinding at the Philadelphia Mint is done out in the production area--should be done in a closed room to prevent the grinding dust entering the process areas.

13. Equipment specifications were not properly written; included performance requirements but should also have included some specific size parameters (minimum sizes) and make initial start-up the responsibility of the manufacturer. Should include a 30-day equipment performance requirement before equipment will be accepted--guaranteed turn-key operation. No equipment at Philadelphia Mint worked properly on initial start-up, manufacturers had already been paid so problem solutions were required from in-house.

14. Building designs and equipment purchases should be closely scheduled to permit installation of proper foundations, pits, etc. Scheduling should be arranged so building is ready for equipment when it arrives--manufacturers lose interest in providing start-up services if equipment sets for too long without being installed.

15. No acid storage rooms were provided at Philadelphia Mint--had to be added later.

16. Passenger elevators are too slow and not located properly.

17. Supervisory systems (monitoring panels) for heating-ventilating equipment and other plant support functions are not worth the high initial cost unless they are to be properly manned.

18. Light bulbs cannot be changed in lobby without use of high lift equipment and special scaffolding. Small details such as this should not be overlooked in the design and construction phases.

Franklin Mint, Franklin Center, Pa.

Persons Contacted:
Nelson Colton, Director of Operations
Howard Clark, Executive Officer, Dir. of Facilities

General Observations:
The Franklin Mint is housed in a building of recent construction. The exterior of the building is exceptionally attractive. The exterior walls are constructed of pre-cast concrete slabs, split to "brick" size with the "break" surface exposed.

The office areas are all carpeted. Wide use of modular furniture (steelcase) is used in the office areas to make maxiumum use of available areas and provide flexibility in office areas.

Production areas spread in a U-shape around a centrally located vault area. The Franklin Mint primarily engages in the minting of limited production, specialty, and memorial medals and strict security is maintained because of the precious metals involved.

All production areas were brightly painted, exceptionally clean and floors were covered with asbestos tile. Production machinery is connected to overhaad buss bars and utility lines by quick disconnects for quick removal or installation.

Each production area is self-contained to the point of including a limited quantity of machinists' tools to provide semi-independence to each area. Restroom facilities are provided in each area and elevated above these is the office facilities for the area. Employees are given no mid-morning or mid-afternoon breaks, therefore, leave their area only for lunch breaks.

Locker rooms are located outside the security (metal detector) area. Employees carry their necessary personal items to their work stations in clear plastic bags.

The tourist balcony is located centrally in the building at second floor level above the central vault area. Included in the tour route is a theatre used to show a short film on Franklin Mint operations and promote the sale of Mint items. A sales facility is at the end of the tour route.

CONCLUDING COMMENTS

1. My observations would lead me to recommend use of core type melting furnaces, air cooled, used in conjunction with a holding furnace, core type, air cooled. "Open" type molds seem to be the preferred type. An arrangement

with the furnaces at an elevated level with the cast ingot descending to first level is attractive, eliminating the need for tilt devices at each station. Semi-continuous casting is preferred to the "book" mold operation, large ingots of approximately 6" x 31" x 20' to 25' being recommended. A double acting cylinder on the casting unit is recommended; movable mold carriages should be used.

2. Hot Rolling for the initial breakdown is recommended. A definitive choice between induction type or gas type reheat furnaces cannot be made at this point without further study and consultation. Each has advantages and disadvantages. A question arose concerning gas shortages in the future. Mr. Paylow of Public Service Company assures me there is a 10-year reserve supply of gas maintained in our area, there are adequate known sources to meet the required needs for the foreseeable future in this area, and production processes using "firm" rate service are not subject to cutoff during high usage periods. "Interruptible" rate service will continue to be cutoff during high usage periods. Mr. McCormick of Salem Corporation informs me that reheat furnaces are available for dual fuel (natural gas with oil standby) operation but recommends single fuel burners with liquid propane as a standby fuel. Electric resistance type radiant heat furnaces of similar walking beam design as the gas furnaces are also available from Salem. He states that certain studies in the industry recommend the gas reheat furnace for non-ferrous materials and temperatures to approximately 1300°F.; induction type furnaces are recommended for ferrous operations and temperatures above 1400°F. The coil miller should be in line with the hot rolling operation but with an upcoiler located between in the process. Provision should be made for top milling, bottom milling, and edge milling.

3. I recommend dual stand tandem mill for the intermediate rundown mill with an in-floor type carriage runaround conveyor.

4. I recommend a single stand reversing mill for the finish mill. A slitter should be located in line with the finish mill but with bypass provisions to upcoil without slitting.

5. Blanking presses should be sized for 15" strips. A great deal more study is required before a decision can be finalized regarding automating the blanking-annealing-coining-counting operations. Layouts at least should minimize traffic congestion and cross traffic and manual labor in handling materials.

6. The attractive work areas at Franklin Mint seemed to inspire cleanliness and good housekeeping, and the employee morale seemed to be at a high level. The elevated office facilities in the production areas were an attractive feature and should be given consideration in designing the Denver Mint.

7. Scheduling of the building construction and equipment purchases and installation plus adequate equipment specifications if given proper attention at Philadelphia Mint would have saved millions of dollars in construction and start-up costs and avoided many of the start-up delays. These should be given primary attention as the Denver Mint project moves forward.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-103

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mrs. Betty Higby
Superintendent, U. S. Mint, Denver, Colorado

DATE: February 14, 1972

FROM : W. H. Darlington
Superintendent, Melting Division

SUBJECT: Summary Reports of Plant Visits Related to New Denver Mint Planning

Attached are the Melting Division Reports covering the visits to Olin Brass Company's East Alton, Illinois plant and Revere Copper and Brass Company's Rome, N. Y. operations.

Copy to: Supt. - 2
Dep. Supt
H. Frost, Jr.
H. Lawrence
D. Sjaardema
MD File

Revere Copper & Brass
Richard C. Tietze - Works Manager

1/17/72

Revere is using a natural gas fired furnace for preheating ingots prior to rolling. Preheat temperatures are in the range of 1500 - 1550 degrees F. depending on the particular alloy. There are no provisions for optional oil firing. It is predicted that in the near future natural gas supplies will become limited resulting is a shut down of the furnace. This, in fact, has already happened. During heavy usage in the winter months, the local power company called and told them their gas was to be cut off. Revere claimed that any provisions for oil would be exceedingly expensive and has so far decided against it. This problem must be considered in deciding on any preheating furnace for the new Denver Mint.

Their foreman strongly recommended an overhead firing furnace as the best design. The gas furnace does provide some real advantages: uniform heating throughout the ingot, temperature is easy to maintain and maintenance is relatifely minor.

The preheat furnace served as something of a limit in the hot rolling operation in that the ingots could be rolled as fast as the furnace would spit them out. The atmosphere in the gas furnace is maintained at 4 to 5% reducing by a check of oxygen in the furnace.

The preheated ingots, 1500 deg. F., are reduced in the hot mill from 5½" to ½" in 9 to 11 passes. The 62" x 36" rolls are powered by a 3,000 hp motor. By using a system of TV cameras three men operate the entire hot rolling operation.

After hot rolling, the ½" sheet is cooled in a water spray tank to approximately room temperature and then coiled. The coils are transferred to a near by Torrington Trimmer for milling. The sequence of operations is as follows: uncoiling (only for the purpose of entering the trimmer), roller leveling, edge cut (.250" each), roller leveling, bottom cut (.015"), roller leveling, top cut (.015") and finally recoiling. The cutter speed to coil speed ratio was maintained at 13 to 1. A higher ratio will yield a sharper cut but reduces cutter blade life. A lower ratio produces the opposite. The grinding equipment used to resharpen the cutter blades is extensive and no small amount of time is required to resharpen the blades. A better system should be obtainable. The general consensus was that the Torrington Trimmer worked quite well and all personnel were pleased with its performance.

A blower system is used to remove trimming chips from the trimmer as the coil is milled. These chips are blown from the trimmer and collected in 55 gallon drums. This system appeared to work well with few maintenance problems. It is necessary that the filled 55 gallon drums be moved to the make-up or melting area. Considerable labor could be saved by a system which would directly ship the chips to make-up or where ever they are processed - (vacuum transport and a bailer).

The Torrington Trimmer is offset from the hot rolling line and the $\frac{1}{2}$" sheet must be coiled and moved to the trimmer using unnecessary handling. A better arrangement would be to eliminate the coiling operation after quenching and run the $\frac{1}{2}$" sheet directly into the trimmer. A coiling capacity between the trimmer and quench tank would be advisable in the event of inevitable breakdowns. This is predicated on the assumption that each successive operation takes less time than the preceding. Hot rolling takes longer than trimming.

Melting is done in three 450 kw, 60 cycle induction furnaces. Furnace capacity is 6,000 lbs., minus a 2,000 lb. heel which remains in the furnace. Liquid from the melting furnaces is transferred to a 45,000 lb. capacity holding furnace. Casting is done from the holding furnace and is rated at 12,000 lbs. per hour. As can be easily seen the holding furnace has more than sufficient capacity to handle the three melting furnaces which will melt at a rate of 4,000 lbs. per hour each. Two men operate the melting furnaces, holding furnace and casting operation, plus one man on the saw.

A fused silica lining is used in the launders and in the distributor at the mold. Foremen at Revere claim this material has proven to be extremely durable and provided excellent service.

Ingot casting is handled by a water cooled, vertical D. C. caster from the holding furnace. The mold is the "closed" type - cooling water is circulated in a jacket around the mold surface. Revere manufactures the mold heads. Water is also sprayed directly on the ingot itself which both cools the ingto and improves the surface. All other casting is done in this same general area; logs and books. Ingots appeared to be of a good uniform quality with few surface defects. The melting and casting areas were something less than surgically clean. Dense black smoke obscured vision; dirt and charcoal blanketed everything in sight.

Linings for the induction furnaces are made in house from a castable refractory. The refractory is cast and vibrated for densification, then heated to 800 to 1200 deg. F. A 55 hour job is reduced to something like 12 hours. This casting and vibrating is done dry, eliminating time consuming drying.

Melting furnaces are reamed once each day by a milling device which is lowered onto the furnace by the overhead crane. This entire operation is a matter of only about 30 minutes.

Prepared by Mark Major - WND.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-103

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : William H. Darlington
Supt., Melting Division

DATE: February 7, 1972

FROM : Mark H. Major MHM

SUBJECT: Revere trip.

Upon completion of a tour through Revere Copper & Brass in Rome, New York on January 17, 1972 I am submitting a report on the details of the trip. The report will include details on melting, casting, preheating, hot rolling and trimming operations at Revere as applicable to the Mint in Denver. Also included are observations and comments as to possible improvements.

Copy to: H. Frost

Revere Copper & Brass Inc -

Secretary's Briefing Book File

NEW DENVER MINT

Question: Do you plan a new Denver Mint?

Answer: Yes, we have $1,500,000 appropriated in our 1972 Budget for purchase of a site for the new Denver Mint. We are including a sum of $2,000,000 in our 1973 request for initial funding of Architect-Engineer Services.

Background: The coin requirement study made a year ago concluded additional minting facilities would be needed by 1980. The Denver Mint would be too costly to renovate, and space for expansion at the present site is not available. Based on actual experience in building the new Philadelphia Mint, a site will be purchased with funds that have been transferred to GSA. Construction should be started as soon as funds can be made available.

The Denver site was believed to be the optimum location because:

1. Present law authorizes a Denver Mint (31 U.S.C. 261);
2. Excellent sites are available;
3. Good labor market;
4. Electricity, gas, and water are plentiful; and
5. Excellent transportation is available.

April 4, 1972 -- Up dated

FOR: Secretary's Briefing Book

TO: Mr. Gordon L. Hegdahl
Budget Examiner
Office of Budget & Finance
The Department of the Treasury

NEW DENVER MINT

QUESTION: What is the status of planning for the new Denver Mint?

ANSWER: We are presently negotiating with GSA for a site, $1,500,000 was appropriated in the 1972 Budget for this purpose. We have included a sum of $2,000,000 in our 1973 request for initial funding of Architect-Engineer Services. In the meantime the Mint is developing an in-house package detailing space and equipment requirements. process flow, etc. which will be presented to the Architect-Engineer firm when the contract is let.

BACKGROUND: The coin requirement study made a year ago concluded additional minting facilities would be needed by 1980. The Denver Mint is obsolescent and space for expansion at the present site is not available. A site will be purchased with funds that have been transferred to GSA. Construction should be started as soon as funds can be made available.

The Denver site was believed to be the optimum location because:

1. Present law authorizes a Denver Mint (31 U.S.C. 261);
2. Excellent sites are available;
3. Good labor market;
4. Electricity, gas, and water are plentiful; and
5. Excellent transportation is available.

Total funding requirements for the new mint is estimated to be $52.8 million, as detailed on the attachment

Secretary's Briefing Book File

Resolutions File

BY AUTHORITY

RESOLUTION NO.. 52

SERIES OF 1974

INTRODUCED BY COUNCILMEN

Entire Council

A RESOLUTION

EXPRESSING TO MRS. MARY BROOKS, UNITED STATES DIRECTOR OF MINTS, THE APPRECIATION OF THE MAYOR AND THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF DENVER FOR SELECTING A SITE WITHIN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF DENVER FOR THE NEW DENVER MINT.

WHEREAS, on Tuesday, July 16, 1974, Mrs. Mary Brooks, United States Director of Mints, announced that the proposed Park Hill Golf Course site had been selected for the new Denver Mint; and

WHEREAS, said site selection will retain the Denver Mint within the city limits of the City and County of Denver; and will be of great benefit, not only to the Park Hill neighborhood, but also to the economy of the entire core city of the Denver Metropolitan Area; and will permit the retention of the Denver Mint as a major Federal installation as well as a primary tourist attraction within the City and County of Denver;

NOW, THEREFORE,
BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF DENVER:

Section 1. That the Mayor and the Council of the City and County of Denver hereby express to Mrs. Mary Brooks, United States Director of Mints, their profound appreciation for her decision to select the Park Hill Golf Course site within the City and County of Denver for the location of the new United States Mint at Denver.

Section 2. That the Clerk of the City and County of Denver shall attest and affix the seal of the City and County of Denver to this resolution, and that a copy hereof be transmitted to Mrs. Mary Brooks.

PASSED by the Council July 22, 1974

[signature] - President

APPROVED: [signature] - Mayor July 23, 1974

ATTEST: [signature] - Clerk and Recorder, Ex-Officio Clerk of the City and County of Denver

Orig - Mrs. Brooks ow 7/26/74

1 - Supt

1 - Deputy Supt

RECEIVED

JUL 26 1974

OFFICE OF
SUPERINTENDENT
U. S. MINT AT DENVER

Resolutions file

Security - New Denver Mint

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
REGION 8
Denver, CO 80225

~~Frank Ahn~~
Frank

February 6, 1975

GSA REGIONAL BULLETIN FPMR 8-D-75
PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND SPACE

TO : Heads of Federal agency offices, Denver, Colorado, and Salt Lake City and Ogden, Utah

SUBJECT: Security at GSA-controlled facilities

1. Purpose. This bulletin announces increased security measures in the metropolitan areas of Denver, Colorado, and Salt Lake City and Ogden, Utah.

2. Effective date. This bulletin is effective February 10, 1975.

3. Expiration date. This bulletin contains information of a continuing nature and will remain in effect until canceled.

4. Security measures.

a. Entrances to Federal facilities will be manned by a GSA Federal Protective Officer or locked.

b. All persons entering Federal facilities must be properly identified. Identification will consist of one of the following:

(1) An approved vehicle identification decal properly displayed;

(2) An authorized Government agency pass or identification card; and

(3) A Government registered vehicle.

Visitors will be required to state their business, present identification, and sign Regional Form R8-1117, Visitor's Register.

c. Packages being carried into buildings will be examined unless the bearer has approved identification.

d. Patrols of buildings and parking areas will be increased.

RECEIVED
FEB 11 1975
OFFICE OF
SUPERINTENDENT
U. S. MINT AT DENVER

Distribution: F; G; H; I; J (Colorado & Utah) (circulate);
201/1+4

orig: Security Lw.
Copy: all Lw. heads

5. Schedule of gate/entrance openings - Denver.

a. Denver Federal Center.

Gate	Open
1 (Kipling near Alameda)	24 hours - 7 days a week
2 (Kipling near Sixth)	6:00 a.m. - 8:30 a.m. 3:45 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.
4 (Simms)	6:00 a.m. - 8:30 a.m. 3:45 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.
5 (Alameda by Building 810)	Closed indefinitely
6 (Alameda by Building 710)	6:00 a.m. - 8:30 a.m. 3:45 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.

b. 3800 York Street.

Gate	Open
1	24 hours - 7 days a week
4	Closed indefinitely
Steele Street	6:00 a m - 7:45 a m 3:45 p.m. - 4:45 p.m.
9	Closed indefinitely

c. Federal Building-U. S. Courthouse.

Entrance	Open
Main entrances off Plaza	6:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

All other entrances will be locked.

d. U. S. Custom House.

Entrance	Open
Main entrance off 19th Street	6:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

All other entrances will be locked.

6. Schedule of entrance openings - Salt Lake City.

a. Federal Building

Entrance	Open
State Street (interior proper)	6:45 a.m. - 5:30 p.m.
Lobby	6:45 a.m. - Midnight
Loading dock (south)	6:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Pedestrian entrance (south)	7:00 a.m. - 8:30 a.m. 3:30 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.

All other entrances will be locked.

b. Federal Building Annex.

Entrance	Open
State Street	7:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

All other entrances will be locked.

c. Post Office Building.

No changes

7. Schedule of entrance openings - Ogden.

a. Federal Building.

Entrance	Open
Main front and rear	7:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

All other entrances will be locked.

b. Forest Service Building.

Entrance	Open
25th Street	7:00 a.m. - 5:30 p.m.

All other entrances will be locked.

8. Notification to employees. Agencies are requested to notify their personnel of the information contained in this bulletin and to instruct them to report any suspicious persons or packages to the Federal Protective Service:

Denver - 303 837-2711
Salt Lake City/Ogden - 801 524-5277

9. Cancellation. GSA Regional Bulletins FPMR 8-D-54 and 55 are canceled.

MICHAEL J. NORTON
Regional Administrator

ADT®
SECURITY SYSTEMS

RECEIVED
APR 8 1974
OFFICE OF
SUPERINTENDENT
U. S. MINT AT DENVER

April 5, 1974

Denver U. S. Mint
Delaware & West Colfax
Denver, Colorado

ATTENTION: MRS. HIGBY, SUPERINTENDENT

Re: ADT Security Systems
Denver, Colorado

Dear Mrs. Higby:

I would appreciate very much, your advising the name of the consulting or engineering firm who is preparing criteria for Security Systems for the new proposed Mint in Denver.

ADT is a pioneer in the electric protection field, and would appreciate very much the opportunity to bid on this project.

Thanking you for your attention in this matter.

Most Cordially,

John M. Eckert

John M. Eckert
Sales Representative
AMERICAN DISTRICT TELEGRAPH CO.
1113 South Pearl Street
Denver, Colorado 80210
Phone 733-4480

JME/lt

Answered by telephone April 9, 1974
Explained to Mr Eckert that we are more than two years away from starting building construction, with installation & security system after that. Jud W Rhea

Security - Now Denver Mint

No Name File - Correspondence

CITY AND COUNTY OF DENVER

W. H. McNICHOLS, JR.
Mayor

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

OFFICE OF THE MANAGER
CITY AND COUNTY
BUILDING
DENVER, COLORADO 80202

March 21, 1974

Mr. Frank Rhea
Facilities Project Manager
United States Mint
Denver, Colorado 80202

Dear Frank:

I am enclosing the legal material on the George W. Clayton Trust which you requested.

In addition, there are copies of:

1. A letter from the Denver Chamber of Commerce to Mayor William H. McNichols, Jr.

2. A statement relative to the Mint relocation from the Chamber of Commerce.

3. The report of a special Chamber task force.

4. A letter from Louis Jones of the Greater Park Hill Community, Inc.

5. A letter to the Denver Chamber of Commerce from Dr. Gerald P. Wood, Director of the Air Pollution Control Division of the Colorado State Department of Health.

Dr. Wood is the direct supervisor of the young lady about whom you spoke and his position appears to be clear. I do not feel you will get a negative reaction to your environmental statement from this source.

If there is anything further I can do to aid you in this selection, please call upon me.

Sincerely,

John H. Henry

John H. Henry
Executive Officer
Department of Public Works

JHH:pt

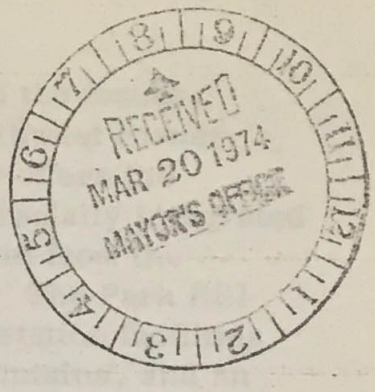
1301 Welton Street
Denver, Colorado 80204
(303) 534-3211

3/20/74

Rex Jennings, CCE
President

Denver
Chamber of
Commerce

Ben
rex Jennings
am



March 19, 1974

The Honorable William H. McNichols, Jr.
Mayor, City and County of Denver
City and County Building, Room 350
Denver, Colorado 80202

Dear Bill:

On Thursday, March 14, the Board of Directors of the Denver Chamber of Commerce, representing more than 3,000 members from throughout the Denver metropolitan community, adopted the attached position statement concerning relocation of the U.S. Mint. I have also enclosed, for your information, back up information developed by a special Chamber task force, supporting documents from Greater Park Hill Community, Inc. and the Colorado Air Pollution Control Division.

On behalf of the Board I would respectfully request your consideration and support of this position statement. The Chamber feels that when all the factors in this difficult decision are considered, the Park Hill site emerges as the most desirable location for the new mint. If I can answer any questions concerning this subject, please do not hesitate to call me at 303-534-3211.

Sincerely,

Rex Jennings

RJ:cd

Enclosures

DENVER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
POSITION STATEMENT
RELOCATION OF THE UNITED STATES MINT
March 14, 1974

The Denver Chamber of Commerce, after an examination of the issues, recommends relocation of the United States Mint to the northwest corner of Park Hill Golf Course. The need to relocate this facility offers the Bureau of the Mint a rare opportunity to stabilize a model racially integrated community, to reverse the trends of urban sprawl and flight from the central city and obtain an excellent site for its operations. The Park Hill site has easy access, available housing, excellent transportation facilities, a pleasant environment with a commanding view of the mountains, and an enthusiastic receptive community. Its location in the City of Denver is important from a historical and traditional viewpoint.

The Chamber feels that the economic stabilization, aesthetic qualities and prestige of the Mint's physical location in the community are the main factors to be considered in choosing between the alternate sites. These factors clearly favor Park Hill. The community has a potential work force for the 400 new jobs that will be created after completion and the many employment opportunities available during the construction period. It's struggling retail and service businesses will be aided by the influx of money and people to the area. The presence of the dignified Mint building near the green, open space of the Park Hill Golf Course will be a source of pride for residents of the area.

The environmental impact of relocating to the Park Hill site would be minimal and far overshadowed by the benefits of choosing that site. Based on both the draft Environmental Impact Statement and studies done by the State Air Pollution Control Division, location of the Mint at Park Hill would result in less net additional vehicle miles traveled (VMT) than any other site. Furthermore, the Park Hill area is fully developed and unlikely to face the increased congestion and demands for services resulting from rapid population growth in suburban counties. The Chamber is confident that federal and state strategies for reducing air pollution and congestion in Denver and the Denver Air Quality Control Region will meet with success in the coming years and dampen the already small environmental impact of relocating the Mint.

The United States Mint has long been identified with Denver. Original plans to relocate the Mint on the South Platte River, which the Chamber supported, were designed to maintain that identification and provide an economic and aesthetic boost to an area of the central city. By locating the Mint at Park Hill, those goals can still be achieved. The Chamber urges the Bureau of the Mint to locate the new Mint at the proposed Park Hill site.

Memorandum

To: Board of Directors

Date: March 14, 1974

From: Arthur M. Krill, Chairman
Environmental Council

Subject: Report of Task Force on the Relocation of the Mint

Denver
Chamber of
Commerce

As directed by the Board of Directors at their February 21 meeting, a special task force was formed to investigate the relocation of the U.S. Mint. Task force members were as follows:

Arthur M. Krill, Ken R. White Company (Chairman)
Troy L. Jackson, Jr., Troy Jackson Realty, Inc.
Charles R. Babb, Bennett and Kahnweiler
Gerald A. Tewell, Tewell's Printing & Lithographing Co.
Dr. Gerald Wood, Colorado Department of Public Health,
(Air Pollution Control Division)

The task force held two meetings, the first of which consisted of a general overview of the problems, and consultation with Park Hill representatives, including Councilman Bill Roberts. The second meeting dealt solely with the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). In addition to these meetings, contact was made with the Lakewood Chamber of Commerce, Representative Don Brotzman's office, Representative Patricia Schroeder, City Planning Office and members of the State Legislature.

The task force felt that the examination it gave to the issue was as thorough as possible, given the time constraints involved. We would recommend that the Board of Directors approve the enclosed Position Statement, give authority to the task force to distribute the Position Statement to the appropriate parties and to make written comments to the Bureau of the Mint on the EIS.

The remainder of this memorandum will deal with background information that may be helpful to you in making your decision. (Items 9 - 13 are direct quotes from the EIS and in general are not favorable to Park Hill. The task force disagrees with these points but includes them here for your reference.)

1. The new Mint will cost an estimated maximum of $90 million to build.

2. It would be operational within four to five years.

3. It would almost double its personnel from 461 to approximately 800 projected employees.

4. The building will be in excess of 700,000 square feet.

5. If Park Hill is chosen, the eight holes of the golf course affected would be moved allowing the golf course to function.

6. Two sites under consideration are Park Hill and the Denver Federal Center.

7. The first preference of the City of Denver was a 38-acre area of land east of the Mile High Stadium near the South Platte River. An Environmental Impact report, in conjunction with 25 state and local agencies, was favorable. Because of this report, Mrs. Brooks, Director of the Mint, signed an agreement to accept this site. At this point it became public that the Burlington Northern Railroad was planning to shift mainline trackage to the west bank of the Platte River and run this trackage along the edge of Mint property. This was completely unacceptable to the Mint director.

8. The Park Hill Golf Course and the Federal Center are now being considered as the most feasible. The Park Hill Golf Course (35 acres) is presently managed by the City of Denver, which was named chief trustee of 200 acres of land owned by the George W. Clayton Trust. Policy decisions regarding trust property are made by a three-member Clayton Trust Commission, which by ordinance is comprised of the mayor, the president of the City Council, and the manager of revenue. This commission must approve of the sale of the land.

9. Adverse environmental impacts of the proposal to construct a new United States Mint are:

a. The increase in automotive traffic which it's operation will bring to the areas.

b. The additions of stationery source and vehicle-generated air pollutants.

c. The various short-term impacts during the construction period.

10. The Mint generated traffic would affect a net addition in vehicle miles traveled in the Denver area. For the Park Hill site this net addition of vehicle miles traveled, or VMT, would be 3,780. For the Denver Federal Center site, it would be 5,580. For the Park Hill site, the additional traffic generated by the Mint would tend to coincide with the direction of existing traffic and would add to the existing congested conditions on Colorado Boulevard and on I-70. For the Denver Federal Center the additional traffic would be counter-directional to the mass rush hour movements, would add to the existing loads on access routes, but due to present traffic patterns and expansion of roads in the area, existing peak-hour congestion on this route should be reduced.

5. If Park Hill is chosen, the eight holes of the golf course affected would be moved allowing the golf course to function.

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11. Analysis and evaluation of the relative significance of the additional air pollution for the two proposed sites should be done in consideration of current levels of pollution and in consideration of on-going programs to improve air quality in the Denver area. As the Park Hill site is in both demonstration areas and any additional vehicle miles traveled caused by Mint traffic, although minor in comparative scope, would be counter to the State of Colorado and Environmental Protection Agency program to improve air quality in the areas adjacent to the proposed site. Although the additional vehicle miles traveled caused by Mint traffic for the Federal Center site probably would be greater than for Park Hill, it is considered tha. the Mint adverse impact on air quality would be less with the new Mint located at the Federal Center.

12. Other potential pollution problems are negligible and secondary consequences consist of housing, schools, economic impact and tourist considerations. With the Mint at the Park Hill Golf Course the secondary consequences would be almost nil. For the Federal Center location, there would be somewhat more of an impact regarding these factors. Vacant housing, particularly in the low and moderate ranges, is in short supply in Lakewood. It is expected that the present employees would relocate slowly over a considerable length of time, if at all, and most of the employees would come from the existing Denver metro area force, so that there would not be a sudden influx of new residents in the areas in close proximity to the Mint site. The minor amount of tourist expenditures for lunches and car services would be shifted away from the downtown area to either location.

13. The adverse environmental aspects of the proposal (that is to construct a new Mint), which do not appear to be of a major nature, are considered to be offset by the fact that a new Mint is needed to provide the coinage capacity to serve the requirements of the economy of the United States and that the Denver area is an ideal location for such facility.

Attachments: Letter from Greater Park Hill Community, Inc.
Letter from Dr. Gerald Wood

AMK: cd

GREATER PARK HILL COMMUNITY, INC.

2823 Fairfax Street, Denver, Colorado 80207 / (303) 388-0918

March 6, 1974

Greater Park Hill Community, Inc. a community service organization working with the residents of Park Hill in north east Denver is most anxious to have the United States Mint relocated in this area, specifically, the north west corner of the Park Hill Golf Course.

Board members of Greater Park Hill personally made a door-to-door survey in the area near the proposed mint site and residents interviewed were in favor of the mint being located in their neighborhood.

Those residents who voiced opposition did so because they believed the mint would replace the golf course. When they were informed the mint would be located on only a portion of the ground and cause only the relocation of a few golf holes, objections disappeared.

A telegram to this effect was sent to Mrs. Mary Brooks, Director, U.S. Mint several weeks ago.

Louis Jones

Louis Jones
Chairman
GREATER PARK HILL COMMUNITY, INC.

"Your donation to GREATER PARK HILL COMMUNITY, INC. is tax deductible"

STATE OF COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

4210 EAST 11TH AVENUE • DENVER, COLORADO 80220 • PHONE 388-6111

March 11, 1974

Mr. James Mullen
Denver Chamber of Commerce
1301 Welton
Denver, Colorado 80204

Dear Sirs:

In response to the charge to the Subcommittee I have taken the revised impact statement of the U. S. Mint and reviewed the vehicle movement pattern as suggested.

I have considered the movement in the terms of postal districts using a census of employees and forming a pattern based upon the length of the vector from the site to the center of the postal district in miles - multiplied by the number of employees and by the factor of the square root of 2 which appears to be the experimental average increase from the straight line distance to the actual distance covered. (A series of 10 distances frequently travelled from a known source of departure give numbers from 1.35 - 1.48.)

This plot was determined for the postal districts identified in the map in the Metro Denver telephone directory, and the miles travelled then normalized over the 438 employees in this area. There are on the present census sheet 18 other employees not living in this area.

It is presumed that the epicentre of travel would shift over 20 years to the new site whichever was the choice of the mint, allowing for no other restraints. Therefore, we are discussing a population with a half-life of 10 years, no matter what, with the exception that the bulk of the habitable area from the point of view of easily handled building problems lies East of the Federal Center which could preclude this migration and leave us with a situation of never arriving at the same V.M.T. as the Downtown or Park Hill sites.

The model arrives at these conclusions:

1/ The Present Travel per Employee is:

To Downtown	9.34 miles
To Park Hill	10.40 miles
To Federal Center	15.22 miles

2/ The Proposed Travel per Day (450 Cars)

To Downtown	8406 m/day
To Park Hill	9360 m/day
To Federal Center	13698 m/day

3/ Tourist Traffic (205 Cars/Day)

To Downtown	1722 m/day
To Park Hill	861 m/day
To Federal Center	5740 m/day

The mix for this presumption is that 50% of tourists are centered in downtown and 50% on the new airport hotel complex and convention grouping, and the peripheral hotels now in existence.

4/ Therefore the Mix reads out as:

To Downtown	10,128 m/day
To Park Hill	10,221 m/day
To Federal Center	19,438 m/day

As we discussed, the State Implementation Plan, which is federally approved, is designed to implement the air quality standards in this decade and a relatively clean unit like the U. S. Mint is infinitely preferable in Park Hill to other foreseeable usage which could not be easily prevented on the grounds that plans to use the remaining land for industrial purposes are now afoot.

Respectfully Yours,

Gerald P. Wood, Ph.D., Director
Air Pollution Control Division

GPW:sks
cc: Wayne May
Lane W. Kirkpatrick
Robert Siek

CITY AND COUNTY OF DENVER

W. H. McNICHOLS, JR.
Mayor

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

MAX P. ZALL
CITY ATTORNEY

OFFICE OF CITY ATTORNEY
CITY AND COUNTY BUILDING
DENVER, COLORADO 80202
PHONE (303) 297-2661

March 20, 1974

Mr. John H. Henry
Executive Officer
Department of Public Works
BUILDING

Dear Mr. Henry:

Pursuant to your request of March 19 I hereby forward to you a copy of the Last Will and Testament of George W. Clayton, deceased. I am also taking the liberty of submitting to you an article which has been prepared through the auspices of the Probate Court of the City and County of Denver which details the history of litigation and interpretation of this trust instrument. Since the date of publication of this article there has been a Colorado Supreme Court case holding that the "Girad" case, as decided by the United States Supreme Court, is controlling and that the restriction under the Will of George W. Clayton as set forth in paragraph 14 with respect to "white male orphan children" is no longer applicable.

It should be further pointed out that while the residuary trust as established under this will pursuant to paragraph 14 of said will, appears to restrict the sale, breaching, etc of any assets of this residuary estate. It has always been understood since the early days of the administration of this estate and trust therein the trustees have the authority to freely sell or transfer assets of this estate, including land, subject to the approval of the Probate Court of the City and County of Denver of said transaction with the distinct understanding that all proceeds of said transactions must be paid into the corpus of said trust estate. In situations wherein there is involved a transaction to which the City and County of Denver is a party thereof, it is the established procedure of our office to petition the Court to appoint a Special Administrator whose duty is to obtain a fair market value of the asset that the

City of Denver wishes to purchase or obtain the use of. Consequently by this means there is avoided the ever recurring problem of possible conflict of interest.

In the event the City and County of Denver desires to obtain lands which are an asset of the Clayton Trust, we would follow the above outlined procedure or in the alternative condemn said property under our power of eminent domain; however, wherever possible we would prefer not to use eminent domain procedures for this purpose.

Yours very truly,

Gerald Himelgrin

Gerald Himelgrin
Assistant City Attorney

GH/mt
Enclosures

131—SPECIAL COMMISSIONS

.1. **George W. Clayton Trust Commission.** The Mayor, President of the Council, and the Manager of Revenue of the City and County of Denver, shall be and hereby are constituted the George W. Clayton Trust Commission, and shall perform the duties and exercise the powers thereof. (Sec. 563)

.2. **Off Street Parking Commission**

.2-1. **Establishment of Commission; Executive Director and Personnel.** There is hereby created and established within the Department of Improvements and Parks an Off-Street Parking Commission for the purpose of establishing off-street automobile parking facilities and of fostering the provision of commercial and special-purpose off-street automobile parking facilities within the City and County of Denver. Said Commission shall be assisted by an Executive Director and such other employes as may be designated by the Manager of Improvements and Parks. (Sec. 1, Ord. 23, Series of 1949)

.2-2. **Membership, Appointment, and Term of Commissioners.** The Commission shall consist of five members to be appointed by the Mayor of the City and County of Denver with the approval of the City Council and said appointees shall hold said appointments for the terms hereinafter specified so long as their services are satisfactory to the Mayor.

.2-3. **Term of Commissioner.** The members of the Commission shall serve for a period of five years, but upon making the original appointments hereunder, one Commissioner shall be appointed to serve for a period of one year, one shall be appointed to serve for a period of two years, one shall be appointed to serve for a period of three years, one shall be appointed for a period of four years, and one shall be appointed to serve for a period of five years.

.2-4. **Appointment.** On the date of the expiration of the term of office of the Commissioner appointed for an initial term of one year and each year thereafter on the same day, there shall be appointed by the Mayor with the approval of the City Council for a term of five years a Commissioner to succeed the Commissioner whose term so expires.

.2-5. **Vacancy.** Any vacancy on the Commission occasioned by death, resignation or otherwise shall be filled for the balance of such term by appointment by the Mayor with the approval of the City Council. (Sec. 2, Ord. 23, Series of 1949)

.2-6. **Commissioners Receive no Remuneration.** The members of said Commission shall receive no compensation for services rendered as Commissioners, but shall be reimbursed for their actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties. (Sec. 2, Ord. 23, Series of 1949)

.2-7. **Regular Meetings.** The members of said Commission shall meet at least bi-weekly at such time and place as they may fix by resolution, which time and place of meeting may be changed by subsequent resolution of the Commission. (Sec. 3, Ord. 23, Series of 1949)

.2-8. **Special Meetings.** Special meetings of the Commission may be called at any time by the President or by three members of the Commission

I George W. Clayton of the City of Denver in the County of Arapahoe and State of Colorado, being of Sound mind and memory do make publish and declare this my last will and Testament in manner following: that is to say.

First- I direct that all my just debts and funeral expenses shall be paid as soon as possible after my decease.

Second- I give and bequeath unto my niece Ella Clayton daughter of my deceased brother John L. Clayton the use of Fifteen Thousand Dollars ($15,000.#) the same to be held in trust by my Executors, for her benefit during her natural life; and I direct that the interest therefrom, to be paid to the said Ella Clayton, Semi-Annually during all that period: and at her death to her issue absolutely. But in case of her decease without issue then living then the above amount shall be deemed a part of the residue of my estate, and devoted to the purposes hereinafter, in the fourteenth Section of my will specified.

George W. Clayton

Third- I give and bequeath to my niece Margaret E. Clayton daughter of my deceased brother Powell T. Clayton (Now Mrs B Cooper) the use of Fifteen thousand Dollars ($15,000.#) the same to be held in trust by my executors, for her benefit during her natural life: and I direct that the interest therefrom to be paid to the said Margaret E Clayton Semi Annually during all that period; and at her death to her issue absolutely. But in case of her decease, without issue then living, then the above amount shall be deemed a part of the residue of my estate, and devoted to the purposes hereinafter, in the fourteenth Section of my will specified.

Fourth: I give and bequeath to my Brother Curtis Clayton the use of Fifteen thousand Dollars ($15,000.#) and I direct the same to be held in trust by my executors for his benefit for and during the term of his natural life; the interest therefrom to be paid to the said Curtis Clayton Semi Annually during that period. At his decease the said amount shall be divided among his children, to-wit: Twenty five hundred Dollars ($2500.#) to each of his daughters Clara Clayton and Maggie Clayton and Five thousand Dollars($5,000.#) thereof, to each of his sons, Curtis Clayton Jr and George W Clayton. Should any of his children be deceased at the time of his decase without issue then living, then the sum herein given to such of them as shall be so deceased, shall be deemed a part of the residue of my Estate, and devoted to the purposes, hereinafter, in the fourteenth Section of my will specified.

George W. Clayton

Fifth: I give and bequeath to my Brother Edward B. Clayton the sum of Eighteen hundred Dollars per annum as an Annuity during all his natural life; and I direct that the said sum be paid to the said Edward B. Clayton Semi Annually during all that period.

Sixth: I give and bequeath to my Brother Thomas S. Clayton the sum of Six Hundred Dollars per Annum as an Annuity during all his natural life; And I direct that the said sum be paid to the said Thomas S Clayton Semi Annially during all his natural life; And I direct that the said sum be paid to the said Thomas S Clayton Semi Annually during all that period.

George W. Clayton

Seventh: I give and bequeath to my Brother William M. Clayton the sum of Eighteen hundred Dollars per annum as an Annuity during all his natural life; And I direct that the said sum be paid to the said William M. Clayton Semi Annually during all that period.

Eighth: I give and bequeath to Anna E Jones (sister of my brother Williams wife Catherine Clayton) the sum of Twelve hundred Dollars per annum as an annuity during all her natural life: And I direct that the said sum be paid to the said Anna E Jones Semi Annually during all that period.

Ninth: I give and bequeath unto my Sister Mrs. Catherine Clayton wife of my brother William M. Clayton the sum of Six Hundred Dollars pe annum as an annuity during all her natural life: And I direct that the said sum be paid to said Mrs. Catherine Clayton Semi Annually during all that period.

Tenth: I give and bequeath to my Cousin Ex Senator Powell Clayton of Arkansas the sum of Twenty thousand Dollars ($20,000.#) which at his decease I request him to will to his children from me, in such amounts thereof, as he may elect:

George W. Clayton

Eleventh: I give and bequeath to my Cousins, Mary and Ella Tomlinson daughters of my Dear Mothers niece Mrs Mary Jane Tomlinson (deceased) the sum of Twenty five hundred Dollars ($2,500) Each. Should either be deceased then that sum bequeath to the one deceased shall be deemed a part of the residue of my estate, and devoted to the purposes, hereinafter, in the fourteenth section of this my will specified.

Twelfth: I give and bequeath unto my friend Moses Hallett the present U. S. District Judge the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars ($10,000.) Should he be deceased, then the above sum shall be deemed a part of the residue of my estate and devoted to the purposes, hereinafter, in the fourteenth section of my will specified.

Thirteenth: All the above mentioned bequests for life, and left in trust to my Executors, shall be invested in United States Bonds, or the bonds of the State of Colorado, or the Bonds of the State of Pennsylvania, as my Executors may elect; and the income derived therefrom paid over Semi Annually to the several persons above mentioned, entitled thereto, as above provided or from the income from my real Estate, Bonds, and Stocks, shall be paid to them, interest at the rate of Six per cent per annum, Semi Annually, on the amounts, the use of which is separately given to each, as my Executors may elect, in lieu of investing in the aforesaid Bonds, and all the above mentioned annuities shall be paid from the income from my Estate in preference to the objects mentioned in the fourteenth Section of this instrument. Any surplus of such income, after defraying the necessary expenses of administration of my estate, shall be invested in like manner, and accumulated for the uses and purposes hereinafter, in the fourteenth Section of this my will specified:

Fourteenth: All the rest, residue and remainder of my Estate, real, personal and mixed, and wheresoever situated, intending and meaning to include therein all reversionary devises and bequests, real and personal estate, the use of which I have hereinbefore given for life, to the several persons above herein mentioned, respectively, after the same shall have been discharged of the respective trusts, by the death of the persons, respectively entitled to the use thereof for life, and all legacies above herein given which shall lapse, by the reason of the death of the legatee prior to my decease, or from any other cause, I do hereby, give, devise and bequeath, unto the Corporation of the City of Denver, <u>In trust</u> nevertheless, to be de-

voted solely and exclusively to the founding, establishing, and forever maintaining a permanent College within the City of Denver, in the County of Arapahoe and State of Colorado, for the better education, and more comfortable maintenance, than they usually receive from the application of public funds, of poor, white male orphan children, somewhat on the plan of the Girard College, in
George W. Clayton the City of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, but necessarily in a very much smaller way. The College building shall be of Stone substantially built upon a plot of ground of sufficient size to admit, of the construction of additional College buildings, if the same shall become necessary or expedient. The institution above mentioned shall be established within ten years from and after my decease as may be practicable in the judgment of my Executors They shall carefully devise and promulgate such rules and regulations as they shall deem proper for the government of the institution, and which shall be carried out, and be obligatory, with the same force and effect as if herein set forth at large. And for his services in this behalf my Executor Moses Hallett, shall receive the sum of Five thousand Dollars per year, until the said college shall be organized. I make this provision for my said Executor Moses Hallett for the reason that I believe the burthen of this Trust will fall principally upon him, and I have made provision herein for my brother William M. Clayton the other Executor, in case he shall survive me. The above provision for compensation to my said Executor Moses Hallett, is personal to him, and shall not apply to any other Executor or Trustee, who may become his successor. It is my desire that, in carrying out my purpose as set forth, in this Section of my will, before a College Site shall be selected,

or the plan of a College Building shall be adopted, a careful estimate of the total of my estate subject to this purpose shall be made and so much thereof only, shall be devoted to the purchase of a site, and the building, and the furnishing of the College as will leave of my estate a sufficient fund, to provide revenue for the proper maintenance of the same and of the Orphans admitted thereto, and supplying competent instructors, teachers and nurses therein, who shall be of tried skill, and of good moral character. So much of the residuary of my Estate as shall remain after the purchase of a Site, the erection of the College and the furnishing of the same with proper furniture and appliances, shall be set apart and held and kept inviolate forever (save and except as hereinafter provided) and the income, rents and revenues thereof, shall be used solely and Exclusively for the maintenance of said institution and of the Orphans admitted therein. The institution shall be organized as soon as practicable within ten years from and after the time of my death, and due public notice of the intended opening of the College shall be given, so that there may be an opportunity to make selections of competent instructors, teachers, and nurses, and that those who may have the charge of Orphans may be aware of the provisions intended for them. It is my desire that the College shall be under the management and supervision of a Board of five Trustees which shall be composed of the Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Colorado or such person as he shall appoint. The Senior Judge
George W. Clayton
of the District Court of the State of Colorado of that Judicial District which shall include the County of Arapahoe, or such person as he may appoint, and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Colorado or such person as he may appoint, and my two Executors hereinafter named, during life, and after their decease, two other reputable freeholders of the County of Arapahoe, to be appointed by the Mayor of the City of Denver, with the advice and

consent of the City Council of said City, which said Trustees so appointed, by the Mayor, said shall hold their office for one year and until their successors shall be appointed and confirmed in like manner. None of the Trustees shall receive any compensation whatever, from my estate, for his services as such Trustee. Inasmuch as I have this matter seriously at heart, and my desire is that the greatest possible good, may be derived from my bequest for said College, I do hereby enjoin and require, that if at the close of any year the income of the fund devoted to the purposes of said College be more than sufficient increase for the maintenance of the institution for that year, then that the balance of said income, after defraying said maintenance, shall be invested in good securities thereafter to be and remain a part of the capital; but in no event shall any part of the said capital fund, be sold, disposed of, or pledged, to meet the current expenses of the institution. And I do hereby expressly declare that all the bequests and devises in this section of my will, made of the said residue of my estate, to the said Corporation of the City of Denver, are made upon the following express conditions- that is to say:

FIRST: That the name of said Institution, shall be, the George W. Clayton College.

Second: That none of the moneys, principal, interest, dividends, income, or rents arrising, or accruing from the said residuary devise and bequest, shall at any time, be applied, to any other purpose or purposes whatever, than those herein mentioned and appointed.

George W. Clayton

Third: That separate, true and accurate accounts, distinct from all other accounts, of the said Corporation of the City of Denver, shall be kept, concerning the said Devise, Bequest, College, and funds,

and of the investment and application thereof, and that separate account or accounts, of the same shall be kept in bank, not blended or mingled with any other account, so that it may at all times appear, on examination by a committee to be appointed by the Judge of the County Court of Arapahoe County that my instructions have been fully and strictly complied with.

Fourth: That the said corporation shall render a detailed account, verified by oath, annually, to the County Court of Arapahoe County sitting in Probate, at the January Term thereof, concerning the said devised and bequeathed Estate, and the investment and application covering of the same, and shall submit all their books, papers, and accounts, touching the same to a Committee of said County Court, for examination, whenever the same shall be required.

Fifth: The said Corporation shall also caused to be published, in the month of January Annually, in one or more newspapers published in the City of Denver, a true and concise statement and account, of the trusts, devises, and bequests, herein declared and made, showing the condition of said College, the number of scholars, and other particulars needful to the publicly knowen, for the year, next preceding the said month of January.

George W. Clayton

As many poor, white male orphans -- and by the term Orphan, is ment, any child whose father is dead -- between the ages of Six, and ten years, born of a reputable parents, as the income shall be adequate to maintain, shall be admitted into the College, as soon as possible, after the opening thereof; and from time to time thereafter, as there may be vacancies, or as increased ability from income may warrant, others shall be admitted: but in giving admission, preference shall be given --

1st to orphans born in and belonging to, the County of Arapahoe and 2nd to Orphans born in and belonging to other Counties in the State of Colorado.

If it should unfortunately happen that any of the Orphans admitted into the College, shall from malcontent have become unfit companions for the rest, and mild means of reformation, shall prove abortive, they shall no longer remain therein.

Those Orphans who shall merit it shall remain in the College until they shall respectively arrive at between fourteen and Eighteen years of age, as in the judgment of the Trustees shall be deemed best; and while there shall be fed with plain and wholesome food, and clothed with decent apparel; and due regard shall be paid to their health. They shall be instructed in such various branches of sound education, as will tend to make them useful Citizens, and honorable members of society.

If the income arrising from that part of the said residuary devise and bequest, remaining after the construction and furnishing the said College, shall be adiquate to justify it, or if the said institution receive donations from other generous men or women, and there shall be need of another College building, or buildings, owing to the increase of the number of Orphans, then and in that case the Trustees of said College, may devote so much of the said accumulated income as may be necessary for that purpose, to the building of an additional College building or buildings, having in view at all times a sufficient reserve Capital fund to provide revenue adequate for the maintenance of said College and of the Orphans admitted thereto.

George W. Clayton

Fifteenth: I give devise and bequeath, all my real and personal Twenty-fourth Estate of whatsoever nature or kind soever, and wheresoever situated,

unto my brother William M. Clayton and Moses Hallett my trusted friend, the Executors of this my last Will and testament, hereinafter appointed, in trust, for the payment of my just debts, and the legacies, devises and bequests, above herein specified, and I do hereby expressly authorize and empower them my said Executors, to sell, convey, and dispose of the same, at public or private sale, at such time or times, and upon such terms, and in such manner as to them shall seem meet: or to improve the same for the purpose of accumulating revenue for the fund, above mentioned: provided, they shall have ten years, from my decease to dispose of, sell, or to improve, to the best advantage, the balance of my real Estate, remaining, after the aforesaid bequests are paid, and for the purposes above mentioned.

Sixteenth, and lastly: I do hereby nominate, constitute and appoint, my brother William M. Clayton, and my trusted friend Moses Hallett, to be the Executors of this my last Will and Testament, hereby revoking all former Wills by me made: and provided further, that no bond or other security shall be required of them, or either of them, my said Executors, for the faithful performance of the trusts herein reposed in them, as such Executors or trustees, any law or regulation of any State to the contrary, notwithstanding. The above named Executors shall also be the Trustees of all moneys left in trust herein.

George W. Clayton

(white "Male" Orphans inserted in fourteenth Section before signing)

In witness whereof I have hereunto set may hand and seal, this Second day of March, A. D. 1892

George W. Clayton (Seal)

The foregoing instrument of writing was on the day and date thereof

signed, sealed, published, and declared, by the said George W. Clayton, as and for his last Will and Testament, in our presence; and we at his request, and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses thereto, this, the Second day of March A. D. 1892

Walter S. Cheesman. Residing in Denver, Colorado.

Amos Bissell Residing in Denver, Colorado

File
Clayton Trust

The Clayton Trust:
Sixty-Seven Years of Litigation
1902-1969

Alan M. Loeb

Introduction

The George W. Clayton College is a landmark institution in Denver, Colorado, known by name, at least, to most citizens of the state. Its namesake, George W. Clayton, was a frontier pioneer in the classic sense. After growing up in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Clayton came to Colorado in 1859. He began business as a merchant and by 1899, the year he died, Clayton had amassed what amounted to a small fortune. Having lived the first 26 years of his life in Philadelphia, Clayton was quite familiar with Girard College, an institution for orphan boys.[1] Clayton was a civic minded man and desired that the greater part of his wealth go to the creation and administration of an institution patterned after Girard College. The George W. Clayton College was founded under the now famous Fourteenth Clause of the Clayton Will:

> All the rest, residue, and remainder of my estate. . . I do hereby give, devise and bequeath, unto the Corporation of the City of Denver, in trust nevertheless, to be devoted soley and exclusively to the founding, establishing, and forever maintaining a permanent College within the City of Denver . . . for the better education and more comfortable maintanence than they usually receive from the application of public funds, of poor, white, male, orphan children, somewhat on the plan of the Girard College. . .[2]

George Clayton died in 1899, and almost from the date of his death, his will, and especially the Fourteenth Clause, has been the subject of litigation which has continued right up to the present time. The litigation has taken place in the County Court, the District Court, and cases concerning the Clayton Will have reached the

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1. For an excellent historical summary of the litigation concerning Girard College, see, "Commentary - The Girard Trust - Past, Present, and Future," 20 ALA. L. R. 308 (1968).

2. See Clayton v. Hallett, 30 Colo. 231, 234, 70 P. 429, 430 (1902).

Colorado Supreme Court no less than nine times since 1902.[3] Indeed, another case involving the Clayton Will is pending on appeal before the Colorado Supreme Court at the present time. Many of these cases have resulted in definitive statements of the law in Colorado in the areas of wills and charitable trusts. The remainder of this paper will be devoted to an historical survey of this volume of litigation. However, certain areas will be more strongly emphasized than others. Professor Elias Clark has observed, "From whatever quarter the action is launched [against a charitable trust], trust law will reshape it into one of three issues: the validity of the trust as a charity[4]; the applicability of cy pres to the exclusionary clause[5]; or the availability of a tax exemption.[6] Obviously these issues are related, each posing a common question of public policy. They differ only in the time and place of litigation."[7] The history of the Clayton College litigation fits this pattern perfectly.

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3. Clayton v. Hallett, 30 Colo. 231, 70 P. 429 (1902); People ex rel Lathrop v. Ct. of Appeals, 33 Colo. 264, 79 P. 1021 (1905); City & County of Denver v. Gunter, 63 Colo. 69, 163 P. 1118 (1917); Dunklee v. County Court, 106 Colo. 77, 103 P. 2d 484 (1940); Clayton College v. County Court, 109 Colo. 476, 126 P. 2d 502 (1942); Clayton College v. County Court, 110 Colo. 365, 135 P. 2d 138 (1943); City & County of Denver v. Park Hill Golf Club, 127 Colo. 592, 259 P. 2d 617 (1953); Moore v. City & County of Denver, 133 Colo. 190, 297 P. 2d 986 (1956); Dunbar v. Board of Trustees (No. 23152) - pending on appeal.

4. See Clayton v. Hallett, 30 Colo. 231, 70 P. 429 (1902).

5. See Moore v. City & County of Denver, 133 Colo. 190, 292 P. 2d 986 (1956); Dunbar v. Board of Trustees, No. 23152 - pending on appeal.

6. See City & County of Denver v. Gunter, 63 Colo. 69, 163 P. 1118 (1917).

7. Elias Clark, "Charitable Trusts, the Fourteenth Amendment and the Will of Stephen Girard," 66 Yale L. J. 979, 998 (June, 1957).

Historical Sketch of Major Clayton Litigation

The first case involving a construction of the Clayton Will came in 1902, under the title of Clayton v. Hallett, 30 Colo. 231, 70 P. 429 (1902). In many ways, this has remained the most important Clayton case, because it concerned the only direct challenge by any Clayton heirs to the validity of the residuary bequest. Thomas S. Clayton, the testator's brother, brought the action and made two basic claims - one, that any property acquired by the testator after the execution of the will did not pass under the will; and second, that the devise of the residuary estate in the 14th clause of the will was invalid. The Colorado Supreme Court rejected both claims, and in so doing, made several key rulings. At the outset, the Court held that if words in a will showed an intention to dispose of all real and personal property, then all such property would pass under the will, regardless of whether it was acquired by the testator before or after the making of the will. This rule was then applied specifically to the Clayton will. Second, the court upheld the residuary bequest, and ruled it could be enforced as a valid charitable trust. The Court stated that the trust would not fail for want of a present trustee or because of indefiniteness of the beneficiaries. Since the will provided a means for establishing rules and regulations for admissions and trust administration, the trust would not be held void because of indefiniteness as to the beneficiaries in failing to define the term "reputable". Lastly, the Court upheld the capacity of the City of Denver to accept and execute the trust as provided for in Clause 14 of the Clayton will. This ruling was justified on three bases. First, an act of the Colorado legislature had been passed in 1901 which ammended the Denver City

Charter and clothed the City of Denver with full power and authority to accept the trust created under the will, and to administer it according to the terms and provisions of the devise. Ch. 69, Colo. Session Laws (1901), p. 166. Second, the Court found that the trust was germane to various purposes of incorporation stated in the municipal charter (aid to general welfare, education, charities, etc.), and thus, the city became authorized, under the charter, to accept and execute the trust. And third, the will stated that the city was not to be called upon to accept or reject the trust until the executors had established the college (within 10 years of death of testator); thus, since the legislature had already given the city the necessary statutory authority in 1901 the trust could not be defeated by any incapacity of the city at the time of death. The statutory authority would have cured any defect in capacity that existed earlier.

The next Clayton litigation centered around a series of three cases in 1904-1905. The cases concerned the discharge of Moses Hallett as executor of the will and a claim for attorney fees before such discharge could be approved. Moses Hallett had retained W. C. Kingsley, an attorney, to act as legal counsel for the estate in the 1902 case of Clayton v. Hallett. Kingsley had employed an associate, Mary F. Lathrop, to aid him in the litigation. Hallett paid Kingsley the agreed retainer and attorney fees but refused to pay for Lathrop's services. Lathrop brought suit in the County Court claiming she had rendered valuable services for Hallett and the estate, and should be paid by them. The Court dismissed her action, and in Lathrop v. Hallett et al, 20 Colo. App. 207 (1904), the District Court affirmed this judgment. The Court held that Kingsley could employ Lathrop at his own expense but had no implied authority to employ

her at the expense of his client, Hallett;that the mere fact the Hallett had knowledge of Lathrop's services was not sufficient to charge him with a ratification of her employment and agreement to pay her fees. Lathrop was held to be not under the employment of the executor or the estate, but rather of Kingsley. She was allowed no lien against the trust estate, and was told to look to Kingsley for her payment. While this action was pending on appeal, Hallett filed his final report with the County Court, and asked its approval and that he be discharged as executor. Lathrop excepted to the report because of the pendency of Lathrop v. Hallett. The County Court sustained the exception. However, on appeal, the District Court reversed the County Court;[8] it ordered the approval of the final report and ordered the discharge of Hallett as executor, to be effective as of the date of filing of the final report. In a summary opinion by Judge Gunter, the court held that the pendency of Lathrop v. Hallett was not a sufficient ground for denying approval of the final report. If Lathrop was decided in favor of the attorney (which it was not) then she could still have an equitable lien against the trust estate for her fees. In People ex rel Lathrop v. Ct. of Appeals, 33 Colo. 264, 79 P. 1021 (1905), the Colorado Supreme Court dismissed Lathrop's application for writ of certiorari from the adverse decision against her in Lathrop v. Hallett, supra. The Court stated that it could not review a District Court decision on writ of certiorari unless the District Court had no jurisdiction of the case in the first place, or unless it had ignored some clear decision of the Supreme Court in making its ruling. The Court then held that the District Court did have jurisdiction to hear Lathrop's appeal, and that it had applied the

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8. Hallett v. Lathrop, 20 Colo. App 212 (1904).

law correctly in holding that there was no contract of employment between Lathrop and Hallett, and thus that Hallett was not responsible for paying for her services.

Article X, Sec. 4 of the Colorado Constitution reads, "The property, real and personal, of the state, counties, cities, towns and other municipal corporations and public libraries, shall be exempt fromtaxation." An interpretation of this section provided the controversy in the next of the Clayton cases, City & County of Denver v. Gunter, 63 Colo. 69, 163 P. 1118 (1917). Under the Clayton Will, the residuary bequest devised property to the City of Denver, in trust. The Gunter case conclusively affirmed the fact that this property was to be considered city property, and thus tax exempt under Article X, Sec. 4. The important point of the case was the scope of the tax exemption declared - it was extended not only to devised property directly used in operation of the school, but also to properties, the rents and incomes of which are devoted to the maintenance and support of the school. In effect, all property connected with the Clayton trust and providing income for the college is considered to be city property, and exempt from all taxation by virtue of the Colorado Constitution. This ruling was to have considerable influence on the most recent cases involving the Clayton trust.

In 1938, Judge Kettering of the County Court ordered the accounting firm of Collins, Peabody, and Young to make a general audit of the accounts of Clayton College for the three-year period ending Dec. 31, 1937. The audit found all the Clayton accounts in order, and the firm presented their bill for $1200. George Dunklee, on behalf of the Clayton Board of Trustees, filled a petition with the County Court, challenging the jurisdiction of the Court over the Clayton trust. Dunklee claimed that once

Moses Hallett was discharged, effective Oct. 13, 1902, that the city took over as trustee of the Clayton residuary bequest and the County Court no longer had jurisdiction over the estate., Therefore, he argued, the Court had no power or jurisdiction to order the general audit, as this must be done by the City Auditor in his annual report. Judge Kettering rejected these arguments and denied Dunklee's petition. The District Court upheld this ruling; and in Dunklee v. County Court, 106 Colo. 77, 103 P. 2d 484 (1940), the Colorado Supreme Court affirmed the decision of both lower courts. The precise question before the Court was "whether, in the matter of the Estate of George W. Clayton, deceased, the Denver County Court had jurisdiction to order a general audit of the accounts of the Clayton College Trustees and the Clayton Trust Commission. . . by certified public accountants. . ."[9] The Court held that where a testator so directs, or such intent is apparent from the will, the County Court, under its original jurisdiction in probate matters, may continue to supervise the administration of a testamentary trust, not withstanding the fact that the executor has been discharged. The Court found the necessary direction and intent in subdivisions 3 and 4 of Clause 14 of the Clayton Will. The Court found, therefore, that the County Court did have jurisdiction to order the general audit, independent of any statutory authority. Thus, the Court concluded that George Clayton's directions in his will were conclusive in justifying the continuing County Court supervision of the Clayton Trust. Just to be on

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9. Dunklee v. County Court, 106 Colo. 77, 79 (1940).

safe ground, the Court further held that Sec. 227, Ch. 176, 1935 C. S. A.[10] was applicable and gave the County Court the necessary jurisdiction over the testamentary trust.

The Dunklee case did not completely end the jurisdictional dispute, however. The Trustees were convinced that as a result of Dunklee, the trust funds would be depleted by continual County Court appointments of auditors, appraisers, and lawyers. Thus, on Oct. 29, 1940, the Trustees passed a resolution based on that part of Clause 14 of the Clayton will which gave the Trustees authority to promulgate rules and regulations for the proper government of the college. The resolution read:

> The effect of this resolution is to by rule, as provided in the will, abolish audits by committees other than the auditor of the City & County of Denver. . .
> The object of this resolution is to save the funds of the college for the support of its boys in said college.

The Trustees were, therefore, trying to abrogate the jurisdiction of the County Court over the trust and the effect of the Dunklee case by an indirect approach and new interpretation of the powers of the trustees under Clause 14. They petitioned the County Court to declare a testamentary trust and approve the Resolution of Oct. 29, 1940. The question before the Court, as framed by

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10. 1935 C. S. A., C. 176, Sec. 227 (c) - "If in any case of a testamentary trust it shall appear to the County Court that it was not the intention of the testator that the Court should continue the administration of the estate after the payment in full of all debts and legacies except the trust fund or property, such court may proceed to final settlement of such estate as in other cases and order the trust fund or property to be turned over to the trustee as such; otherwise, such testamentary trustee shall have the powers and be subject to all liabilities and duties of executors, and the court shall retain jurisdiction of such estate until such trust shall be fully executed; provided that. . . (5) said trustee shall render his report annually to the court."

the Attorney General in his brief was, "whether a resolution as passed by the petitioners as trustees can have the effect of abrogating the jurisdiction of the County Court over the trust as set up by George W. Clayton, Deceased."[11] The County Court answered this question in the negative and denied the Trustee's petition. The Court stated that the intent of the testator must serve as the guide and that the overriding intent of George Clayton was that the County Court have continuing jurisdiction over the trust; that the resolution passed by the trustees was contrary to this intent, and for that reason, could not be approved. On appeal, the District Court affirmed this ruling. The Trustees appealed to the Colorado Supreme Court, but because of a failure on their part to comply with procedures concerning the preparation and certification of a record on error, the writ of error was summarily dismissed before the case was even heard on the merits. See, Clayton College v. County Court, 109 Colo. 476, 126 P. 2d 502 (1942), Clayton College v. County Court, 110 Colo. 365, 135 P. 2d 138 (1943). Thus, by 1943, it seemed that any controversy over the jurisdictional capacity of the County Court to supervise the Clayton Trust was finally settled.

Beginning in 1931, the City & County of Denver, as Clayton Trustee, leased a certain tract of the trust property to the Park Hill Golf Club which converted this property into a golf course and clubhouse area. Several leases were made, and the Golf Club held possession and occupancy continually from 1931 to 1953. Then, in 1953, the City desired to break the lease, and brought an action in the County Court to have it declared null and void. The trial court found for the defendant and refused to void the lease. The City then appealed to the Colorado

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11. Brief and Argument of Gail L. Ireland, Attorney General of the State of Colorado, p. 1.

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Supreme Court, and the case is reported as City and County of Denver v. Park Hill Golf Club, 127 Colo. 592, 259 P. 2d 617 (1953). The City claimed the lease was void from its beginning for two basic reasons (1) that the Clayton Trust Commission had no power to execute the lease alone without its being approved and executed by the mayor as provided in the City Charter, and (2) that the County Court had not directed and approved the making of the lease. The Colorado Supreme Court rejected both these contentions. The Court noted that the Clayton Trust Commisssion was created by Ordinance No. 110, Series of 1910, City & County of Denver, precisely for the purpose of managing the trust estate; that it would be absurd to require the approval of the mayor or city council for every decision made by the Commission, since it was given its authority by the Ordinance. The Court then stated that the City, as Trustee, should be estopped from denying the validity of its own Ordinance, since many parties, among them, the Golf Club, had made valuable contracts and leases with the Trust Commission, relying on its authority to execute such instruments. The Court then directed itself to the City's second claim. The Court agreed that the will granted the trustees no specific power to make leases. However, the will did direct the trustees to administer the trust in such a way as to produce income for it. The Court found in this grant, an implied power to make and execute leases, and this power was as broad as if it had been specifically granted. The Court agreed that the County Court retained jurisdiction over the trust as declared in the Dunklee case,[12] but rejected the argument that the trustees had

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12. It is interesting to note that in the Dunklee and Clayton College cases, the trustees were attempting to abrogate the jurisdiction of the County Court over the trust, whereas in the Park Hill case, the trustees found it more suited to their purposes (breaking the lease) to argue that the County Court jurisdiction and supervisory powers over the trust were larger than they really were.

to apply to the Court before making a lease. This was not necessary because the will itself was construed to give the trustees the necessary authority and power to execute leases such as the one with the Golf Club.

By 1954 there had been a sizable growth in the Clayton trust fund far beyond the requirements for the care, maintenance, and education of what had been at times a rather limited number of orphans admitted under the will.[13] Therefore, in November of 1954, the Board of Trustees filed a petition in the County Court asking for a construction and interpretation of certain parts of the Clayton Will. The basic desire of the trustees was to increase the number of "orphans" who could benefit from the expanding Clayton funds and facilities. The trustees asked the Court to interpret the various eligibility requirements set down in the will. Most importantly, they desired to know if, under present conditions, "orphan" still meant the father must be dead; and also, they prayed for a construction of the term, "others", which appeared in the eligibility clause of the will as follows:

> As many poor, white male orphans - and by the term Orphan is ment, (meant) any child whose father is dead - between the ages of six, and ten years, born of reputable parents, as the income shall be adequate to maintain, shall be admitted into the College, as soom as possible, after the opening thereof; and from time to time thereafter, as there may be vacancies, or as increased ability from income may warrant, others shall be admitted: but in giving admission, preference shall be given - 1st to Orphans born in and belonging to, the County of Arapahoe and 2nd, to Orphans born in and belonging to other Counties in the State of Colorado.

The Trustees argued that a liberal construction should be used to increase the beneficiaries - that "others" should refer to orphans generally and that the requirement that the male parent be dead be dropped as a condition of

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13. In 1955, the enrollment of Clayton College was only 30 boys.

eligibility. The County Court disagreed. It specifically ruled that the above terms were conditions of eligibility as provided by the will, rather than mere preferences of the testator. The testator had specifically stated that "orphan" meant fatherless, and the most this could be extended would be to include boys whose fathers were presumed dead after the necessary 7 year period. As for the term "others", it was held to refer to a special class of orphan children and not orphans in general; the special class being those who would meet all the other conditions of eligibility - poor, white, male, and the like. It was agreed in the trial court that the action was not one in cy pres. The trustees appealed to the Colorado Supreme Court, and in Moore v. City & County of Denver, 133 Colo. 190, 292 P. 2d 986 (1956), the Supreme Court affirmed the judgment of the County Court. The Court first noted that the case would be different if the cy pres doctrine applied. But since it had been admitted that the doctrine was inapplicable at that time, that was tantamount to saying that the terms of the will involved were specific, understandable, and could be carried into effect. The Court continued, "That being true, judicial construction must not be used in effect, to redraft the document. Petitioners have not shown the impractability of executing the express provisions of the trust."[14] The mere fact that the funds and facilities were growing in inverse proportion to the beneficiaries was not enough to change the decision at that time. The Court then affirmed the County Court's interpretations of the key eligibility requirements - that the requirements were conditions, not preferences, that the intent of the testator must prevail, and that

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14. Moore v. City & County of Denver, 292 P 2d 986, 988 (1956)

the testator was quite specific in setting down the rules for eligibility. The Court concluded:

> The authority given the trustees here to select the object of the testator's bounty. . . is a grant of authority to the trustees, if necessary, to select the particular individuals from the specified class of eligibles. The terms of the will cannot be read with the meaning that the trustees were authorized to either enlarge the class or determine the qualifications.[15]

The Clayton Trust and the Doctrine of cy pres

The Restatement of Trusts defines the equitable doctrine of cy pres as follows:

> If property is given in trust to be applied to a particular charitable purpose, and it is or becomes impossible or impracticable or illegal to carry out the particular purpose, and if the settlor manifested a more general intention to devote the property to charitable purposes, the trust will not fail but the court will direct the application of the property to some charitable purpose which falls within the general charitable intention of the settlor.[16]

It will be remembered that in the 1956 Moore case, it was admitted that the action was not one in cy pres. However, by 1966, the situation that the petitioners had described in Moore, increasing funds and decreasing beneficiaries, had become even more evident. In addition, a new issue had been added to the picture - "state action" of city and state officials admininstering a racially restricted charitable trust. In 1957, the United States Supreme Court had ruled that the involvement of the city officials of Philadelphia in the Girard Trust amounted to state action, and that those officials could not constitutionally administer a racially restricted trust

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15. Id., 989.

16. Restatement, Second, Trusts § 399.

consistent with the 14th Amendment. Pennsylvania et al v. Board of Directors of Philadelphia, 353 U. S. 230 (1957). It seemed that the Clayton trust presented an almost identical situation to Girard. Thus, in February 1966, the Clayton Board of Trustees and the Clayton Trust Commission, as joint petitioners, petitioned the Probate Court to apply the doctrine of cy pres, and to authorize and direct the trustees:

> 1. To admit to the benefits of this charitable trust, regardless of color, children who have been deprived of parental care or support by reason of the death of either parent, or who are otherwise in need of better care and training than the parent can or is willing to provide; and
>
> 2. To apply the benefits of the trust to children within such age group or groups for such times, upon such terms, and in such manner, as the Board of Trustees in its reasonable discretion may determine proper;[17]

In support of their petition, the Trustees argued that as a result of the Girard case, the City of Denver could, legally and constitutionally, no longer administer the racially restricted Clayton trust. One of two choices could be made - either the racial restriction could be dropped, or a private trustee substituted for the city officials.[18] The petitioners argued, and the Court agreed, that the first course was the proper one to take. The Gunter case had made all Clayton property tax exempt, due to the fact that the City was acting as trustee. If a private trustee could be substituted, this umbrella of tax exemption would be lost and the College could no longer operate on a financially stable basis.Also, since Gunter had declared that Clayton property was, in effect, state property, no discrimination could be practiced in the use of this property.[19] The

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17. Petition for Application of the Rule of cy pres, p. 5 (Feb. 8, 1966).

18. See, Pennsylvania v. Brown, 392 F. 2d 120 (3d Cir. 1968), cert. denied, 391 U. S. 921 (1968).

19. See, Lawrence v. Hancock, 76 F. Supp. 1004 (1948).

trustees further argued that the racial restriction in the will was minor compared to Clayton's general charitable intent, and that this provided a perfect situation for the application of cy pres in order to increase the number of eligible beneficiaries. The Trustees also argued that other conditions of eligibilty had become outdated as well, and that if the restrictions in the will were followed strictly, it would become impracticable to administer the trust as directed by the will. They produced evidence to show that welfare programs, and aid to dependent children programs had made the Clayton and Moore definition of "orphan" obsolete; that the class of beneficiaries should be enlarged to include any child who was in need of the help and training that an institution like Clayton College could provide. The trustees argued that the age limitation should also be reviewed and possibly revised. Perhaps the most forceful argument was that George Clayton had wanted a college in perpetuity - a permanent institution; and that without the application of cy pres the college was in grave danger of being reduced to an institution with no beneficiaries.[20] If the terms of the will could be varied to meet the modern legal doctrines and social trends, Clayton's charitable intent and desire for a permanent institution could still be carried out, and the funds and facilities of Clayton College would not be put to waste. The Attorney General of Colorado, as Respondent, argued that the proper course would be to substitute a private trustee for the City of Denver. The Attorney General also questioned the fact that changes had been so drastic and far-reaching as to necessitate the application of cy pres to the extent that the trustees had prayed for in their petition.

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20. Petitioners cited a similar case where the institution had been reduced to only 3 beneficiaries; Hardy v. Davis, 148 N. E. 2d 805 (1958).

The Probate Court concluded that the rule cy pres should be applied to alter the object of the trust. The first paragraph of the Trustees prayer for relief was granted (see p. 14). As to the age restriction, the Court ruled that the benefits could apply to "children who are six years or older, to and including the age of eighteen years, for such periods of time as is necessary to restore the children to their families or otherwise relocate them in the community. . . . " The preferences of the testator as to the residency of the applicants was maintained. The Court also ruled that the Board of Trustees could establish a policy to require and accept contributions to the trust fund from the parent or parents of children admitted to the college, upon the condition that the policy be based upon standards relating to the ability of the parent to pay.

It would seem that the judgment of the Probate Court was proper and necessary to the preservation and well-being of Clayton College. The decision was appealed to the Colorado Supreme Court and is pending in that Court presently.[21] The Attorney General, as Plantiff In Error raised no question as to the court's ruling striking the racial restriction. The Attorney General also conceeded that in a proper case, cy pres could be applied. However, the basic argument of the Attorney General was that the facts failed to establish that it was impracticable to operate Clayton College in accordance with the terms of the Clayton Will; that the trial court erred in applying cy pres "based upon facts which may exist in the future and upon a showing of what may be a more desirable scheme."[22]

---

21. Dunbar v. Board of Trustees, Supreme Court No. 23152.

22. Brief of Plaintiff-Error, Filed Jan. 18, 1968.

The Trustees, of course, argued that the problems of Clayton College were not in futuro, but real and present; they argued for affirmance of the Probate Court ruling. Thus, within the next year there should be a definitive statement as to whether or not Clayton College is going to be able to bring its admission policies in line with modern social conditions, and whether it will be able to open its abundant facilities to an increasing number of deserving applicants.

Alan M. Loeb

CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX OF CASES CONCERNING

THE CLAYTON TRUST

Clayton v. Hallett et al, 30 Colo. 231, 70 P. 429 (1902).

Lathrop v. Hallett et al, 20 Colo. App. 207 (1904).

Hallett v. Lathrop, 20 Colo. App. 212 (1904).

People ex rel Lathrop v. Court of Appeals, 33 Colo. 264, 79 P. 1021 (1905).

City and County of Denver v. Gunter, 63 Colo. 69, 163 P. 1118 (1917).

Dunklee v. County Court, 106 Colo. 77, 103 P. 2d 484 (1940).

Clayton College v. County Court, 109 Colo. 476, 126 P. 2d 502 (1942).

Clayton College v. County Court, 110 Colo. 365, 135 P. 2d 138 (1943).

City and County of Denver v. Park Hill Golf Club, 127 Colo. 592, 259 P. 2d 617, (1953).

Moore v. City and County of Denver, 133 Colo. 190, 292 P. 2d 986 (1956).

Dunbar v. Board of Trustees, Supreme Court No. 23152 - cy pres issue on appeal.

CASES AFFECTING CLAYTON COLLEGE TRUST LITIGATION

Vidal et al v. Girard's Executors, 43 U. S. 127 (1844).

In re Girard's Estate, 127 A. 2d 287, 386 Pa. 548 (1956).

Pennsylvania et al v. Board of Directors of Philadelphia, 353 U. S. 230 (1957).

Pennsylvania v. Brown, 392 F. 2d 120 (3d Cir. 1968), cert. denied, 391 U. S. 921 (1968).

Lawrence v. Hancock, 76 F. Supp. 1004 (1948).

Fisher v. Minshall, 102 Colo. 154, 78 P. 2d 363 (1938).

Capitol Federal Savings v. Smith, 136 Colo. 265, 316 P. 2d 252 (1957).

Evans v. Newton, 387 U. S. 79 (1966).

Frank Rhea

May 20, 1975

8L

Agreement for the acquisition of the Park Hill site
for the New United States Mint at Denver

Memorandum for File

The above referenced site acquisition agreement stipulates that the City and County of Denver shall convey marketable title and possession to the Government on or before September 15, 1975.

One of the attendant problems to this transaction is the removal and relocation of a segment of the Park Hill Golf Course located upon the subject site. It appears now that relocation by the City cannot be accomplished in a timely manner so as to allow uninterrupted utilization of the golf course for the remainder of the 1975 golfing season.

The above problem has been addressed this date by Mr. Michael J. Norton, Regional Administrator, GSA Region 8; Mr. Frank Rhea, Department of the Treasury representative; Mr. David L. Gess, GSA Project Director; and the undersigned. It is the consensus of these persons that the Government propose a solution to the problem as follows:

1. The conveyance of the Mint site will proceed as scheduled in the Mint Site Agreement.

2. The City, as Trustee of the Clayton Trust, will be granted an appropriate license to continue use of the site as the Park Hill Golf Course for the remainder of the 1975 golfing season. The license shall contain a "hold harmless" clause inuring to the benefit of the Government. No monetary consideration will be required from the City for said license.

The above stated course of action is considered to be in the best interest of the United States and the City and County of Denver, in that the Government is interested in perfecting legal title to the Mint site so that plans for design and construction may proceed; however, physical possession of the site will not be needed before the spring of 1976. Therefore, it is considered advantageous to all concerned to allow the site to be utilized as the Park Hill Golf Course through the 1975 golfing season.

JOHN M. HEWINS
Assistant Regional Counsel

Copy to:
Mr. Rhea
Mr. Gess

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

OFFICE OF
DIRECTOR OF THE MINT

Project No. N-CO-72-600
New Denver Mint

May 12, 1975

Mr. David L. Gess
Project Director
New Denver Mint
General Services Administration
Building 41, Denver Federal Center

Dear Dave,

In response to your letter of April 11, 1975, this is in confirmation of our previous telephone conversation regarding the type of title evidence required by the Treasury Department for the property for the new Denver Mint in the Park Hill area. I have discussed this matter with the Treasury Department Real Property Office and we have concluded that a title insurance policy is sufficient.

Regarding the second paragraph of your April 11th letter, the Treasury Department concurs in your proposal of contacting City officials informally regarding delaying the property transfer date from the presently scheduled date of September 15, 1975. As a minimum, we agree to a delay in the transfer date to January 15, 1976, which would allow for use of the present golf course during the entire 1975 golfing season, would provide more time for completion and improvement of the new nine golf holes being built by the City, and would not cause any interference with our design and construction activities. However, we would like to have the formal amendment of the site agreement with the City delayed until completion of Congressional action on the new Mint authorization bill and the Treasury FY-1976 appropriations request. Both of these matters are expected to be completed by the Congress by mid-August.

Sincerely

Frank W. Rhea

Frank W. Rhea
Facilities Project Manager
Bureau of the Mint

Keep Freedom in Your Future With U.S. Savings Bonds

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Region 8
Denver Federal Center
Denver, Colorado 80225
Project No. N-CO-72-600
New Denver Mint

April 11, 1975

Mr. Frank Rhea
Facilities Project Manager
320 West Colfax Avenue
Denver, Colorado 80204

Dear Frank,

Enclosed for your information is a copy of a letter dated April 8, 1975 from the City of Denver which confirms that the Courts have approved the appraisals of Monte Carroll and ordered the conveyance of the Mint site to the City and County of Denver. The deed is now being recorded and the City requests instructions as to the type of title evidence required by the Federal Government. We normally require a policy of title insurance; however, if you believe it is necessary, we will request the City furnish an abstract of title for the subject property.

As recently discussed, it appears that we will not require transfer of the Park Hill Site by September 15, 1975 due to the delay presently being experienced in starting design. Therefore, it is recommended that we informally contact City officials to determine if it would be advantageous to both parties to delay the actual transfer date of the subject property.

Your comments on these matters are requested at an early date.

Sincerely,

David L. Gess

DAVID L. GESS
Project Director
New Denver Mint

Enclosure

To: Ed Brooks, Rm. 800, 1331 L. St.

To Ed Brook

CITY AND COUNTY OF DENVER

W. H. McNICHOLS, JR.
Mayor

DEPARTMENT OF LAW
MAX P. ZALL
CITY ATTORNEY

OFFICE OF CITY ATTORNEY
CITY AND COUNTY BUILDING
DENVER, COLORADO 80202
PHONE (303) 297-2661

April 8, 1975

John M. Hewins
Assistant Regional Counsel
General Services Administration
Region 8 - Denver Federal Center
Denver, Colorado 80225

Dear Mr. Hewins:

On April 2nd the Probate Judge approved the appraisals of Monte Carroll and ordered the conveyance of the property for the Mint site to the City and County of Denver. The deed to this property to the City and County of Denver has now been received and is being recorded so that the City is now in a position to convey the property to the Government pursuant to the agreement now in effect. As you indicated, it is the present plan to conclude this transaction not later than September 15th.

I am wondering whether you desire an abstract of title be ordered covering the subject property, or whether you would prefer a title policy. If you will advise me, I could be having these matters taken care of well prior to the time of closing.

Sincerely,

Max P. Zall
City Attorney

MPZ/dc

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Region 8
Denver Federal Center
Denver, Colorado 80225

March 31, 1975

Project No. N-CO-72-600
New Denver Mint

Mr. Frank Rhea
Facilities Project Manager
320 West Colfax Avenue
Denver, Colorado 80204

Dear Frank,

As requested, enclosed for your information are two copies of the January 9, 1975 appraisal report of the Park Hill Site prepared by Mr. Monte Carroll, the special fiduciary. This report was furnished to GSA by the City Attorney of Denver on February 25, 1975, and to our knowledge has not yet been formally approved by the Courts.

Note that this appraisal has a typographical error on Page 1, which has been changed to reflect the correct area of 35.22 acres. To resolve some questions this appraisal has raised in our minds, we have had a separate investigation and appraisal made by Mr. John Conway, Appraisal Staff Director, GSA. Mr. Conway's investigation has confirmed to our satisfaction that the subject Park Hill Site has a fair market value of at least or in excess of the $1.5 million. Enclosed is a copy of John Conway's March 12, 1975 appraisal. You will be notified as soon as the Court approves the special fiduciary's appraisal and authorizes transfer of the subject property to the Federal Government.

I trust this information will satisfy your requirements on this subject.

Sincerely,

David L Gess

DAVID L. GESS
Project Director
New Denver Mint

Enclosures

Keep Freedom in Your Future With U.S. Savings Bonds

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

DATE March 12, 1975

REPLY TO ATTN OF: 8PZ

Region 8
Denver Federal Center
Denver, Colorado 80225

Rhea

SUBJECT: 35.22 Acre Mint Site
Fair Market Value

DAVID L. GESS - 8PC

Pursuant to your request to this office for a review of the Mint Site Appraisal made by Mr. Monte Carroll, I have made a complete study of the information contained in the appraisal. Furthermore, I have inspected each of the Carroll comparable sales and verified same with owners.

Mr. Carroll made no mention of improvements existing on his comparable sales, nor did he break down the size or values of land and improvements. There was no way to review this appriasal and determine the sales prices of land only, without looking at each parcel and allocating value to both land and improvements. No photographs were provided this appraiser.

Mr. Carroll made mention of the value of this site by virtue of the amenities of Colorado Boulevard frontage, but did not allocate commercial value to 1,200 feet of Colorado Boulevard frontage usable as commercial land to a depth of at least 290 feet. In the opinion of this appraiser this site contains both commercial and industrial land which should be appraised as such. Mr. Carroll appraises the entire 35.22 acres as industrial land.

None of Mr. Carroll's comparables except Sale #4 and Sale #5 were comparable in size. These two comparables were not given much credence as to their comparability to the Mint site.

Sale #1 - Capitol office and supply company made in October of 1973 for $127,500 included two buildings. One modern brick one-story structure contains 18,000 square feet, the other is a 3,500 square feet Butler storage building. According to owner-buyer, Jim Jameson, he purchased this complex in a distress sale and that in his opinion the two buildings were worth the total price paid. For accounting purposes he placed $90,000 on improvements and $37,500 on the land. Allocation of land value here at $0.66 by Mr. Carroll renders this comparable somewhat unusable. The owner, Mr. Jameson, stated that his assembled site of 108,000 square feet would be worth $1.00 to $1.10 PSF today. By comparison subject industrial land is worth at least $1.25 PSF by virtue of superior location east of Colorado Boulevard.

Sale #2 verified by owner at $1.15 PSF on January 31, 1974. Not quite as desirable as subject site by virtue of limited access on Dahlia Street and existence of improvements which must be demolished to properly utilize site. The old airplane hangér on this site is a special purpose structure being temporarily utilized as dead storage space for future building site. Old hanger nearly covers entire site.

Sale #3. This 124' X 158' site not truly comparable due to small size, but is indicative of values in the area.

Sale #6 - 3860 Forest Street - verified by owner. Purchased July 3, 1974 for $115,000. Price includes one-story clear span warehouse and office building of 10,000 square feet plus fenced storage yard to trackage at rear of site. Very little off-street parking at south side of building. No parking at rear or north side. Site has 100' fronting on Forest Street. Depth 290'.

Owner was displaced by urban renewal Auraria Project last year and bought this distressed property. He allocates $80,000 to building, $35,000 to 29,000 square foot site would indicate about $1.20 PSF to land. By comparison subject site easily worth $1.25 PSF.

Sale #7 - Frontier Development Company sale at $1.25 PSF as verified by owner, Bob Fletcher, as of June 28, 1974. This site is not as desirable as subject but by virture of location. Is best nearby comparable as may be seen by Exhibit A attached. This site now being offered by Fuller and Company (see Exhibit A) for $2.50 PSF. Map shows subject site nearby.

Sale #8 at $1.08 PSF is small corner adjoining comparable Sale #7 above. Now improved with new warehouse. It is less desirable in many ways than subject Mint site, which would indicate subject Mint site easily worth $1.25 PSF.

Mr. Carroll gave no additional value to Colorado Boulevard frontage in his appraisal, although he states in his correlation such frontage, "Created a superior site."

Mr. Carroll states that the Mint site is superior to all comparables in his report except Sale #2 which adjoins the subject property on the east at the east side of the 3800 block of Dahlia Street. I disagree on this point, as stated in my discussion on Sale #2 above.

Mr. Carroll places a value of $0.90 PSF on the entire 35.22 acre site including all land fronting for 1,200 feet along Colorado Boulevard. This strip of 290' X 1,200' is definitely commercial in nature and use, and would command a value of at least $2.00 PSF for this use vs. $1.25 PSF for subject Mint site.

A proper allocation of the 35.22 acres would appear to be as follows:

35.22 acres	-	Total Site
7.99 acres	-	Commercial 290' X 1,200' = 348,000'
27.23 acres	-	Industrial X 43,560' = 1,186,000'

The undersigned appraiser found three unimproved sites which seemed comparable by virtue of size and location and from which the foregoing values were established.

1. Ryder Truck Rental Company, 4150 Holly Street, owns 3.5 acres adjoining their fenced facilities on the west and south. This irregular shaped parcel is nearly two blocks in depth and over one block in width. It is level and well located with available trackage if required. It is located approximately eight blocks due east of the Mint site, just south of Smith Road.

Ryder offers this site for $200,000 or $1.31 PSF as verified March 10, 1975 by Mr. Dick Shreyer of Ryder Company. Less usable than subject without any commercial frontage, such as Colorado Boulevard, this site would compare well with subject industrial land at $1.25 PSF. Ryder would probably accept an offer of $1.10 PSF. The subject site is superior in some ways to this site.

2. Trammell Crow Co. is a large national industrial development company. They purchased a 152,734 square foot site on the southwest corner of Smith Road and Forest Street in March, 1974 for $1.25 PSF. Most of the block south and west of Smith Road and Forest Street is now fully developed with new warehouses and offices. Located only four blocks due east of subject site, this site has frontage on Smith Road and Forest Street, with trackage available. By comparison, subject industrial land is equally good without Colorado Boulevard frontage.

3. Continental Machinery Inc., (Monte Carroll comparable Sale #2), southeast corner of 39th and Dahlia Street. They purchased a site 215' X 125' next door south, adjoining its headquarters on March 31, 1974. Improved with an old airplane hanger building which nearly covers the site, the building is being used temporarily for dead storage of machine tools. The building is special purpose, and the site could not be properly utilized without removing the old improvements. Continental plans to utilize the site later for expansion. According to owner-buyer, Mr. O. C. Dickinson, it cost $62,059 or $1.15 PSF just a little over one year ago on March 31, 1974. If cost of demolition was included in the price, land cost would exceed $1.25 PSF. Dahlia Street is not cut through in front of this property, so that access is possible only through Continental

property. The site faces west into Mint site and golf course. It is the opinion of this appraiser that the subject industrial site is somewhat superior to this property by virtue of size, access and usefulness. Subject site by comparison is worth at least $1.25 PSF not including commercial value of Colorado Boulevard frontage.

According to Mr. Dick Guffey of Trammell Crow Co., development costs for a normal industrial park would cost $12,000 per acre or approximately $.25 per square foot. As a single use property as a Mint site, City of Denver will provide those features resulting in a net savings on the site of 12.5¢ per square foot.

Certification

It is the opinion of this appraiser that the 35.22 acre Mint site has the following fair market value as of March 10, 1975:

Colorado Boulevard Commerical Parcel:	
1,200' X 290' = 348,000 square feet	
or 7.99 acres - @ $2.00 PSF	$ 696,000
Industrial Land Parcel:	
27.23 acres remaining	
or 1,186,000 square feet @ $1.25 PSF	1,482,500
Total Fair Market Value	$2,178,500
Round to	$2,180,000

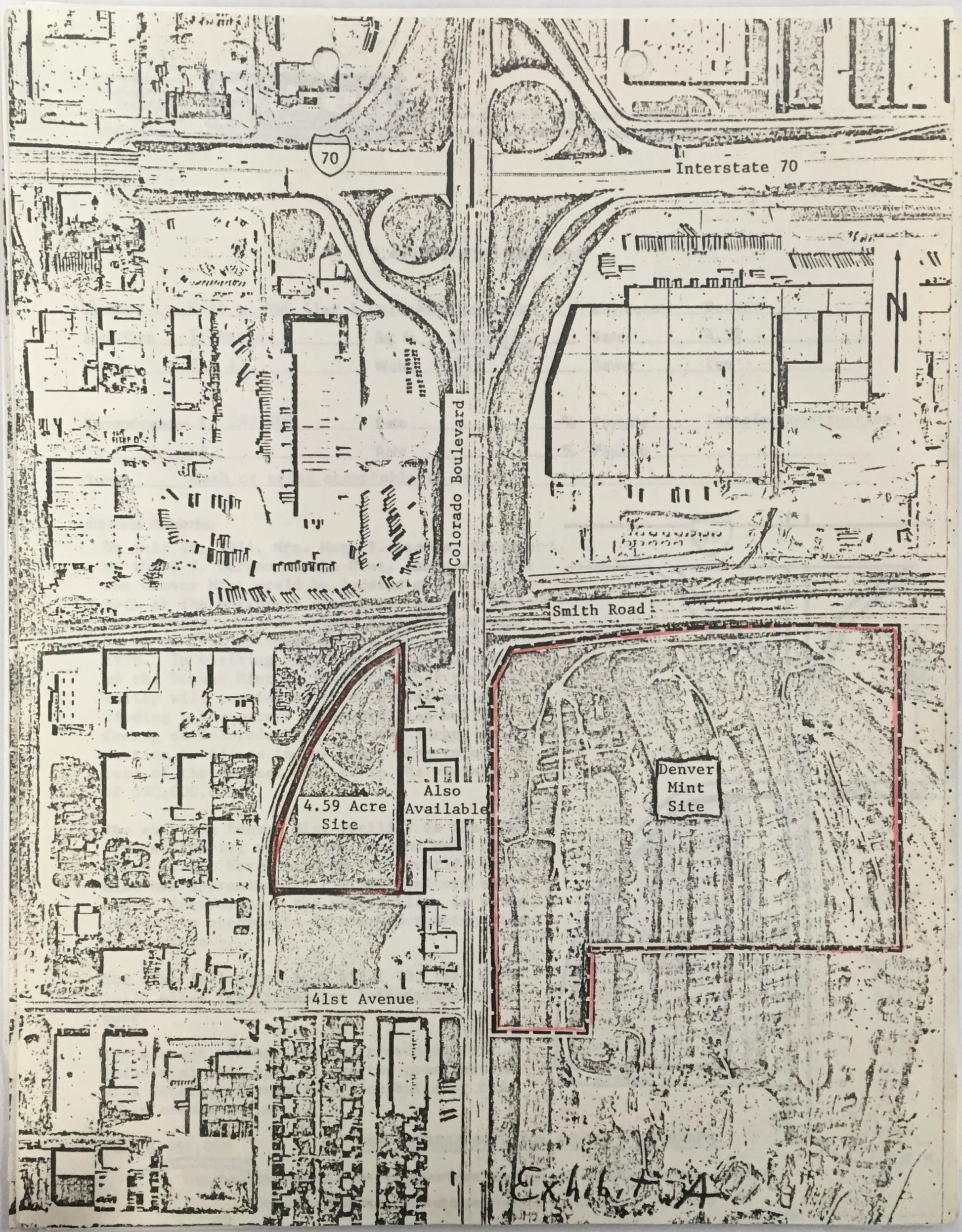
Total Area = 1,534,000 square feet
Composite value per square foot = $1.42

It is estimated that the site improvements to be put in by the City of Denver will approximate 1/2 of normal industrial park costs due to a single user or 12.5¢ PSF.	
12.5¢ PSF X 1,534,000 square feet = $191,750 say	$ 190,000
Total Remaining Fair Market Value of 35.22 acre Mint site as is	$1,990,000

Composite value per square foot = $1.30

J. F. Conway Jr.

JOHN F. CONWAY, Jr., M.A.I.
Regional Director Appraisal Staff
Public Buildings Service, Region 8


70
Interstate 70
Colorado Boulevard
N
Smith Road
Denver
Mint
Site
4.59 Acre
Site
Also
Available
41st Avenue
Ex 46, + 34

Sales
Development
Management
Insurance
Leases
Syndications

Fuller and company

One Park Central ■ 1515 Arapahoe Street
Denver, Colorado 80202 ■ Phone: (303) 292-3700

LAND DESCRIPTION

Location West of NWC 41st & Colorado Boulevard **City/County** Denver

Land Size Irregular **Sq. Ft.** 199,997 **Acres** 4.59

Zoning I - 1 **Water** Yes **Sewer** Yes

Encumbrances $ 200,000 **Rate** ____ % **Payable** Interim Construction

____ $ ____ **Rate** ____ % **Payable** ____

Terms Cash or terms acceptable to seller

General Remarks:

On July 16, 1974, Mrs. Mary T. brooks, Director of the U.S. Bureau of the Mint, announced that the Denver Mint would be located on a 35-acre site at the northwest corner of the Park Hill Golf Course. Present plans call for the mint to be in full operaton during the summer of 1978. In visiting with the project manager of the Denver Mint he indicated that the facility will consist of three buildings, including a four-story administration building facing on Colorado Blvd. and two larger production buildings to the east. The total cost of the project will be in the vicinity of $90,000,000.

The existing Denver Mint facility is the number two tourist attraction, second only to the U.S. Air Force Academy. Currently the mint has approximately 250,000 visitors each year. Accordingly, the new facility is being planned to accomodate an ever-increasing flow of tourists.

The site is located just off I-70, less than 2-1/2 miles from Stapleton International Airport.

The present zoning, besides providing for industrial use, also allows the construction of a hotel, restaurant, office building and other associates uses.

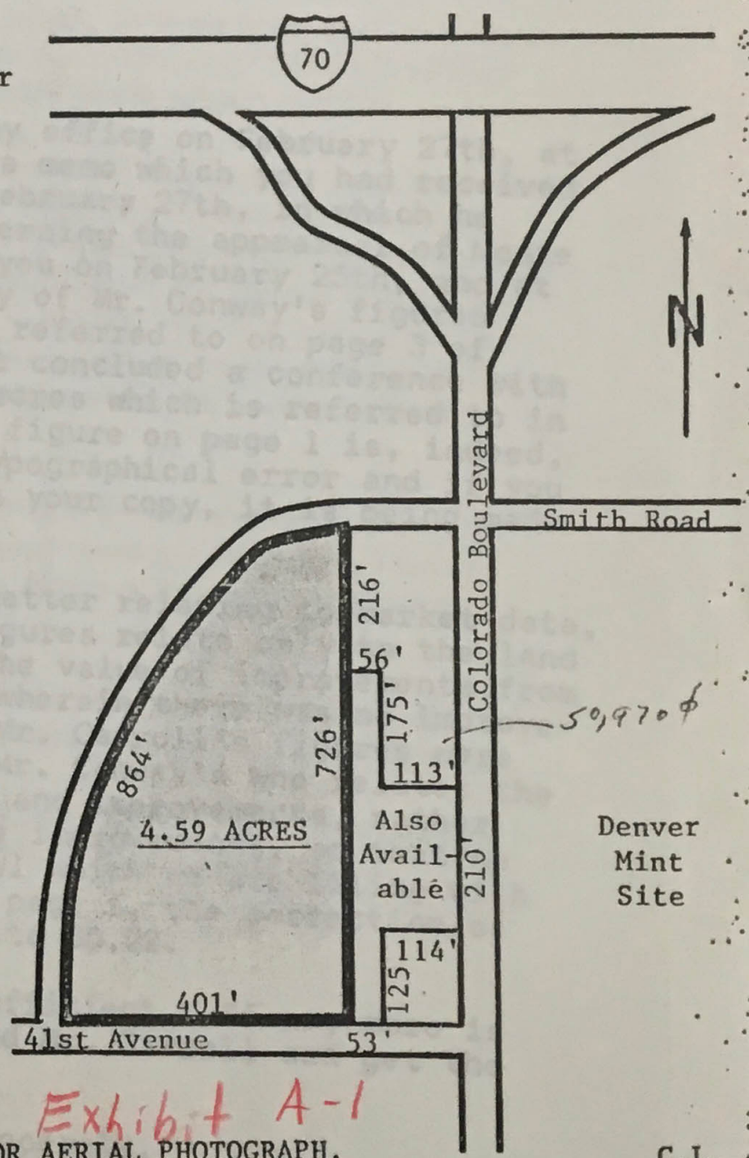


Exhibit A-1

Price $ 550,000

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH.

C.L.
C.C.M.

The above statements, while not guaranteed, are from sources which we believe reliable.

"Commercial, Industrial and Investment Real Estate" / Realtors

DIMENSIONS ARE SUBJECT TO SURVEY

CITY AND COUNTY OF DENVER

W. H. McNICHOLS, JR.
Mayor

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

MAX P. ZALL
CITY ATTORNEY

OFFICE OF CITY ATTORNEY
CITY AND COUNTY BUILDING
DENVER, COLORADO 80202
PHONE (303) 297-2661

March 4, 1975

Mr. John M. Hewins
Assistant Regional Counsel
General Services Administration
Denver Federal Center
Denver, Colorado 80225

Dear Mr. Hewins:

Pursuant to our conversation in my office on February 27th, at which time you gave me copies of a memo which you had received from John F. Conway, Jr., dated February 27th, in which he pointed out his observations concerning the appraisal of Monte Carroll which I had submitted to you on February 25th, and at which time you also gave me a copy of Mr. Conway's figures relating to market data which was referred to on page 3 of Mr. Carroll's report. I have just concluded a conference with Mr. Carroll and the figure 35.22 acres which is referred to in Mr. Conway's letter as the proper figure on page 1 is, indeed, correct. The figure 36.22 is a typographical error and if you will please make the correction on your copy, it is being made on all other copies.

Now, with reference to the other matter relating to market data, Mr. Carroll points out that his figures relate only to the land value as determined by deducting the value of improvements from the original cost. The only item wherein there was no improvement value was Item 7, therefore, Mr. Carroll's figures were obviously different than would be Mr. Conway's who relates the land value to the cost of the land and improvements, rather than the cost less the value of the improvements, so that no change is necessary in the appraisal which we are filing with the Court other than the change on page 1, the correction of the typographical error from 36.22 to 35.22.

I trust that this explanation is sufficient. If any more is needed, I am sure that you and I and Mr. Carroll can get the matter resolved.

Sincerely,

Max P. Zall
City Attorney

MPZ/dc
cc: Monte Carroll

February 27, 1975

8PZ

Project No. N-CO-72-600
New Denver Mint Site Appraisal
(Appraisal Review)

8PC

I have reviewed the appraisal report dated January 9, 1975, prepared by Appraiser Monte Carroll. Several errors in computation were found:

1. The acreage for Parcel D should be 35.22 acres rather than 36.22 acres, as shown on bottom of Page 1, paragraph 4. According to the plat attached (Drawing #123-111) and legal description thereon, 35.22 acres is correct. It is my understanding that an additional 1.6 acres (Perimeter Parcels A, B and C, in Drawing #123-112) will be included as streets. The 1.6 acres are not included in the subject appraisal.

2. On Page 3 of the Monte Carroll appraisal mentioned above, eight sales deemed to be comparable are set forth showing Book/Page, Location, Purchaser, Size of Site, Date of Sale, Price and Price per square foot. The areas were multiplied by the undersigned, and a total square foot area calculated which area was divided into the sales price to check the prices paid per square foot. In all but Sale #7 the price per square foot obtained in the calculations performed by this appraiser did not agree with Mr. Carroll. Sale #7 gave no area, so no computations were possible without the total square foot area.

Inasmuch as these arithmetic errors are carried through the correlation of the report, the final answers arrived at by Mr. Carroll may be erroneous. Therefore, I would suggest that this appraisal be returned to the City Attorney for further changes or reworking by the maker.

I have not tried to determine whether the latter part of the appraisal dealing with damages to the remainder is viable, as I believe the report should be rechecked first.

It is the opinion of this appraiser that the value of the 35.22 acre parcel easily equals or exceeds $1.5 million dollars as of the date of Mr. Carroll's appraisal.

JOHN F. CONWAY, JR.
Regional Director, Appraisal Staff
PBS - Region Eight
JFC/eo
cc: File
Reading

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Region 8
Denver Federal Center
Denver, Colorado 80225

DATE: February 27, 1975

REPLY TO ATTN OF: 8PC

SUBJECT: Project No. N-CO-72-600 - New Denver Mint
Site Appraisal

8PZ - JOHN F. CONWAY

Enclosed for your information and comments is a copy of the January 9, 1975 appraisal made by Mr. Monte Carroll for the City and County of Denver for the new Denver Mint site to be located at the Park Hill Golf Course.

It is our understanding that this appraisal has not received the Courts approval; we have requested notice of such approval.

Note that this appraisal includes, in addition to the 35.22 acre Mint site, 1.6 acres which are to be conveyed to the City for street Rights of Way. It appears the acreage for Parcel D should be 35.22 acres rather than the 36.22 figure indicated in the "Description of the Property" clause on Page 1 of the appraisal.

Also enclosed is a copy of the boundary survey of the new Mint site, titled "Schedule B" and dated August 14, 1974.

Your comments as to the acceptability of this appraisal are requested.

Sincerely,

David L. Gess

DAVID L. GESS
Project Director
New Denver Mint

Enclosure

8L

February 26, 1975

Max P. Zall, Esquire
City Attorney
City and County of Denver
353 City and County Building
Denver, Colorado 80202

Re: Site for the new United States Mint
at Denver, Colorado

Dear Mr. Zall:

In accordance with your request in letter of February 25, 1975, please treat this response as acknowledgment of receipt of the appraisal report prepared by Mr. Monte Carroll in connection with purchase of the subject site.

Your assumption that the actual transfer of title to the site from the City to the United States is still contemplated to take place not later than September 15, 1975, as provided by the agreement, is correct.

Will you be kind enough to inform us as soon as the appraisal has the Court's approval?

Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,

John M. Hewins
Assistant Regional Counsel

cc:
Mr. Gess - 8PC

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

CITY AND COUNTY OF DENVER

W. H. McNICHOLS, JR.
Mayor

DEPARTMENT OF LAW
MAX P. ZALL
CITY ATTORNEY

OFFICE OF CITY ATTORNEY
CITY AND COUNTY BUILDING
DENVER, COLORADO 80202
PHONE (303) 297-2661

February 25, 1975

John M. Hewins
Assistant Regional Counsel
General Services Administration
Denver Federal Center
Denver, Colorado 80225

Dear Mr. Hewins:

In connection with the sale by the City of Denver to the United States Government of the Mint site, I have just received from the special fiduciary and appraiser, appointed by the Probate Court, his appraisal and as promised I enclose herewith an original copy thereof.

You will note therefrom that the actual appraisal far exceeds the $1,500,00 which under the agreement of the City and the United States is to be the amount paid by the United States to the City.

I assume that the actual transfer of title from the City to the United States is still contemplated to take place in September, as provided for by the agreement.

I would appreciate the acknowledgment of the receipt of this appraisal and, also, whether my assumption of the date of closing, etc., is correct.

Very truly yours,

Max P. Zall
City Attorney

MPZ/dc
Enc.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

MINT SITE

APPRAISAL REPORT

PREPARED BY

MONTE CARROLL, REALTOR - APPRAISER

APPRAISAL REPORT

SITE FOR U. S. MINT

PROPERTY UNDER APPRAISAL

The new Mint Site, Clayton Trust Property Park Hill Golf Course, located at approximately East 40th Avenue and Colorado Blvd., City and County of Denver. This property consists of four separate parcels totaling 36.82 acres and to be known as Parcels A, B, C, and D.

PURPOSE OF THE APPRAISAL

To estimate the Market Value of that portion of the property owned by the Petitioner as trustee for the George W. Clayton Estate, known as the Park Hill Golf Course property and to fix and determine the damage to the remainder of the Park Hill Golf Course by reason of the destruction of the portion of the golf course situated upon 36.82 acres, and the cost of relocating said golf course so destroyed upon other property available.

DEFINITION OF MARKET VALUE

"The highest price in terms of money which the property will bring if offered for sale on the open market; and allowing a reasonable time to find a purchaser who buys with full knowledge of the uses to which the property can be put; and in which sale neither the purchaser nor the seller are under compulsion of any kind."

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

Parcel "D" is the main body of the total and consists of eight holes of the Park Hill Golf Course, it is roughly rectangular in shape and contains ~~36.22~~ 35.22 acres. This is the property to be deeded to the U. S.

Government as the Mint Site.

Parcels A, B, and C are perimeter parcels and are to be deeded to the City and County and dedicated as street Rights of Way.

This whole property is improved with landscaping, tees, fairways and greens of the golf course along with the water irrigation system.

LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS of each parcel are attached.

CITY AND COUNTY OF DENVER

W. H. McNICHOLS, JR.
Mayor

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

DESIGN ENGINEERING DIVISION
CITY AND COUNTY BUILDING
DENVER, COLORADO 80202

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

August 21, 1974

TO: Max P. Zall, City Attorney

THROUGH: Harold V. Cook, Manager of Public Works
John A. Bruce, Deputy Manager of Public Works and City Engineer

FROM: John J. Stamm, Director of Design Engineering

SUBJECT: Boundary Survey for New Mint Site - Clayton Trust Property - Park Hill Golf Course - Drawing No. 123-111

Reference is made to your memorandum of July 22, 1974, on the above subject. Submitted herewith are 12 prints of the survey you requested.

In addition, we are sending you 5 prints of a land acquisition map, Drawing No. 123-112, Design Engineering Division, showing parcels of land which the City needs to acquire from the Clayton Trust Property for street right-of-way to be dedicated as Colorado Boulevard and Smith Road.

These parcels are "A", "B" and "C", as shown on the map, and are described as follows:

That part of the SW¼ of Section 19, T.3S., R.67W. of the 6th P.M., City and County of Denver, State of Colorado, described as follows:
Commencing at the northwest corner of the SW¼ of said Section 19;
thence southerly along the west line of said Section 19 a distance of 175.56 feet to a line which is 60 feet southerly, by perpendicular measurement, from the south line of the Union Pacific Railroad Company right-of-way, said line hereinafter referred to as the south line of Smith Road for the purposes of this description only;
thence on an angle to the left of 93° 58' 00" and along said south line of Smith Road 350.12 feet;
thence on an angle to the right of 90° 00' 00", a distance of 20 feet to the point of beginning;
thence on an angle to the right of 85° 28' 26", a distance of 253.44 feet;
thence on an angle to the left of 38° 29' 03", a distance of 29.31 feet;
thence on an angle to the left of 38° 31' 55", a distance of 255.39 feet;
thence on an angle to the left of 4° 29' 28" and along a line which is 60 feet easterly, by perpendicular measurement, from the west line of said Section 19 a distance of 1,101.61 feet;

thence on an angle to the right of 3° 48' 51", a distance of 150.33 feet to the east line of Colorado Boulevard, which is 50 feet easterly, by perpendicular measurement, from said west line of Section 19;
thence on an angle to the right of 176° 11' 09", a distance of 1,564.28 feet to the said south line of Smith Road;
thence on an angle to the right of 86° 02' 00" and along the said south line of Smith Road to the west line of Dahlia Street;
thence southerly along the west line of Dahlia Street to a point which is 20 feet southerly, by perpendicular measurement, from the said south line of Smith Road;
thence westerly along a line, which is 20 feet southerly, by perpendicular measurement, from the said south line of Smith Road to the point of beginning.

Containing 1.6 acres, more or less.

FW:dt

cc: Bruce
Cook
Bishop
David Gess-G.S.A.
Monte Carroll-Clayton Trust

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

PARCEL "D"

PART OF THE SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF SECTION 19, TOWNSHIP 3 SOUTH, RANGE 67 WEST OF THE 6TH PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN, CITY AND COUNTY OF DENVER, STATE OF COLORADO; BEING MORE PARTICULARLY DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

COMMENCING AT THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF THE SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF SAID SECTION 19;
THENCE SOUTHERLY ALONG THE WEST LINE OF SAID SOUTHWEST QUARTER 1411.31 FEET TO A POINT WHICH IS 88.06 FEET SOUTHERLY FROM THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF THE NORTHWEST QUARTER OF SAID SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF SECTION 19;
THENCE ON AN ANGLE TO THE LEFT OF 90 00'00"A DISTANCE OF 60 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING;
THENCE ON AN ANGLE TO THE LEFT OF 90 00'00"A DISTANCE OF 926.61 FEET;
THENCE ON AN ANGLE TO THE RIGHT OF 4 29'28"A DISTANCE OF 255.39 FEET;
THENCE ON AN ANGLE TO THE RIGHT OF 38 31'55"A DISTANCE OF 29.31 FEET;
THENCE ON AN ANGLE TO THE RIGHT OF 38 29'03"A DISTANCE OF 253.44 FEET;
THENCE ON AN ANGLE TO THE RIGHT OF 4 31'34"A DISTANCE OF 604.29 FEET TO A POINT OF CURVE;
THENCE ALONG A CURVE TO THE RIGHT HAVING A RADIUS OF 5599.65 FEET AND A CENTRAL ANGLE OF 4 58'52" AN ARC DISTANCE OF 486.82 FEET TO A POINT OF TANGENT;
THENCE ON AN ANGLE TO THE RIGHT OF 88 59'08" FROM SAID TANGENT 1114.42 FEET;
THENCE ON AN ANGLE TO THE RIGHT OF 90 00'00" A DISTANCE OF 1025.00 FEET;
THENCE ON AN ANGLE TO THE LEFT OF 90 00'00" A DISTANCE OF 115.00 FEET;
THENCE ON AN ANGLE TO THE RIGHT OF 90 00'00" A DISTANCE OF 290.00 FEET;
THENCE ON AN ANGLE TO THE LEFT OF 45 00'00" A DISTANCE OF 91.92 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING.

CONTAINING 35.22 ACRES.

MARKET DATA

Land is appraised to its highest and best use by comparison to known sales of similar properties in the general area of the subject property.

A survey of recent sales in this area reveals the following:

ook & age	Location	Purchaser	Size	Date	Price	Per Sq. Ft.
1-781/416	So. Side 40th Ave. .331 ft. West of Jackson Street	Capitol Office Supply Co.	70x160 160x300	10/16/73	$127,500	$ .66
2-828/406	East Side of Dahlia 175' So. of 39th Ave.	Continental Machinery Inc.	215x125	1/31/74	$ 62,100	1.10
3-859/431	No. Side E. 38th Ave. East of Elm St.	Ronald H. Mayer Donald R. Bake	124x158	4/ 5/74	$ 25,000	1.08
4-817/468	N. E. Cor. Vasquez Blv. & Cook St.	Joanne S. Anderson	383x598	1/ 7/74	$225,000	.72
5-876/128	N. E. Cor. of 51st & Steele St.	Isreal Mandelberg	319x609	5/ 7/74	$187,957	.86
6-908/320	E. Side Forest St. 225' So. of E. 39th Ave.	Great Western Pipe & Supply	289.69x100 289.73x100	7/ 3/74	$115,000	1.02
7-904/689	N. E. Cor. of 41st Ave.	Frontier Devel. Co.	Odd Shape	6/28/74	$200,000	1.00
8-880/304	4134 Monroe St.	Blake St. Enterprises Inc.	175x125	5/14/74	$ 23,500	1.08

CORRELATION

The subject property is surrounded on three sides with industrial development. Its location with frontage on Colorado Blvd. with north-south traffic flow and Smith Road with east-west flow creates a superior site for good access and visability.

Its excellent proximity and immediate access to Interstate 70 and its interstate connections to Interstates 25 and 80 along with favorable proximity to Stapleton Airport makes for superior location. Rail

facilities are also available. These factors make the subject site superior to all of the afore mentioned sales except sale #2 which adjoins the subject site on the east.

Analysis of these known sales, which average .94 per square foot indicates a value factor for the subject property to be in the $1.00 to $1.10 per square foot range.

There is a detracting factor however, and that is the large size of the site. It is a fact that purchasers are willing to pay a higher price per square feet when buying smaller sites, say ten acres or less. It is to be noted that the square foot price reduces when the area reaches 10 acres or more.

In view of these factors, taking everything into consideration, such as location, topography, size and availability, it is the appraisers opinion that the present Market Value of the subject property is .90 per square foot.

Thus

Parcel A, B & C - 1.6 Acres or 69,696 sq. ft. @ .90 =	$ 62,726.
Parcel D. - 35.22 Acres or 1,534,183 sq. ft. @ .90 =	1,380,764.
TOTAL - 36.82 Acres	$1,443,490.

ESTIMATED - DAMAGES TO THE REMAINDER

The taking of the 36.82 acres has resulted in the loss of eight holes of the golf course. Standard appraisal practive dictates that the measure of the damages is its cost to cure. Thus the replacement of the destroyed eight holes is necessary. Additional land owned by the Clayton trust is available and has been made available to the City and County and will be included in the new lease being prepared. The

appraiser has made an investigation of the construction costs of local golf courses and also engaged the services of an experienced expert to assist in determining the following schedule:

Irrigation Systen	$175,000.
Earthmoving	100,000.
Cart Paths	3,000.
Seeding (fertilizer, etc.)	15,000.
Plant Material	20,000.
Green Construction	36,000.
Pump Conversion	30,000.
Potable Water	15,000.
Maintenance & Supervision	15,000.
Vinyl lake liner	20,000.
TOTAL	$429,000.

There is some guess work regarding some of the items as to the extent of the work needed and it is therefore considered that this estimate is on the high side. Weather, time and availability of materials have all had to be considered. In consideration of these factors, it is the appraisers opinion that the estimated damages to the remainder is $400,000.00

CERTIFICATION: I Certify:

1. That all data gathered in my investigation is from sources believed to be reliable.
2. That I have no interest in the subject property either at the present time or contemplated in the future.

3. That this estimate is my own opinion and that no outside influences have been brought to bear, nor does the fee involved have any bearing upon the value estimate.

Signed this 9th day of January, 1975.

Special Fiduciary

APPRAISAL QUALIFICATIONS OF MONTE CARROLL

EXPERIENCE:

Independent fee appraiser. Practice limited to State of Colorado Actively engaged full-time in Real Estate, Sales and Appraising since 1943.

Operating brokers office with fifteen (15) sales people. Have sold approximately six million dollars per year in Real Estate over the last twenty-eight years.

MEMBER:

Denver Board of Realtors
Colorado State Association of Real Estate Boards
National Association of Real Estate Boards

SPECIAL EDUCATION - APPRAISAL PRACTICE:

Northwestern University, Chicago, Illinois
University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah
University of Denver, Denver, Colorado

TAUGHT REAL ESTATE PRINCIPLES:

University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado

EDUCATION CONFERENCES AND SEMINARS:

New York City, New York
Chicago, Illinois
Los Angeles, California
Portland, Oregon
Wichita, Kansas
Dallas, Texas
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
Memphis, Tennessee
Phoenix, Arizona

CLIENTS:

American Can Corporation
General Motors Company
Time and Life Company
Denver Probate Court
Western Electric Company
Goodrich Tire & Rubber Company
Bankers Life of Nebraska
Acacia Mutual Life Insurance
United Air Lines
American Motors Corporation
Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Corp.
Samsonite Corporation
Proctor & Gamble Company
Eastman Kodak Company
Center State Bank
Internal Revenue Department
Homequity
Colorado Milling & Elevator Co.
Lincoln National Life Ins. Co
Central Bank & Trust Company
National City Bank
Johnson-Anderson Mortgage
District Court of Colorado
City and County of Denver
The Martin Company
U. S. Government Internal Revenue Dept.
Various Attorneys and Private Individuals

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

DATE March 12, 1975

REPLY TO ATTN OF 8PZ

Region 8
Denver Federal Center
Denver, Colorado 80225

Rhea

SUBJECT: 35.22 Acre Mint Site
Fair Market Value

DAVID L. GESS - 8PC

Pursuant to your request to this office for a review of the Mint Site Appraisal made by Mr. Monte Carroll, I have made a complete study of the information contained in the appraisal. Furthermore, I have inspected each of the Carroll comparable sales and verified same with owners.

Mr. Carroll made no mention of improvements existing on his comparable sales, nor did he break down the size or values of land and improvements. There was no way to review this appriasal and determine the sales prices of land only, without looking at each parcel and allocating value to both land and improvements. No photographs were provided this appraiser.

Mr. Carroll made mention of the value of this site by virtue of the amenities of Colorado Boulevard frontage, but did not allocate commercial value to 1,200 feet of Colorado Boulevard frontage usable as commercial land to a depth of at least 290 feet. In the opinion of this appraiser this site contains both commercial and industrial land which should be appraised as such. Mr. Carroll appraises the entire 35.22 acres as industrial land.

None of Mr. Carroll's comparables except Sale #4 and Sale #5 were comparable in size. These two comparables were not given much credence as to their comparability to the Mint site.

Sale #1 - Capitol office and supply company made in October of 1973 for $127,500 included two buildings. One modern brick one-story structure contains 18,000 square feet, the other is a 3,500 square feet Butler storage building. According to owner-buyer, Jim Jameson, he purchased this complex in a distress sale and that in his opinion the two buildings were worth the total price paid. For accounting purposes he placed $90,000 on improvements and $37,500 on the land. Allocation of land value here at $0.66 by Mr. Carroll renders this comparable somewhat unusable. The owner, Mr. Jameson, stated that his assembled site of 108,000 square feet would be worth $1.00 to $1.10 PSF today. By comparison subject industrial land is worth at least $1.25 PSF by virtue of superior location east of Colorado Boulevard.

Sale #2 verified by owner at $1.15 PSF on January 31, 1974. Not quite as desirable as subject site by virtue of limited access on Dahlia Street and existence of improvements which must be demolished to properly utilize site. The old airplane hanger on this site is a special purpose structure being temporarily utilized as dead storage space for future building site. Old hanger nearly covers entire site.

Sale #3. This 124' X 158' site not truly comparable due to small size, but is indicative of values in the area.

Sale #6 - 3860 Forest Street - verified by owner. Purchased July 3, 1974 for $115,000. Price includes one-story clear span warehouse and office building of 10,000 square feet plus fenced storage yard to trackage at rear of site. Very little off-street parking at south side of building. No parking at rear or north side. Site has 100' fronting on Forest Street. Depth 290'.

Owner was displaced by urban renewal Auraria Project last year and bought this distressed property. He allocates $80,000 to building, $35,000 to 29,000 square foot site would indicate about $1.20 PSF to land. By comparison subject site easily worth $1.25 PSF.

Sale #7 - Frontier Development Company sale at $1.25 PSF as verified by owner, Bob Fletcher, as of June 28, 1974. This site is not as desirable as subject but by virture of location. Is best nearby comparable as may be seen by Exhibit A attached. This site now being offered by Fuller and Company (see Exhibit A) for $2.50 PSF. Map shows subject site nearby.

Sale #8 at $1.08 PSF is small corner adjoining comparable Sale #7 above. Now improved with new warehouse. It is less desirable in many ways than subject Mint site, which would indicate subject Mint site easily worth $1.25 PSF.

Mr. Carroll gave no additional value to Colorado Boulevard frontage in his appraisal, although he states in his correlation such frontage, "Created a superior site."

Mr. Carroll states that the Mint site is superior to all comparables in his report except Sale #2 which adjoins the subject property on the east at the east side of the 3800 block of Dahlia Street. I disagree on this point, as stated in my discussion on Sale #2 above.

Mr. Carroll places a value of $0.90 PSF on the entire 35.22 acre site including all land fronting for 1,200 feet along Colorado Boulevard. This strip of 290' X 1,200' is definitely commercial in nature and use, and would command a value of at least $2.00 PSF for this use vs. $1.25 PSF for subject Mint site.

A proper allocation of the 35.22 acres would appear to be as follows:

35.22 acres - Total Site
7.99 acres - Commercial 290' X 1,200' = 348,000'
27.23 acres - Industrial X 43,560' = 1,186,000'

The undersigned appraiser found three unimproved sites which seemed comparable by virtue of size and location and from which the foregoing values were established.

1. Ryder Truck Rental Company, 4150 Holly Street, owns 3.5 acres adjoining their fenced facilities on the west and south. This irregular shaped parcel is nearly two blocks in depth and over one block in width. It is level and well located with available trackage if required. It is located approximately eight blocks due east of the Mint site, just south of Smith Road.

Ryder offers this site for $200,000 or $1.31 PSF as verified March 10, 1975 by Mr. Dick Shreyer of Ryder Company. Less usable than subject without any commercial frontage, such as Colorado Boulevard, this site would compare well with subject industrial land at $1.25 PSF. Ryder would probably accept an offer of $1.10 PSF. The subject site is superior in some ways to this site.

2. Trammell Crow Co. is a large national industrial development company. They purchased a 152,734 square foot site on the southwest corner of Smith Road and Forest Street in March, 1974 for $1.25 PSF. Most of the block south and west of Smith Road and Forest Street is now fully developed with new warehouses and offices. Located only four blocks due east of subject site, this site has frontage on Smith Road and Forest Street, with trackage available. By comparison, subject industrial land is equally good without Colorado Boulevard frontage.

3. Continental Machinery Inc., (Monte Carroll comparable Sale #2), southeast corner of 39th and Dahlia Street. They purchased a site 215' X 125' next door south, adjoining its headquarters on March 31, 1974. Improved with an old airplane hanger building which nearly covers the site, the building is being used temporarily for dead storage of machine tools. The building is special purpose, and the site could not be properly utilized without removing the old improvements. Continental plans to utilize the site later for expansion. According to owner-buyer, Mr. O. C. Dickinson, it cost $62,059 or $1.15 PSF just a little over one year ago on March 31, 1974. If cost of demolition was included in the price, land cost would exceed $1.25 PSF. Dahlia Street is not cut through in front of this property, so that access is possible only through Continental

property. The site faces west into Mint site and golf course. It is the opinion of this appraiser that the subject industrial site is somewhat superior to this property by virtue of size, access and usefulness. Subject site by comparison is worth at least $1.25 PSF not including commercial value of Colorado Boulevard frontage.

According to Mr. Dick Guffey of Trammell Crow Co., development costs for a normal industrial park would cost $12,000 per acre or approximately $.25 per square foot. As a single use property as a Mint site, City of Denver will provide those features resulting in a net savings on the site of 12.5¢ per square foot.

Certification

It is the opinion of this appraiser that the 35.22 acre Mint site has the following fair market value as of March 10, 1975:

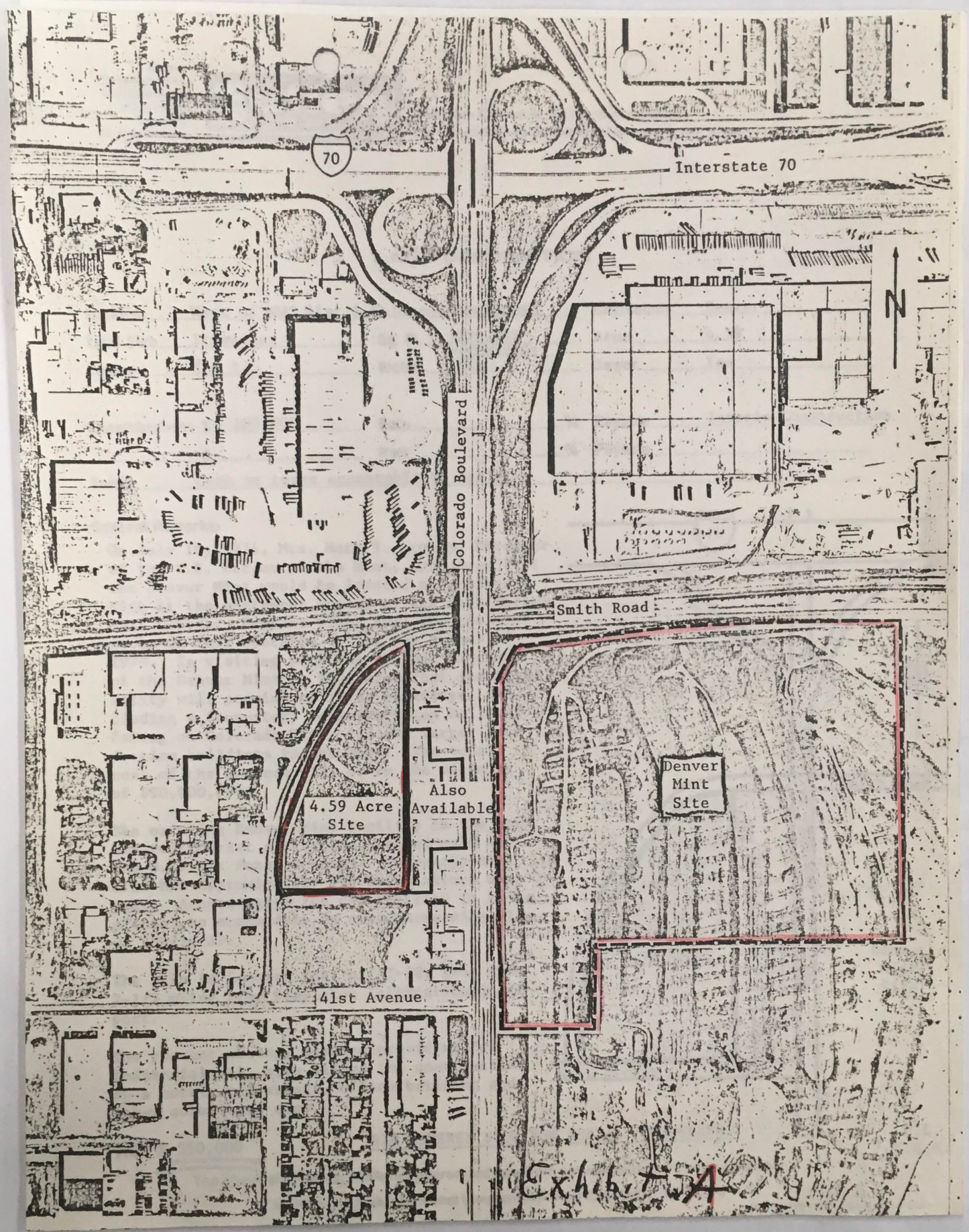
Colorado Boulevard Commerical Parcel:	
1,200' X 290' = 348,000 square feet	
or 7.99 acres - @ $2.00 PSF	$ 696,000
Industrial Land Parcel:	
27.23 acres remaining	
or 1,186,000 square feet @ $1.25 PSF	1,482,500
Total Fair Market Value	$2,178,500
Round to	$2,180,000

Total Area = 1,534,000 square feet
Composite value per square foot = $1.42

It is estimated that the site improvements to be put in by the City of Denver will approximate 1/2 of normal industrial park costs due to a single user or 12.5¢ PSF.	
12.5¢ PSF X 1,534,000 square feet = $191,750 say	$ 190,000
Total Remaining Fair Market Value of 35.22 acre Mint site as is	$1,990,000

Composite value per square foot = $1.30

JOHN F. CONWAY, Jr., M.A.I.
Regional Director Appraisal Staff
Public Buildings Service, Region 8


70
Interstate 70
Colorado Boulevard
N
Smith Road
Denver
Mint
Site
4.59 Acre
Site
Also
Available
41st Avenue
Exhibit 4

Sales
Development
Management
Insurance
Leases
Syndications

Fuller and company

One Park Central ■ 1515 Arapahoe Street
Denver, Colorado 80202 ■ Phone: (303) 292-3700

LAND DESCRIPTION

Location West of NWC 41st & Colorado Boulevard **City/County** Denver

Land Size Irregular **Sq. Ft.** 199,997 **Acres** 4.59

Zoning I - 1 **Water** Yes **Sewer** Yes

Encumbrances $ 200,000 **Rate** ____ % **Payable** Interim Construction

____ $ ____ **Rate** ____ % **Payable** ____

Terms Cash or terms acceptable to seller

General Remarks:

On July 16, 1974, Mrs. Mary T. brooks, Director of the U.S. Bureau of the Mint, announced that the Denver Mint would be located on a 35-acre site at the northwest corner of the Park Hill Golf Course. Present plans call for the mint to be in full operaton during the summer of 1978. In visiting with the project manager of the Denver Mint he indicated that the facility will consist of three buildings, including a four-story administration building facing on Colorado Blvd. and two larger production buildings to the east. The total cost of the project will be in the vicinity of $90,000,000.

The existing Denver Mint facility is the number two tourist attraction, second only to the U.S. Air Force Academy. Currently the mint has approximately 250,000 visitors each year. Accordingly, the new facility is being planned to accomodate an ever-increasing flow of tourists.

The site is located just off I-70, less than 2-1/2 miles from Stapleton International Airport.

The present zoning, besides providing for industrial use, also allows the construction of a hotel, restaurant, office building and other associates uses.

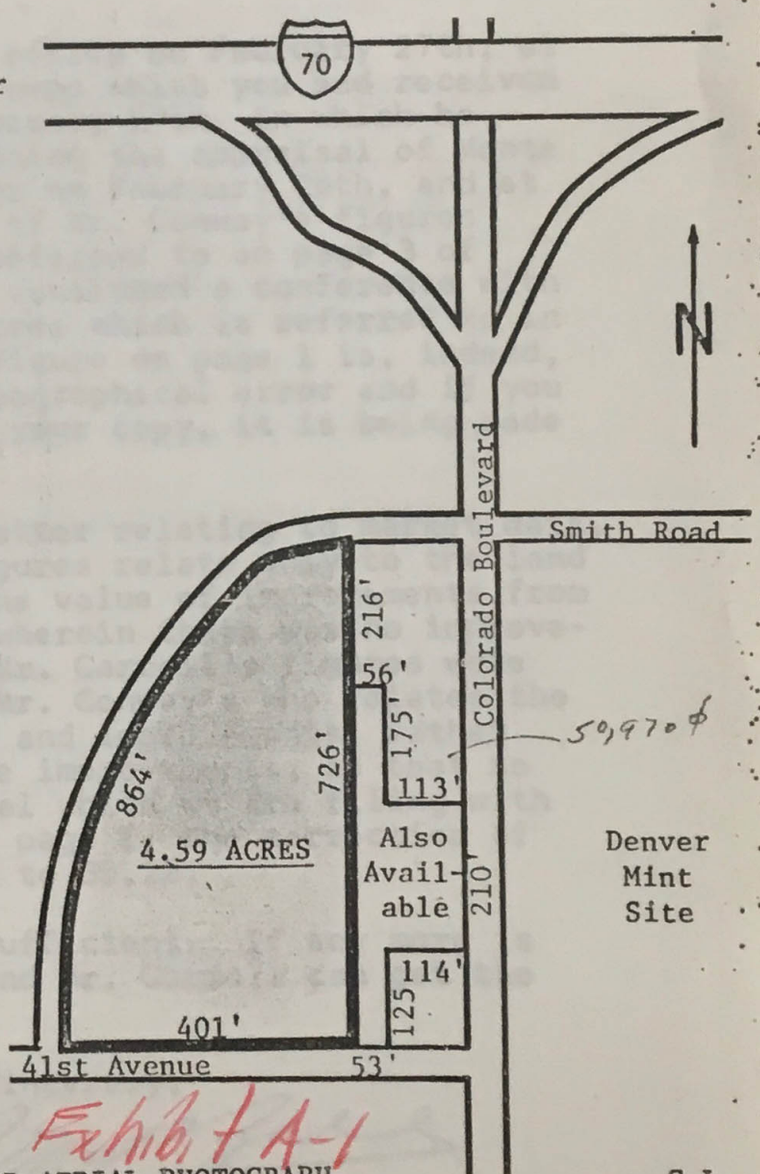


Exhibit A-1

Price $ 550,000

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH.

C.L.
C:C.M.

The above statements, while not guaranteed, are from sources which we believe reliable.

"Commercial, Industrial and Investment Real Estate" / Realtors

DIMENSIONS ARE SUBJECT TO SURVEY

CITY AND COUNTY OF DENVER

W. H. McNICHOLS, JR.
Mayor

DEPARTMENT OF LAW
MAX P. ZALL
CITY ATTORNEY

OFFICE OF CITY ATTORNEY
CITY AND COUNTY BUILDING
DENVER, COLORADO 80202
PHONE (303) 297-2661

March 4, 1975

Mr. John M. Hewins
Assistant Regional Counsel
General Services Administration
Denver Federal Center
Denver, Colorado 80225

Dear Mr. Hewins:

Pursuant to our conversation in my office on February 27th, at which time you gave me copies of a memo which you had received from John F. Conway, Jr., dated February 27th, in which he pointed out his observations concerning the appraisal of Monte Carroll which I had submitted to you on February 25th, and at which time you also gave me a copy of Mr. Conway's figures relating to market data which was referred to on page 3 of Mr. Carroll's report. I have just concluded a conference with Mr. Carroll and the figure 35.22 acres which is referred to in Mr. Conway's letter as the proper figure on page 1 is, indeed, correct. The figure 36.22 is a typographical error and if you will please make the correction on your copy, it is being made on all other copies.

Now, with reference to the other matter relating to market data, Mr. Carroll points out that his figures relate only to the land value as determined by deducting the value of improvements from the original cost. The only item wherein there was no improvement value was Item 7, therefore, Mr. Carroll's figures were obviously different than would be Mr. Conway's who relates the land value to the cost of the land and improvements, rather than the cost less the value of the improvements, so that no change is necessary in the appraisal which we are filing with the Court other than the change on page 1, the correction of the typographical error from 36.22 to 35.22.

I trust that this explanation is sufficient. If any more is needed, I am sure that you and I and Mr. Carroll can get the matter resolved.

Sincerely,

Max P. Zall
City Attorney

MPZ/dc
cc: Monte Carroll

February 27, 1975

8PZ

Project No. N-CO-72-600
New Denver Mint Site Appraisal
(Appraisal Review)

8PC

I have reviewed the appraisal report dated January 9, 1975, prepared by Appraiser Monte Carroll. Several errors in computation were found:

1. The acreage for Parcel D should be 35.22 acres rather than 36.22 acres, as shown on bottom of Page 1, paragraph 4. According to the plat attached (Drawing #123-111) and legal description thereon, 35.22 acres is correct. It is my understanding that an additional 1.6 acres (Perimeter Parcels A, B and C, in Drawing #123-112) will be included as streets. The 1.6 acres are not included in the subject appraisal.

2. On Page 3 of the Monte Carroll appraisal mentioned above, eight sales deemed to be comparable are set forth showing Book/Page, Location, Purchaser, Size of Site, Date of Sale, Price and Price per square foot. The areas were multiplied by the undersigned, and a total square foot area calculated which area was divided into the sales price to check the prices paid per square foot. In all but Sale #7 the price per square foot obtained in the calculations performed by this appraiser did not agree with Mr. Carroll. Sale #7 gave no area, so no computations were possible without the total square foot area.

Inasmuch as these arithmetic errors are carried through the correlation of the report, the final answers arrived at by Mr. Carroll may be erroneous. Therefore, I would suggest that this appraisal be returned to the City Attorney for further changes or reworking by the maker.

I have not tried to determine whether the latter part of the appraisal dealing with damages to the remainder is viable, as I believe the report should be rechecked first.

It is the opinion of this appraiser that the value of the 35.22 acre parcel easily equals or exceeds $1.5 million dollars as of the date of Mr. Carroll's appraisal.

JOHN F. CONWAY, JR.
Regional Director, Appraisal Staff
PBS - Region Eight
JFC/eo
cc: File
Reading

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

DATE: February 27, 1975

REPLY TO ATTN OF: 8PC

Region 8
Denver Federal Center
Denver, Colorado 80225

SUBJECT: Project No. N-CO-72-600 - New Denver Mint
Site Appraisal

8PZ - JOHN F. CONWAY

Enclosed for your information and comments is a copy of the January 9, 1975 appraisal made by Mr. Monte Carroll for the City and County of Denver for the new Denver Mint site to be located at the Park Hill Golf Course.

It is our understanding that this appraisal has not received the Courts approval; we have requested notice of such approval.

Note that this appraisal includes, in addition to the 35.22 acre Mint site, 1.6 acres which are to be conveyed to the City for street Rights of Way. It appears the acreage for Parcel D should be 35.22 acres rather than the 36.22 figure indicated in the "Description of the Property" clause on Page 1 of the appraisal.

Also enclosed is a copy of the boundary survey of the new Mint site, titled "Schedule B" and dated August 14, 1974.

Your comments as to the acceptability of this appraisal are requested.

Sincerely,

David L. Gess

DAVID L. GESS
Project Director
New Denver Mint

Enclosure

(cpy. Orig retd to D. Gess 2/27)

8L

February 26, 1975

Max P. Zall, Esquire
City Attorney
City and County of Denver
353 City and County Building
Denver, Colorado 80202

Re: Site for the new United States Mint
at Denver, Colorado

Dear Mr. Zall:

In accordance with your request in letter of February 25, 1975, please treat this response as acknowledgment of receipt of the appraisal report prepared by Mr. Monte Carroll in connection with purchase of the subject site.

Your assumption that the actual transfer of title to the site from the City to the United States is still contemplated to take place not later than September 15, 1975, as provided by the agreement, is correct.

Will you be kind enough to inform us as soon as the appraisal has the Court's approval?

Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,

John M. Hewins
Assistant Regional Counsel

cc:
Mr. Gess - 8PC

CITY AND COUNTY OF DENVER

W. H. McNICHOLS, JR.
Mayor

DEPARTMENT OF LAW
MAX P. ZALL
CITY ATTORNEY

OFFICE OF CITY ATTORNEY
CITY AND COUNTY BUILDING
DENVER, COLORADO 80202
PHONE (303) 297-2661

February 25, 1975

John M. Hewins
Assistant Regional Counsel
General Services Administration
Denver Federal Center
Denver, Colorado 80225

Dear Mr. Hewins:

In connection with the sale by the City of Denver to the United States Government of the Mint site, I have just received from the special fiduciary and appraiser, appointed by the Probate Court, his appraisal and as promised I enclose herewith an original copy thereof.

You will note therefrom that the actual appraisal far exceeds the $1,500,00 which under the agreement of the City and the United States is to be the amount paid by the United States to the City.

I assume that the actual transfer of title from the City to the United States is still contemplated to take place in September, as provided for by the agreement.

I would appreciate the acknowledgment of the receipt of this appraisal and, also, whether my assumption of the date of closing, etc., is correct.

Very truly yours,

Max P. Zall
City Attorney

MPZ/dc
Enc.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

MINT SITE

APPRAISAL REPORT

PREPARED BY

MONTE CARROLL, REALTOR - APPRAISER

APPRAISAL REPORT

SITE FOR U. S. MINT

PROPERTY UNDER APPRAISAL

The new Mint Site, Clayton Trust Property Park Hill Golf Course, located at approximately East 40th Avenue and Colorado Blvd., City and County of Denver. This property consists of four separate parcels totaling 36.82 acres and to be known as Parcels A, B, C, and D.

PURPOSE OF THE APPRAISAL

To estimate the Market Value of that portion of the property owned by the Petitioner as trustee for the George W. Clayton Estate, known as the Park Hill Golf Course property and to fix and determine the damage to the remainder of the Park Hill Golf Course by reason of the destruction of the portion of the golf course situated upon 36.82 acres, and the cost of relocating said golf course so destroyed upon other property available.

DEFINITION OF MARKET VALUE

"The highest price in terms of money which the property will bring if offered for sale on the open market; and allowing a reasonable time to find a purchaser who buys with full knowledge of the uses to which the property can be put; and in which sale neither the purchaser nor the seller are under compulsion of any kind."

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

Parcel "D" is the main body of the total and consists of eight holes of the Park Hill Golf Course, it is roughly rectangular in shape and contains ~~36.22~~ 35.22 acres. This is the property to be deeded to the U. S.

Government as the Mint Site.

Parcels A, B, and C are perimeter parcels and are to be deeded to the City and County and dedicated as street Rights of Way.

This whole property is improved with landscaping, tees, fairways and greens of the golf course along with the water irrigation system.

LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS of each parcel are attached.

CITY AND COUNTY OF DENVER

W. H. McNICHOLS, JR.
Mayor

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

DESIGN ENGINEERING DIVISION
CITY AND COUNTY BUILDING
DENVER, COLORADO 80202

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Max P. Zall, City Attorney — August 21, 1974

THROUGH: Harold V. Cook, Manager of Public Works
John A. Bruce, Deputy Manager of Public Works and City Engineer

FROM: John J. Stamm, Director of Design Engineering

SUBJECT: Boundary Survey for New Mint Site - Clayton Trust Property - Park Hill Golf Course - Drawing No. 123-111

Reference is made to your memorandum of July 22, 1974, on the above subject. Submitted herewith are 12 prints of the survey you requested.

In addition, we are sending you 5 prints of a land acquisition map, Drawing No. 123-112, Design Engineering Division, showing parcels of land which the City needs to acquire from the Clayton Trust Property for street right-of-way to be dedicated as Colorado Boulevard and Smith Road.

These parcels are "A", "B" and "C", as shown on the map, and are described as follows:

That part of the SW¼ of Section 19, T.3S., R.67W. of the 6th P.M., City and County of Denver, State of Colorado, described as follows:

Commencing at the northwest corner of the SW¼ of said Section 19;
thence southerly along the west line of said Section 19 a distance of 175.56 feet to a line which is 60 feet southerly, by perpendicular measurement, from the south line of the Union Pacific Railroad Company right-of-way, said line hereinafter referred to as the south line of Smith Road for the purposes of this description only;
thence on an angle to the left of 93° 58' 00" and along said south line of Smith Road 350.12 feet;
thence on an angle to the right of 90° 00' 00", a distance of 20 feet to the point of beginning;
thence on an angle to the right of 85° 28' 26", a distance of 253.44 feet;
thence on an angle to the left of 38° 29' 03", a distance of 29.31 feet;
thence on an angle to the left of 38° 31' 55", a distance of 255.39 feet;
thence on an angle to the left of 4° 29' 28" and along a line which is 60 feet easterly, by perpendicular measurement, from the west line of said Section 19 a distance of 1,101.61 feet;

thence on an angle to the right of 3° 48' 51", a distance of 150.33 feet to the east line of Colorado Boulevard, which is 50 feet easterly, by perpendicular measurement, from said west line of Section 19;
thence on an angle to the right of 176° 11' 09", a distance of 1,564.28 feet to the said south line of Smith Road;
thence on an angle to the right of 86° 02' 00" and along the said south line of Smith Road to the west line of Dahlia Street;
thence southerly along the west line of Dahlia Street to a point which is 20 feet southerly, by perpendicular measurement, from the said south line of Smith Road;
thence westerly along a line, which is 20 feet southerly, by perpendicular measurement, from the said south line of Smith Road to the point of beginning.

Containing 1.6 acres, more or less.

FW:dt

cc: Bruce
Cook
Bishop
David Gess-G.S.A.
Monte Carroll-Clayton Trust

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

PARCEL "D"

PART OF THE SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF SECTION 19, TOWNSHIP 3 SOUTH, RANGE 67 WEST OF THE 6TH PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN, CITY AND COUNTY OF DENVER, STATE OF COLORADO; BEING MORE PARTICULARLY DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

COMMENCING AT THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF THE SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF SAID SECTION 19;
THENCE SOUTHERLY ALONG THE WEST LINE OF SAID SOUTHWEST QUARTER 1411.31 FEET TO A POINT WHICH IS 88.06 FEET SOUTHERLY FROM THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF THE NORTHWEST QUARTER OF SAID SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF SECTION 19;
THENCE ON AN ANGLE TO THE LEFT OF 90 00'00"A DISTANCE OF 60 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING;
THENCE ON AN ANGLE TO THE LEFT OF 90 00'00"A DISTANCE OF 926.61 FEET;
THENCE ON AN ANGLE TO THE RIGHT OF 4 29'28"A DISTANCE OF 255.39 FEET;
THENCE ON AN ANGLE TO THE RIGHT OF 38 31'55"A DISTANCE OF 29.31 FEET;
THENCE ON AN ANGLE TO THE RIGHT OF 38 29'03"A DISTANCE OF 253.44 FEET;
THENCE ON AN ANGLE TO THE RIGHT OF 4 31'34"A DISTANCE OF 604.29 FEET TO A POINT OF CURVE;
THENCE ALONG A CURVE TO THE RIGHT HAVING A RADIUS OF 5599.65 FEET AND A CENTRAL ANGLE OF 4 58'52" AN ARC DISTANCE OF 486.82 FEET TO A POINT OF TANGENT;
THENCE ON AN ANGLE TO THE RIGHT OF 88 59'08" FROM SAID TANGENT 1114.42 FEET;
THENCE ON AN ANGLE TO THE RIGHT OF 90 00'00" A DISTANCE OF 1025.00 FEET;
THENCE ON AN ANGLE TO THE LEFT OF 90 00'00" A DISTANCE OF 115.00 FEET;
THENCE ON AN ANGLE TO THE RIGHT OF 90 00'00" A DISTANCE OF 290.00 FEET;
THENCE ON AN ANGLE TO THE LEFT OF 45 00'00" A DISTANCE OF 91.92 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING.

CONTAINING 35.22 ACRES.

MARKET DATA

Land is appraised to its highest and best use by comparison to known sales of similar properties in the general area of the subject property.

A survey of recent sales in this area reveals the following:

ook & age	Location	Purchaser	Size	Date	Price	Per Sq. Ft.
1-781/416	So. Side 40th Ave. .331 ft. West of Jackson Street	Capitol Office Supply Co.	70x160 160x300	10/16/73	$127,500	$ .66
2-828/406	East Side of Dahlia 175' So. of 39th Ave.	Continental Machinery Inc.	215x125	1/31/74	$ 62,100	1.10
3-859/431	No. Side E. 38th Ave. East of Elm St.	Ronald H. Mayer Donald R. Bake	124x158	4/ 5/74	$ 25,000	1.08
4-817/468	N. E. Cor. Vasquez Blv. & Cook St.	Joanne S. Anderson	383x598	1/ 7/74	$225,000	.72
5-876/128	N. E. Cor. of 51st & Steele St.	Isreal Mandelberg	319x609	5/ 7/74	$187,957	.86
6-908/320	E. Side Forest St. 225' So. of E. 39th Ave.	Great Western Pipe & Supply	289.69x100 289.73x100	7/ 3/74	$115,000	1.02
7-904/689	N. E. Cor. of 41st Ave.	Frontier Devel. Co.	Odd Shape	6/28/74	$200,000	1.00
8-880/304	4134 Monroe St.	Blake St. Enterprises Inc.	175x125	5/14/74	$ 23,500	1.08

CORRELATION

The subject property is surrounded on three sides with industrial development. Its location with frontage on Colorado Blvd. with north-south traffic flow and Smith Road with east-west flow creates a superior site for good access and visability.

Its excellent proximity and immediate access to Interstate 70 and its interstate connections to Interstates 25 and 80 along with favorable proximity to Stapleton Airport makes for superior location. Rail

facilities are also available. These factors make the subject site superior to all of the afore mentioned sales except sale #2 which adjoins the subject site on the east.

Analysis of these known sales, which average .94 per square foot indicates a value factor for the subject property to be in the $1.00 to $1.10 per square foot range.

There is a detracting factor however, and that is the large size of the site. It is a fact that purchasers are willing to pay a higher price per square feet when buying smaller sites, say ten acres or less. It is to be noted that the square foot price reduces when the area reaches 10 acres or more.

In view of these factors, taking everything into consideration, such as location, topography, size and availability, it is the appraisers opinion that the present Market Value of the subject property is .90 per square foot.

Thus

Parcel A, B & C - 1.6 Acres or 69,696 sq. ft. @ .90 =	$ 62,726.
Parcel D. - 35.22 Acres or 1,534,183 sq. ft. @ .90 =	1,380,764.
TOTAL - 36.82 Acres	$1,443,490.

ESTIMATED - DAMAGES TO THE REMAINDER

The taking of the 36.82 acres has resulted in the loss of eight holes of the golf course. Standard appraisal practive dictates that the measure of the damages is its cost to cure. Thus the replacement of the destroyed eight holes is necessary. Additional land owned by the Clayton trust is available and has been made available to the City and County and will be included in the new lease being prepared. The

appraiser has made an investigation of the construction costs of local golf courses and also engaged the services of an experienced expert to assist in determining the following schedule:

Irrigation Systen	$175,000.
Earthmoving	100,000.
Cart Paths	3,000.
Seeding (fertilizer, etc.)	15,000.
Plant Material	20,000.
Green Construction	36,000.
Pump Conversion	30,000.
Potable Water	15,000.
Maintenance & Supervision	15,000.
Vinyl lake liner	20,000.
TOTAL	$429,000.

There is some guess work regarding some of the items as to the extent of the work needed and it is therefore considered that this estimate is on the high side. Weather, time and availability of materials have all had to be considered. In consideration of these factors, it is the appraisers opinion that the estimated damages to the remainder is $400,000.00

CERTIFICATION: I Certify:

1. That all data gathered in my investigation is from sources believed to be reliable.
2. That I have no interest in the subject property either at the present time or contemplated in the future.

3. That this estimate is my own opinion and that no outside influences have been brought to bear, nor does the fee involved have any bearing upon the value estimate.

Signed this 9th day of January, 1975.

Special Fiduciary

APPRAISAL QUALIFICATIONS OF MONTE CARROLL

EXPERIENCE:

Independent fee appraiser. Practice limited to State of Colorado Actively engaged full-time in Real Estate, Sales and Appraising since 1943.

Operating brokers office with fifteen (15) sales people. Have sold approximately six million dollars per year in Real Estate over the last twenty-eight years.

MEMBER:

Denver Board of Realtors
Colorado State Association of Real Estate Boards
National Association of Real Estate Boards

SPECIAL EDUCATION - APPRAISAL PRACTICE:

Northwestern University, Chicago, Illinois
University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah
University of Denver, Denver, Colorado

TAUGHT REAL ESTATE PRINCIPLES:

University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado

EDUCATION CONFERENCES AND SEMINARS:

New York City, New York
Chicago, Illinois
Los Angeles, California
Portland, Oregon
Wichita, Kansas
Dallas, Texas
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
Memphis, Tennessee
Phoenix, Arizona

CLIENTS:

American Can Corporation
General Motors Company
Time and Life Company
Denver Probate Court
Western Electric Company
Goodrich Tire & Rubber Company
Bankers Life of Nebraska
Acacia Mutual Life Insurance
United Air Lines
American Motors Corporation
Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Corp.
Samsonite Corporation
Proctor & Gamble Company
Eastman Kodak Company
Center State Bank
Internal Revenue Department
Homequity
Colorado Milling & Elevator Co.
Lincoln National Life Ins. Co
Central Bank & Trust Company
National City Bank
Johnson-Anderson Mortgage
District Court of Colorado
City and County of Denver
The Martin Company
U. S. Government Internal Reverue Dept.
Various Attorneys and Private Individuals

Agreement for Site for the New Mint

of the United States at Denver, Colorado

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:

THIS AGREEMENT, entered in this 25th day of July 1974, by and between the United States of America, acting through the Administrator of General Services, under and pursuant to the powers and authority contained in the provisions of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 377), as amended, the Public Buildings Act of 1959 (73 Stat. 479), as amended, and regulations and orders promulgated thereunder, hereinafter referred to as the "United States" and the City and County of Denver, Colorado, a Municipal Corporation, by its Mayor, duly authorized, hereinafter referred to as the "City."

WITNESSETH THAT:

WHEREAS:

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized, acting through the Administrator of General Services, to acquire suitable sites, design and

construct buildings for the Mint of the United States at Denver, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 261 and 291;

The parties hereto desire to provide a new mint facility on a site which has the advantage of good location relative to the manufacture of coins, transportation, labor market and adequate utilities;

Appropriations have been made available, pursuant to Public Law 92-49 approved July 9, 1971, in the amount of $1,500,000 for the purchase of a site for the new mint facility;

The City has agreed to assemble as a land package a site of approximately thirty-five (35) acres of land in the City and County of Denver as described in Schedule A, attached hereto and by reference made a part hereof; and to convey the above described site to the United States free and clear of all liens and encumbrances and prepared for conveyance in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Agreement;

The United States is prepared to acquire the site for the new mint facility;

NOW, THEREFORE, each of the parties hereto for and in consideration of the aforesaid premises and of the mutual obligations herein; hereby covenant and agree as follows:

ARTICLE I

GENERAL TERMS OF CONVEYANCE OF SITE

Sec. 1 - Assembly of Site

Subject to all the terms, conditions and covenants of this Agreement, the City agrees to acquire at its own expense title to approximately thirty-five (35) acres of property owned by the Clayton Trust and generally described as follows: A parcel of land located in the northwest corner of the existing Park Hill Golf Course which coincides with the intersection of Colorado Boulevard and Smith Road, Denver, Colorado; the above described parcel of land shall be generally rectangular in configuration lying approximately 1,000 feet north and south along Colorado Boulevard and approximately 1,400 feet east and west along Smith Road, together with a square parcel of land to provide access to 40th Avenue at Colorado Boulevard in approximate dimension of 250 feet by 250 feet located along Colorado Boulevard immediately south of the above described 1,000 feet by 1,400 feet parcel; the City shall also provide the United States with right of access at all points along Colorado Boulevard and Smith Road; the City shall provide the necessary easements and/or licenses required for the United States to install a railroad right-of-way spur line from the existing Union Pacific Right-of-way and continuing across Smith Road to the northeast corner property line of the site as described above (said easement shall enter subject site between a point 500 feet westerly along the northern boundary and a point 500 feet southerly along the

eastern boundary, as designated by the United States - see Schedule A); and convey said property, easements and/or licenses as described above and shown on Schedule A, attached hereto and by reference made a part hereof, to the United States as the site for the new Denver Mint not later than September 15, 1975. The City agrees to furnish to the United States within forty-five (45) days after execution of this Agreement a survey of the above described parcels of land to be performed by a surveyor licensed by the State of Colorado; and upon approval by the parties hereto, said survey shall be attached to this Agreement as Schedule B and by reference become a part hereof. One mylar reproducible shall be furnished to the United States by the surveyor after approval.

Sec. 2 - Sales and Purchase Price

The City will sell and convey the above described thirty-five (35) acre site to the United States; and the United States will purchase the site for an amount equal to the purchase price paid by the City, not to exceed one million five hundred thousand dollars ($1,500,000). The sum of money provided for payment under this section shall constitute the United States' sole monetary obligation pertaining to the acquisition of the site prepared for conveyance in accordance with this Agreement, and performance of all duties of the City hereunder, which sum shall be paid by U.S. Treasury check drawn to the order of the City. The City is aware and acknowledges that the payment provided for herein may be substantially below the appriased fair market value of the site to be conveyed

as provided by this Agreement, and thus knowingly waives any and all entitlements to the benefits provided for under Public Law 91-646, the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, and any amendments thereto (84 Stat. 1894, 42 U.S.C. 4601) whether or not the transaction is fully consummated. In the event the City shall cause an appraisal of the site to be made or shall receive such an appraisal, a copy thereof shall be furnished the United States to aid in establishing the fair market value.

Sec. 3 - Conveyance

The City shall convey to the United States fee simple title to the site described in Sec. 1 above, by Metes and Bounds Description, as formulated by the received survey, by delivery of a Warranty Deed upon payment as provided in Sec. 2 of this Agreement. The conveyance shall be made not later than September 15, 1975.

Sec. 4 - Satisfaction of Title and Title Evidence

The City shall deliver or cause to be delivered to the United States, at the earliest possible date, but not later than ninety (90) days after the execution of this Agreement, without cost, evidence showing title to the site in the City, which may consist of title abstracts, certificate of title or other evidence of title satisfactory to the Attorney General of the United States, or his designee.

Upon written notice by the United States of any title defects, the City agrees to deliver or cause to be delivered at its expense, such deeds,

releases, or other title instruments as required by the United States to cure such defects, so that the title conveyed to the United States is free of all mineral rights, easements, restrictions, and leases, except as otherwise may be specifically waived by the United States or expressly provided for in this Agreement.

All judgments, taxes, assessments, liens or encumbrances of any sort, existing or inchoate, shall be satisfied by the City at its expense prior to transfer of title to the United States.

Sec. 5 - Removal, Abandonment or Relocation of Utilities

The United States shall have the right to remove, abandon or relocate any surface and/or subsurface utilities discovered upon the site described in Article I, Sec. 1 above.

Sec. 6 - Use and Development of the Surrounding Area

The City hereby binds itself to make every effort to limit the use and development of the area surrounding the above described mint site to those in keeping with the dignity to be accorded to the special function of the new Mint of the United States at Denver, Colorado.

Sec. 7 - Uniform Relocation Act Requirement

The City at its expense agrees to fulfill any and all obligations imposed on this project by the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, Public Law 91-646, and any amendments thereto, with regard to its acquisition of the site to be conveyed to the United States by acquiring property in accordance therewith

and providing relocation payments and assistance thereunder. Such undertaking by the City shall be in accordance with Federal regulations and guidelines issued pursuant to the Relocation Act (41 CFR 101-18.3). In addition the City represents that it will, at its own expense, assure the complete fulfillment of any applicable requirements of the State of Colorado Relocation Assistance Act of 1971 and any regulations issued pursuant thereto. This provision requires delivery of the site without any occupants or right to occupancy of any part of said site or any buildings situated thereon.

Sec. 8 - Delivery of Deed and Possession

The City shall deliver the Deed and possession of the site to the United States on the date the purchase price is paid to the City, or on such other date as the parties hereto may otherwise mutually agree upon in writing. Payment of the purchase price and delivery of the Deed shall be at the principal offices of the City, or at such other place as is mutually satisfactory to the parties.

Sec. 9 - Arrangement for Utilities - Access to Site

The City shall, without expense to the United States, prior to completion of the new Denver Mint, provide or cause to be provided at the boundaries of the site at locations designated by the United States all necessary utilities (including, but not limited to, electric, gas, water, telephone, storm and sanitary sewers) required in the construction and occupancy of the new Denver Mint as of the time or times when such

utilities shall be required for said construction or occupancy, except as may otherwise be agreed upon in writing between the parties hereto.

Sec. 10 - Survey and Subsoil Information - Access to Site

Within thirty (30) days from the date of this Agreement the City will grant and assure access to the site and all portions thereof or obtain and furnish permits for access thereto from those in possession so that the United States or its authorized representative or contractor may obtain topographic data, soil samples, and subsurface information where required for the preparation of drawings and specifications for the mint buildings to be erected on the site.

Sec. 11 - Notice

Any notice or communication necessary under and pertaining to this Agreement by either party to the other shall be sufficiently given or delivered if dispatched by registered or certified mail, postage prepaid, return receipt requested, and

(a) In the case of a notice or communication to the United States the address is as follows:

Michael J. Norton
Regional Administrator
General Services Administration
Denver Federal Center, Building 41
Denver, Colorado 80225

(b) In the case of a notice or communication to the City the address is as follows:

Honorable W. H. McNichols, Jr.
Mayor, City and County of Denver
Room 350, City and County Building
Denver, Colorado 80202

Sec. 12 - Nondiscrimination in Employment

GSA Form 1714 entitled "Equal Opportunity Clause" marked Schedule C is attached hereto and made a part hereof. The terms "Contractor" and "Contract" as used therein shall be deemed to mean the City and this Agreement, respectively.

Sec. 13 - Counterparts

This Agreement is executed in four (4) counterparts, each of which shall be deemed to be an original, and such counterparts shall constitute one and the same instrument.

ARTICLE II

TERMINATION OF AGREEMENT

If the City does not acquire fee simple title to the site and complete transfer of title to the entire site to the United States prior to the date specified in Sec. 3, Article I, and perform all duties imposed upon it by the Agreement, prior to said date or the date otherwise provided for such duty or duties, as the case may be; this Agreement may be terminated at the election of the United States upon giving written notice therof to the City. In the event of such termination, neither party shall be under any liability whatsoever to the other party.

Honorable W. H. McNichols, Jr.
Mayor, City and County of Denver
Room 350, City and County Building
Denver, Colorado 80202

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ARTICLE III

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Sec. 1 - Modification of Agreement

No variation or departure from any other provisions of this Agreement shall be binding on the City or the United States unless agreed upon in writing by the City and United States.

Sec. 2 - Officials Not to Benefit

No member of or Delegate to the Congress, or Resident Commissioner, shall be admitted to any share or part of this Agreement or to any benefit that may arise thereupon, but this section shall not be construed to extend to this Agreement if made with a corporation for its general benefit.

Sec. 3 - Conflict of Interest

No official or employee of the City shall have any personal interest, direct or indirect, in this Agreement, nor shall any such official or employee participate in any decision relating to this Agreement which affects his personal interest or the interests of any corporation, partnership, or association in which he is, directly or indirectly, interested. No official or employee of the City shall be personally liable to the United States or any successor in interest in the event of any default or breach by the City or for any amount which may become due to the United States or a successor or on any obligations under the terms of this Agreement.

Sec. 4 - Covenant Against Contingent Fees

The City warrants that no person or selling agency has been employed or retained to solicit or secure this Agreement upon an agreement or understanding for a commission, percentage, brokerage, or contingent fee except bona fide employees or bona fide established commercial selling agencies maintained by the City for the purpose of securing business. For breach or violation of this warranty, the United States shall have the right to declare this Agreement terminated, without liability or in its discretion to deduct from the purchase price the full amount of such commission, percentage, brokerage or contingent fee.

Sec. 5 - The City Represents That:

(a) It has not employed or retained any company or person (other than a full-time bona fide employee working solely for the City) to solicit or secure this Agreement; and

(b) It has not paid or agreed to pay any company or person any fee, commission, percentage, or brokerage fee, contingent upon or resulting from the making of this Agreement, and agrees to furnish information relating thereto as requested by the United States.

Sec. 6 - Examination of Records

The City agrees that the Comptroller General of the United States or any of his duly authorized representatives or GSA shall, until the expiration of three (3) years after final action under this Agreement, have access to and the right to examine any directly pertinent books, documents, papers, and records of the City related to this Agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the City has caused this Agreement to be duly executed in its name and behalf and duly attested; and the United States has caused the same to be duly executed by General Services Administration, on or as of the day and year first above written.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Acting by and through the
Administrator of General Services

By _____
Michael J. Norton
Regional Administrator, Region 8
General Services Administration

CITY AND COUNTY OF DENVER

By _____
Mayor

ATTEST:

F. J. SERAFINI, Clerk and Recorder
Ex-Officio Clerk of the City and
County of Denver

By _____

RECOMMENDED AND APPROVED:

By _____
Manager of Public Works

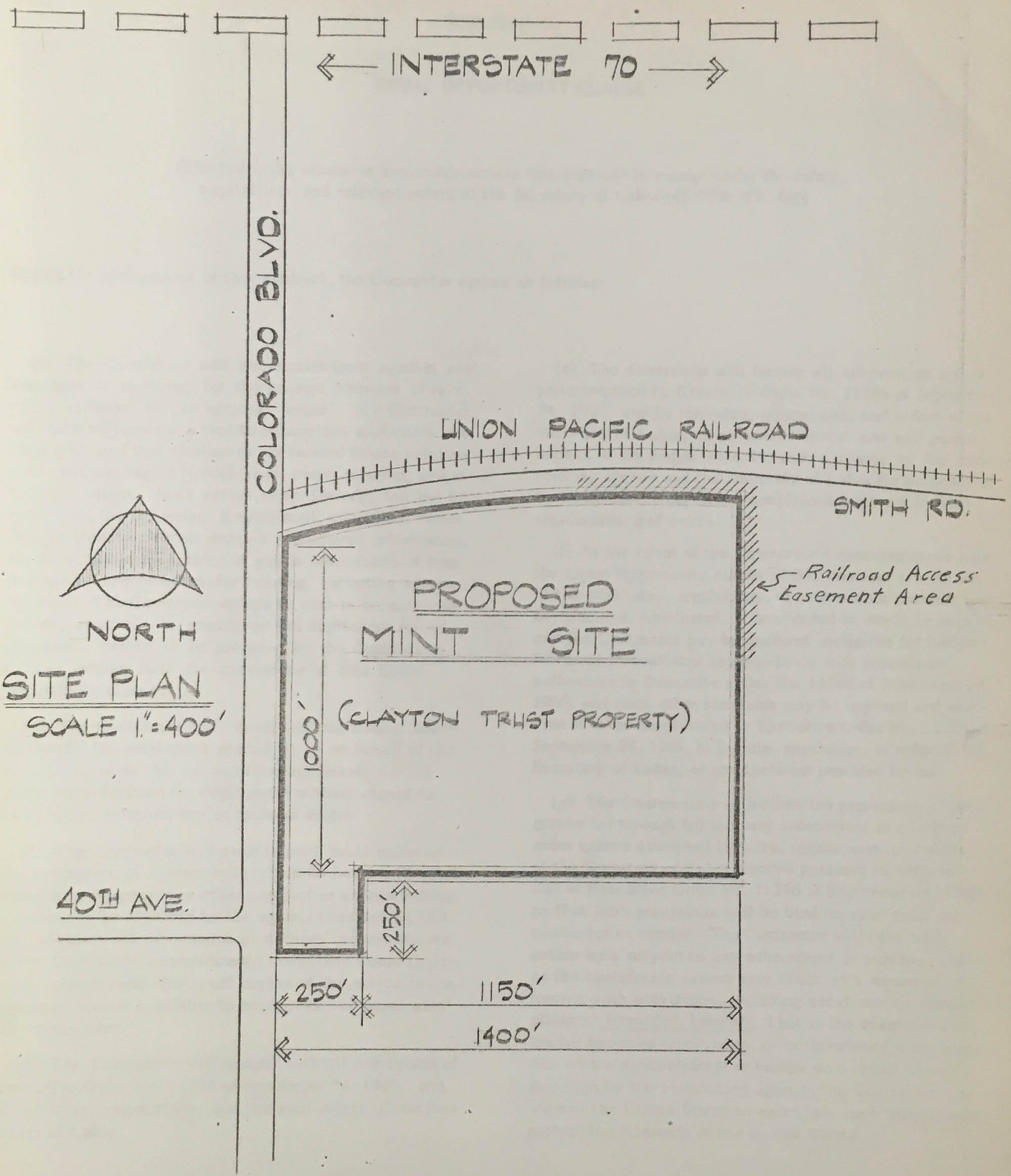
APPROVED:

MAX P. ZALL, Attorney for the
City and County of Denver.

By _____
City Attorney

REGISTERED AND COUNTERSIGNED:

By _____
Auditor



SITE PLAN
SCALE 1" = 400'

SCHEDULE - A
DENVER MINT
JULY 10, 1974

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY CLAUSE

(The following clause is applicable unless this contract is exempt under the rules, regulations, and relevant orders of the Secretary of Labor (41 CFR, Ch. 60))

During the performance of this contract, the Contractor agrees as follows:

(a) The Contractor will not discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin. The Contractor will take affirmative action to ensure that applicants are employed, and that employees are treated during employment, without regard to their race, color, religion, sex, or national origin. Such action shall include, but not be limited to, the following: Employment, upgrading, demotion, or transfer; recruitment or recruitment advertising; layoff or termination; rates of pay or other forms of compensation; and selection for training, including apprenticeship. The Contractor agrees to post in conspicuous places, available to employees and applicants for employment, notices to be provided by the Contracting Officer setting forth the provisions of this Equal Opportunity clause.

(b) The Contractor will, in all solicitations or advertisements for employees placed by or on behalf of the Contractor, state that all qualified applicants will receive consideration for employment without regard to race, color, religion, sex, or national origin.

(c) The Contractor will send to each labor union or representative of workers with which he has a collective bargaining agreement or other contract or understanding, a notice, to be provided by the agency Contracting Officer, advising the labor union or workers' representative of the Contractor's commitments under this Equal Opportunity clause, and shall post copies of the notice in conspicuous places available to employees and applicants for employment.

(d) The Contractor will comply with all provisions of Executive Order No. 11246 of September 24, 1965, and of the rules, regulations, and relevant orders of the Secretary of Labor.

(e) The Contractor will furnish all information and reports required by Executive Order No. 11246 of September 24, 1965, and by the rules, regulations, and orders of the Secretary of Labor, or pursuant thereto, and will permit access to his books, records, and accounts by the contracting agency and the Secretary of Labor for purposes of investigation to ascertain compliance with such rules, regulations, and orders.

(f) In the event of the Contractor's noncompliance with the Equal Opportunity clause of this contract or with any of the said rules, regulations, or orders, this contract may be canceled, terminated, or suspended in whole or in part, and the Contractor may be declared ineligible for further Government contracts in accordance with procedures authorized in Executive Order No. 11246 of September 24, 1965, and such other sanctions may be imposed and remedies invoked as provided in Executive Order No. 11246 of September 24, 1965, or by rule, regulation, or order of the Secretary of Labor, or as otherwise provided by law.

(g) The Contractor will include the provisions of paragraphs (a) through (g) in every subcontract or purchase order unless exempted by rules, regulations, or orders of the Secretary of Labor issued pursuant to section 204 of Executive Order No. 11246 of September 24, 1965, so that such provisions will be binding upon each subcontractor or vendor. The Contractor will take such action with respect to any subcontract or purchase order as the contracting agency may direct as a means of enforcing such provisions, including sanctions for noncompliance: Provided, however, That in the event the Contractor becomes involved in, or is threatened with, litigation with a subcontractor or vendor as a result of such direction by the contracting agency, the Contractor may request the United States to enter into such litigation to protect the interests of the United States.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Region 8
Denver Federal Center
Denver, Colorado 80225

February 19, 1974

Project No. 72-124
New Denver Mint

Mr. Frank Rhea
Facilities Project Manager
320 West Colfax Avenue
Denver, CO 80204

Dear Mr. Rhea:

As requested, we have contacted the City of Denver to ascertain if they could furnish clear title to a portion of the Park Hill Golf Course site in a timely manner if it should be selected by the Department of Treasury, as the site for the new Denver Mint. Enclosed for your information is a copy of the February 12, 1974 letter to our Regional Counsel from Mr. Max P. Zall, City Attorney for the City and County of Denver, in which Mr. Zall confirms the City's ability to acquire timely title to the subject property. Our Regional Counsel concurs with Mr. Zall's conclusions.

It is our opinion that this letter should suffice as evidence that the City and County of Denver has the legal ability to acquire a portion of the Park Hill Golf Course as a site for the new Denver Mint if this site is selected. Should you have any questions on this matter or feel that additional evidence is necessary, please feel free to contact this office. Every effort will be made to satisfy your requirements.

Sincerely,

David L. Gess

DAVID L. GESS
Project Director
New Denver Mint

Enclosure

Keep Freedom in Your Future With U.S. Savings Bonds

CITY AND COUNTY OF DENVER

W. H. McNICHOLS, JR.
Mayor

DEPARTMENT OF LAW
MAX P. ZALL
CITY ATTORNEY

OFFICE OF CITY ATTORNEY
CITY AND COUNTY BUILDING
DENVER, COLORADO 80202
PHONE (303) 297-2661

February 12, 1974

John Mathews, Esq.
Regional Counsel for General Services
Administration
Building 41, Denver Federal Center
Denver, Colorado 80225

Re: Park Hill Golf Course Property, City and County of Denver

Dear Mr. Mathews:

You have requested my opinion as to whether or not the City and County of Denver can obtain good and sufficient title to a portion of the above golf course property.

Title to this property and other property is in the City and County of Denver as Testamentary Trustee of the estate of George W. Clayton, deceased. On other occasions in dealing with portions of this property, the City and County of Denver as Testamentary Trustee has secured the appointment by the Probate Court of a special trustee to conduct negotiations with the City for property the City sought to acquire. This procedure has been successful and very expedient. In the present instance, the City would require the Probate Court to appoint a special trustee and would negotiate with said trustee for the purchase of the desired property. Failing in these negotiations, under the City's right of eminent domain we would proceed to acquire by condemnation.

In either of the above events, if we were to move promptly, possession of the desired property could be obtained within a few weeks.

Very truly yours,

Max P. Zall
City Attorney

MPZ/dc

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Region 8
Denver Federal Center
Denver, Colorado 80225

February 19, 1974

Project No. 72-124
New Denver Mint

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Facilities Project Manager
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Sincerely,

David L. Gess

DAVID L. GESS
Project Director
New Denver Mint

Enclosure

Keep Freedom in Your Future With U.S. Savings Bonds

CITY AND COUNTY OF DENVER

W. H. McNICHOLS, JR.
Mayor

DEPARTMENT OF LAW
MAX P. ZALL
CITY ATTORNEY

OFFICE OF CITY ATTORNEY
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February 12, 1974

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Regional Counsel for General Services
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Denver, Colorado 80225

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In either of the above events, if we were to move promptly, possession of the desired property could be obtained within a few weeks.

Very truly yours,

Max P. Zall
City Attorney

MPZ/dc

Lite South Platte

AGREEMENT

for

Site for the

New Mint of the United States

at

Denver, Colorado

Agreement for Site for the New Mint of the United States at Denver, Colorado

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:

THIS AGREEMENT, entered in this 24th day of May 1973, by and between the United States of America, acting through the Administrator of General Services, under and pursuant to the powers and authority contained in the provisions of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 377), as amended, the Public Buildings Act of 1959 (73 Stat. 479), as amended, and regulations and orders promulgated thereunder, hereinafter referred to as the "United States" and the City and County of Denver, Colorado, a Municipal Corporation, by its Mayor, duly authorized, hereinafter referred to as the "City."

WITNESSETH THAT:

WHEREAS:

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized, acting through the Administrator of General Services, to acquire suitable sites, design and construct buildings for the Mint of the United States at Denver, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 261 and 291;

The parties hereto desire to provide a new mint facility on a site which has the advantage of good location relative to the manufacture of coins, transportation, labor market and adequate utilities;

Appropriations have been made available, pursuant to Public Law 92-49 approved July 9, 1971, in the amount of $1,500,000 for the purchase of a site for the new mint facility;

The City has agreed to assemble as a land package a site of approximately thirty-eight (38) acres of land in the City and County of Denver as described in Schedule A, attached hereto and made a part hereof; and to convey the assembled site to the United States free and clear of all liens and encumbrances and prepared for conveyance in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Agreement;

The United States is prepared to acquire the site for the new mint facility;

NOW, THEREFORE, each of the parties hereto for and in consideration of the aforesaid premises and of the mutual obligations herein; hereby covenant and agree as follows:

ARTICLE I

GENERAL TERMS OF CONVEYANCE OF SITE

Sec. 1 - Assembly of Site

Subject to all the terms, conditions and covenants of this Agreement, the City agrees to acquire at its own expense title to approximately twenty-five

(25) acres of privately owned property west of the South Platte River and convey said property together with approximately thirteen (13) acres of contiguous City-owned property, all shown on Schedule A, the Survey, attached hereto and made a part hereof, to the United States as the site for the new Denver Mint not later than August 1, 1974. The City agrees to commence acquisition of the privately owned land referred to herein as soon as possible but not later than thirty (30) days after execution of this Agreement.

Sec. 2 - Sales and Purchase Price

The City will sell and convey the 38-acre assembled site to the United States and the United States will purchase the site for the sum of one million five hundred thousand dollars ($1,500,000). The sum of money provided for payment under this section shall constitute the United States' sole monetary obligation pertaining to the acquisition of the assembled site prepared for conveyance in accordance with this Agreement, and performance of all duties of the City hereunder, which sum shall be paid by U.S. Treasury check drawn to the order of the City. The City is aware and acknowledges that the payment provided for herein is substantially below the appraised fair market value of the assembled site to be conveyed as provided by this Agreement and thus knowingly waives any and all entitlements to the benefits provided for under Public Law 91-646, the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, and any amendments thereto (84 Stat. 1894, 42 U.S.C. 4601).

Sec. 3 - Conveyance

The City shall convey to the United States fee simple title to the site described in Schedule B, Metes and Bounds Description, attached hereto and made a part hereof, by delivery of a Warranty Deed upon payment as provided in Section 2 of this Agreement; subject to the easements as shown on Schedules C-1 through C-5 and Schedule D, Site Utility Plans, attached hereto and made a part hereof. The conveyance shall be made not later than August 1, 1974.

Sec. 4 - Satisfaction of Title and Title Evidence

The City shall deliver or cause to be delivered to the United States, at the earliest possible date after the execution of this Agreement, but not later than December 31, 1973, without cost, evidence showing title to the assembled site in the City, which may consist of title abstracts, certificate of title or other evidence of title satisfactory to the Attorney General of the United States, or his designee.

Upon written notice by the United States of any title defects, the City agrees to deliver or cause to be delivered at its expense, such deeds, releases, or other title instruments as required by the United States to cure such defects, so that the title conveyed to the United States is free of all mineral rights, easements, restrictions, and leases, except as otherwise may be specifically waived by the United States or expressly provided for in this Agreement.

All judgments, taxes, assessments, liens or encumbrances of any sort, existing or inchoate, shall be satisfied by the City at its expense prior to transfer of title to the United States.

Sec. 5 - Dedication and Vacation of Existing Streets

The City shall furnish to the United States prior to conveyance authenticated evidence showing that:

(a) Public alleys, streets, and roads abutting the site have been duly dedicated and legally accepted by the proper authorities of the City and that such public ways have been actually opened for public access and are improved, maintained and kept open for use as are other public streets, roads, and alleys in the City.

(b) The City has vacated or will cause to be vacated portions of 7th 8th, 9th, 10th and Water Streets as shown on Schedule C-1, Site Utility Plan, and as required for the proper development and utilization of the site for the proposed mint facility.

(c) The City has, or will, replot the route for the Market-Blake Parkway access to downtown Denver so that it will not cross the assembled site outside the area delineated therefor on Schedule C-1, or in any way interfere with the use and operation of the mint facility, or unnecessarily interfere with the use of said delineated area for automobile parking and access to the site.

(d) The City shall provide or cause to be provided access to the site for automobiles and truck trailers from the south end of the site;

near the midpoint at 23rd Avenue; and from the north end of the site. Minimum access way shall be fifteen (15) feet in vertical clearance and a minimum of twenty-four (24) feet in width.

Sec. 6 - Location of Sewer, Water, Gas and Electric Lines

The City shall obtain commitments for and perform, or cause to be performed, all work provided for herein without cost to the United States prior to conveyance of title to the United States, except as may otherwise be agreed upon in writing between the parties. The City shall:

(a) Prior to July 1, 1974 abandon or relocate certain sewer lines from the assembled site, as shown on Schedule C-2; except the existing storm and sanitary sewers crossing the site generally in an east-west direction, as noted on Schedule C-2, to be relocated by the United States at its expense during the site preparation phase of the project. The City will provide as necessary off-site easements and connections which are necessary for completion of the work by the United States.

(b) Furnish a firm commitment from the Denver Water Board to remove, abandon and/or relocate its water lines shown on Schedule C-3, from within the assembled site boundary prior to July 1, 1974.

(c) Furnish a firm commitment from the Public Service Company of Colorado to remove, relocate or abandon prior to July 1, 1974, subsurface gas lines, including the main gas line supplying north and west Denver, and all of its surface and/or subsurface electric power lines and associated

appurtenances from within the boundary lines of the assembled site, as shown on Schedule C-4.

(d) Provide for the off-site rerouting of any presently planned, or future proposed sewers from within the assembled site boundary, except as shown on Schedule D.

(e) The United States has the right to remove, abandon or relocate any surface and/or subsurface utilities discovered at a future date which are not shown on Schedules C-1 through C-5 and Schedule D. All commitments as provided in this Sec. 6, paragraphs (b) and (c) shall also provide for such right in the United States.

(f) Prior to July 1, 1974, secure and provide to the United States waivers from all parties performing work as provided herein for any possible entitlements to benefits under Public Law 91-646, any amendments thereto and any regulations and guidelines issued pursuant thereto.

(g) If there shall be any conflict between the provisions of this Agreement and the detailed notes on Schedules C-1 through C-5 and Schedule D, said notes shall be controlling.

Sec. 7 - Uniform Relocation Act Requirement

The City at its expense agrees to fulfill any and all obligations imposed on this project by the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquistion Policies Act of 1970, Public Law 91-646, and any amendments thereto, with regard to its acquisition and assembly of the site to be conveyed to the United States by acquiring property in accordance therewith

and providing relocation payments and assistance to eligible displaced persons within the area described in Schedule B of this Agreement. Such undertaking by the City shall be in accordance with Federal regulations and guidelines issued pursuant to the Relocation Act (41 CFR 101-18.3). In addition the City represents that it will, at its own expense, assure the complete fulfillment of any applicable requirements of the State of Colorado Relocation Assistance Act of 1971 and any regulations issued pursuant thereto. This provision requires delivery of the assembled site without any occupants or right to occupancy of any part of said site or any buildings situated thereon.

Sec. 8 Delivery of Deed and Possession

The City shall deliver the Deed and possession of the site to the United States on the date the purchase price is paid to the City, or on such other date as the parties hereto may otherwise mutually agree upon in writing. Payment of the purchase price and delivery of the Deed shall be at the principal offices of the City, or at such other place as is mutually satisfactory to the parties.

Sec. 9 - Arrangement for Utilities - Access to Site

The City shall, without expense to the United States, prior to completion of the new Denver Mint, provide or cause to be provided at the boundaries of the site at locations designated by the United States all necessary utilities (electric, gas, water, telephone, sewer) required in the construction and occupancy of the new Denver Mint as of the time or times when such utilities shall be required for said construction or

occupancy, except as may otherwise be agreed upon in writing between the parties hereto.

Sec. 10 - Survey and Subsoil Information - Access to Site

Within sixty (60) days from the date of this Agreement the City will grant and assure access to the site and all portions thereof or obtain and furnish permits for access thereto from those in possession so that the United States or its authorized representative or contractor may obtain topographic data, soil samples, and subsurface information where required for the preparation of drawings and specifications for the mint buildings to be erected on the site.

Sec. 11 - Notice

Any notice or communication necessary under and pertaining to this Agreement by either party to the other shall be sufficiently given or delivered if dispatched by registered or certified mail, postage prepaid, return receipt requested, and

(a) In the case of a notice or communication to the United States the address is as follows:

Regional Administrator
General Services Administration
Denver Federal Center, Building 41
Denver, Colorado 80225

(b) In the case of a notice or communication to the City the address is as follows:

Mayor, City and County of Denver
Room 350, City and County Building
Denver, Colorado 80202

Sec. 12 - Nondiscrimination in Employment

GSA Form 1714 entitled "Equal Opportunity Clause" marked Schedule "E" is attached hereto and made a part hereof. The terms "Contractor" and "Contract" as used therein shall be deemed to mean the City and this Agreement, respectively.

Sec. 13 - Counterparts

This Agreement is executed in four (4) counterparts, each of which shall be deemed to be an original, and such counterparts shall constitute one and the same instrument.

ARTICLE II

TERMINATION OF AGREEMENT

If the City does not acquire fee simple title to the portions of the site not now owned by it and complete transfer of title to the entire site to the United States prior to the date specified in Sec. 3, Article I, and perform all duties imposed upon it by Sections 4, 5, 6, 7 and 9 of Article I, prior to said date or the date otherwise provided for such duty or duties as the case may be, this Agreement may be terminated at the election of the United States upon giving written notice thereof to the City. In the event of such termination, neither party shall be under any liability whatsoever to the other party.

ARTICLE III

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Sec. 1 - Modification of Agreement

No variation or departure from any other provisions of this Agreement shall be binding on the City or the United States unless agreed upon in writing by the City and United States.

Sec. 2 - Officials not to Benefit

No member of or Delegate to the Congress, or Resident Commissioner, shall be admitted to any share or part of this Agreement or to any benefit that may arise thereupon, but this Section shall not be construed to extend to this Agreement if made with a corporation for its general benefit.

Sec. 3 - Conflict of Interest

No official or employee of the City shall have any personal interest, direct or indirect, in this Agreement, nor shall any such official or employee participate in any decision relating to this Agreement which affects his personal interest or the interests of any corporation, partnership, or association in which he is, directly or indirectly, interested. No official or employee of the City shall be personally liable to the United States or any successor in interest in the event of any default or breach by the City or for any amount which may become due to the United States or a successor or on any obligations under the terms of this Agreement.

Sec. 4 - Covenant Against Contingent Fees

The City warrants that no person or selling agency has been employed

or retained to solicit or secure this Agreement upon an agreement or understanding for a commission, percentage, brokerage, or contingent fee except bona fide employees or bona fide established commercial selling agencies maintained by the City for the purpose of securing business. For breach or violation of this warranty, the United States shall have the right to declare this Agreement terminated, without liability or in its discretion to deduct from the purchase price the full amount of such commission, percentage, brokerage or contingent fee.

Sec. 5 - The City Represents That:

(a) It has not employed or retained any company or person (other than a full-time bona fide employee working solely for the City) to solicit or secure this Agreement: and

(b) It has not paid or agreed to pay any company or person any fee, commission, percentage, or brokerage fee, contingent upon or resulting from the making of this Agreement, and agrees to furnish information relating thereto as requested by the United States.

Sec. 6 - Examination of Records

The City agrees that the Comptroller General of the United States or any of his duly authorized representatives or GSA shall, until the expiration of three (3) years after final action under this Agreement, have access to and the right to examine any directly pertinent books, documents, papers, and records of the City related to this Agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the City has caused this Agreement to be duly executed in its name and behalf and duly attested; and the United States has caused the same to be duly executed by General Services Administration, on or as of the day and year first above written.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Acting by and through the
Administrator of General Services

By _____
Michael J. Norton
Regional Administrator, Region 8
General Services Administration

CITY AND COUNTY OF DENVER

By _____
Mayor

Witness:

_____
Mary T. Brooks
Director of the United States
Bureau of the Mint

ATTEST:

F. J. SERAFINI, Clerk and Recorder,
Ex-Officio Clerk of the City and
County of Denver.

By _____
Deputy City Clerk

RECOMMENDED AND APPROVED:

By _____
Manager of Public Works

APPROVED:

MAX P. ZALL, Attorney for the
City and County of Denver.

By _____
City Attorney

REGISTERED AND COUNTERSIGNED:

By _____
Auditor

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

OFFICE OF
DIRECTOR OF THE MINT

May 4, 1976

Mr. Jack Shapiro
Chairman of the Board
Kwal Paints, Inc.
3900 Joliet St.
P. O. Box 5231
Denver, Colorado 80217

Dear Mr. Shapiro:

Thank you for your recent letter suggesting that the Bureau of the Mint reconsider the possibility of using the South Platte site for the new Mint.

Inasmuch as we have already purchased the Park Hill site from the City of Denver we have no plans to pursue any alternatives at this time. We appreciate your interest, however, and thank you for writing.

Sincerely,

Frank H. MacDonald
Acting Director of the Mint

Keep Freedom in Your Future With U.S. Savings Bonds

KWAL PAINTS, INC.
manufacturers, retailers, distributors
paint/wallcoverings/protective coatings
3900 JOLIET ST. / P. O. BOX 5231 / DENVER, CO. 80217
303/371-5600

member:
COLOR GUILD ASSOCIATES
NATIONAL PAINT & COATINGS ASSOCIATION

April 27, 1976

Ms. Mary T Brooks
Director of the Mint
Department of the Treasury
15th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20220

Dear Ms. Brooks:

The attached article is probably not news to you. It indicates that the Burlington Northern Railroad has given up their plan for a "New Town" for Denver. Therefore, there is no need to relocate the mainline tracks to the west side of the Platte River.

The moving of the railroad tracks was one of the main reasons for not building the new Denver mint on the Platte River location although that location was the originally selected site... by your personal preference.

The new Denver mint should be placed in the best possible location. I urge you to reconsider the Platte River location as the preferred site.

The Platte River location for the new mint is still by far the best. It is near the center of Denver and would be an ideal tourist attraction. The Auraria Higher Educational Comples is now being completed and will beautify the area to the south of the Platte River.

Respectfully,

Jack Shapiro
Chairman of the Board

JS:hlb

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Region 8
Denver Federal Center
Denver, Colorado 80225

June 12, 1974

RECEIVED
JUN 14 1974
OFFICE OF
SUPERINTENDENT
U. S. MINT AT DENVER

Mr. Frank Rhea
Facilities Project Manager
320 West Colfax Avenue
Denver, Colorado 80204

Dear Frank,

As requested in Warren F. Brecht's letter of February 22, 1974, we have been successful in rescinding the May 24, 1973, South Platte Site Agreement. This action was mutually agreed to by the City of Denver and the Federal Government.

Enclosed for your information and file is the document entitled "Agreement for Mutual Recision of Agreement for Site of the New Mint of the United States of Denver, Colorado," dated April 29, 1974.

The $1.5 million appropriated for site acquisition for the new Mint is now available for procurement of an alternate site.

We stand ready to expedite site acquisition subject to the 30 day publication period required by the Final Environmental Impact Statement.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL J. NORTON
Regional Administrator

DL6
F.6

CITY AND COUNTY OF DENVER

W. H. McNICHOLS, JR.
Mayor

DEPARTMENT OF LAW
MAX P. ZALL
CITY ATTORNEY

OFFICE OF CITY ATTORNEY
CITY AND COUNTY BUILDING
DENVER, COLORADO 80202
PHONE (303) 297-2661

June 5, 1974

John W. Hewins
Assistant Regional Counsel
General Services Administration
Region 8
Denver Federal Center
Denver, Colorado 80225

Re: Recision Agreement of Mint Site on South Platte River

Dear Mr. Hewins:

At long last I have received the fully executed agreement which you submitted and enclose herewith the original thereof.

The Mayor received a letter from Michael J. Norton, Regional Administrator, inquiring about this agreement and I would appreciate it if you would report to him promptly you have received the agreement properly executed.

Sincerely,

Max P. Zall
City Attorney

Enc.

RECEIVED
JUN 12 9
DENVER, COLO.
CONSTRUCTION

AGREEMENT FOR MUTUAL RECISION OF AGREEMENT FOR SITE OF THE NEW MINT OF THE UNITED STATES AT DENVER, COLORADO

WITNESSETH THAT:

I

WHEREAS, on the 24th day of May, 1973, an agreement was entered by and between the United States of America, acting through the Regional Administrator of General Services Administration, Michael J. Norton and the City and County of Denver, Colorado, a Municipal Corporation, acting through its Mayor, the Honorable William H. McNichols, Jr., for transfer by the City and County of Denver of a land package site comprising approximately 38 acres of land in the City and County of Denver, to be conveyed to the United States for use as a site for a new Mint of the United States at Denver, Colorado. A copy of the above referenced agreement is appended hereto and marked as Attachment 1, and is hereby incorporated by reference herein, and

II

WHEREAS, subsequent events beyond the knowledge and control of the parties hereto have made the acquisition of the land package known as the South Platte River Mint site described in the above and foregoing paragraph mutually unacceptable to the parties hereto, and

III

WHEREAS, it is in the best interest of the United States Government and the City and County of Denver to mutually rescind the agreement described in paragraph numbered I herein, and release one another from all obligations past, present, and future that have or were to be incurred under said agreement, described in paragraph numbered I above;

NOW, THEREFORE, each of the parties hereto for and in consideration of the aforesaid premises and of the mutual obligations described herein, hereby covenant and agree as follows:

1. THAT, the agreement entered the 24th day of May, 1973 by and between the United States of America acting through the Regional Administrator of General Services Administration, Michael J. Norton, and the City and County of Denver, Colorado, a Municipal Corporation, by its Mayor, the Honorable William H. McNichols, Jr., as incorporated by reference in paragraph numbered I herein, is hereby mutually rescinded by the parties hereto.

2. THAT, the parties hereto hereby and are released from all obligations past, present, and future that have or were to be incurred under said agreement described and incorporated by reference in paragraph numbered I herein.

WITNESS WHEREOF the City and County of Denver, Colorado has caused this agreement to be duly executed in its name and behalf and duly attested; and the United States has caused the same to be duly executed by General Services Administration on or as of this 29th day of April, 1974.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Acting by and through the
Administrator of General Services

By _____
Michael J. Norton
Regional Administrator, Region 8
General Services Administration

CITY AND COUNTY OF DENVER

By _____
Mayor

ATTEST:

F. J. SERAFINI, Clerk and Recorder,
Ex-Officio Clerk of the City and
County of Denver.

By _____

RECOMMENDED AND APPROVED:

By _____
Manager of Public Works

APPROVED:

MAX P. ZALL, Attorney for the
City and County of Denver.

By _____
City Attorney

REGISTERED AND COUNTERSIGNED:

By _____
Auditor

by _____
Asst. to Auditor
Admin. Off. Contracts

freedland / Mint

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Region 8
Denver Federal Center
Denver, Colorado 80225

June 12, 1974

Mr. Warren F. Brecht
Assistant Secretary for Administration
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D.C. 20220

Dear Mr. Brecht:

As requested in your letter of February 22, 1974, we have been successful in rescinding the May 24, 1973, South Platte Site Agreement. This action was mutually agreed to by the City of Denver and the Federal Government.

Enclosed for your information and file is the document entitled "Agreement for Mutual Recision of Agreement for Site of the New Mint of the United States of Denver, Colorado," dated April 29, 1974.

The $1.5 million appropriated for site acquisition for the new Mint is now available for procurement of an alternate site.

We stand ready to expedite site acquisition subject to the 30 day publication period required by the Final Environmental Impact Statement.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL J. NORTON
Regional Administrator

Keep Freedom in Your Future With U.S. Savings Bonds

8PC

W. R. McNichols Jr.
MAYOR

City and County of Denver

CITY AND COUNTY BUILDING · DENVER, COLORADO · 80202

AREA CODE 303 297-2721

June 5, 1974

Michael J. Norton
Regional Administrator
General Services Administration
Region 8
Denver Federal Center
Denver, Colorado 80225

Dear Mr. Norton: Mike

Upon receipt of your letter of May 31, I checked with Max Zall, City Attorney, and have just been advised that he was finally able to secure the fully executed agreement and was mailing the same today to John W. Hewins, Assistant Regional Counsel, with instructions to advise you promptly of its receipt.

I am sorry that there has been this delay and appreciate your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

W. H. McNichols, Jr.
M A Y O R

Regional Administrator Correspondence Control	
For Action	✓ For Information
Reply to be Prepared by:	
Prepare Reply for Signature of:	
REPLY DUE	
Coordinate Reply with:	
Incoming copy also sent to:	
8A, 8L, 8P	
Furnish copy of reply to:	

RECEIVED
JUN 7 1974
GSA
REGION 8

(PLG F.6)

CITY AND COUNTY OF DENVER

W. H. McNICHOLS, JR.
Mayor

DEPARTMENT OF LAW
MAX P. ZALL
CITY ATTORNEY

OFFICE OF CITY ATTORNEY
CITY AND COUNTY BUILDING
DENVER, COLORADO 80202
PHONE (303) 297-2661

June 5, 1974

John W. Hewins
Assistant Regional Counsel
General Services Administration
Region 8
Denver Federal Center
Denver, Colorado 80225

Re: Recision Agreement of Mint Site on South Platte River

Dear Mr. Hewins:

At long last I have received the fully executed agreement which you submitted and enclose herewith the original thereof.

The Mayor received a letter from Michael J. Norton, Regional Administrator, inquiring about this agreement and I would appreciate it if you would report to him promptly you have received the agreement properly executed.

Sincerely,

Max P. Zall
City Attorney

Enc.

AGREEMENT FOR MUTUAL RECISION OF AGREEMENT FOR SITE OF THE NEW MINT OF THE UNITED STATES AT DENVER, COLORADO

WITNESSETH THAT:

I

WHEREAS, on the 24th day of May, 1973, an agreement was entered by and between the United States of America, acting through the Regional Administrator of General Services Administration, Michael J. Norton and the City and County of Denver, Colorado, a Municipal Corporation, acting through its Mayor, the Honorable William H. McNichols, Jr., for transfer by the City and County of Denver of a land package site comprising approximately 38 acres of land in the City and County of Denver, to be conveyed to the United States for use as a site for a new Mint of the United States at Denver, Colorado. A copy of the above referenced agreement is appended hereto and marked as Attachment 1, and is hereby incorporated by reference herein, and

II

WHEREAS, subsequent events beyond the knowledge and control of the parties hereto have made the acquisition of the land package known as the South Platte River Mint site described in the above and foregoing paragraph mutually unacceptable to the parties hereto, and

WHEREAS, it is in the best interest of the United States Government and the City and County of Denver to mutually rescind the agreement described in paragraph numbered I herein, and release one another from all obligations past, present, and future that have or were to be incurred under said agreement, described in paragraph numbered I above;

NOW, THEREFORE, each of the parties hereto for and in consideration of the aforesaid premises and of the mutual obligations described herein, hereby covenant and agree as follows:

1. THAT, the agreement entered the 24th day of May, 1973 by and between the United States of America acting through the Regional Administrator of General Services Administration, Michael J. Norton, and the City and County of Denver, Colorado, a Municipal Corporation, by its Mayor, the Honorable William H. McNichols, Jr., as incorporated by reference in paragraph numbered I herein, is hereby mutually rescinded by the parties hereto.

2. THAT, the parties hereto hereby and are released from all obligations past, present, and future that have or were to be incurred under said agreement described and incorporated by reference in paragraph numbered I herein.

WITNESS WHEREOF the City and County of Denver, Colorado has caused this agreement to be duly executed in its name and behalf and duly attested; and the United States has caused the same to be duly executed by General Services Administration on or as of this 29th day of April, 1974.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Acting by and through the
Administrator of General Services

By _____
Michael J. Norton
Regional Administrator, Region 8
General Services Administration

CITY AND COUNTY OF DENVER

By _____
Mayor

ATTEST:

F. J. SERAFINI, Clerk and Recorder,
Ex-Officio Clerk of the City and
County of Denver.

By _____

RECOMMENDED AND APPROVED:

By _____
Manager of Public Works

APPROVED:

MAX P. ZALL, Attorney for the
City and County of Denver.

By _____
City Attorney

REGISTERED AND COUNTERSIGNED:

By _____
Auditor

by _____
Adm. Off. Contracts

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES MINT
DENVER, COLO. 80204

OFFICE OF
SUPERINTENDENT

May 3, 1974

Mr. G. William Lane
President,
Package Creators, Inc.
2200 Seventh Street
P. O. Box 11188
Highland Station
Denver, Colorado 80211

Dear Mr. Lane:

This is in response to your letter of April 18, 1974 concerning a claim for damages you allegedly sustained by relocating your business. According to your letter, you moved your business as a result of having been "legally advised" that your property would be required for the purpose of constructing a new Mint.

To our knowledge, no official of the Federal Government has had the authority to make the representation implied in your letter. Accordingly, we are unable to find any basis for your claim against the Government.

Sincerely,

Frank W. Rhea
Facilities Project Manager
Bureau of the Mint

cc: M. Lonkay

Package Creators, inc.
2200 7TH STREET, P.O. BOX 11188, HIGHLAND STATION, DENVER, COLORADO 80211
TELEPHONE 433-8753 AREA CODE 303

April 18, 1974

Mr. Frank W. Rhea
Facilities Project Manager
Treasury Department
United States Mint
320 West Colfax
Denver, Colorado 80204

Dear Mr. Rhea:

We note your statement in the "Denver Post" regarding the proposed new mint location.

Please be advised that this company was legally advised early last summer that our building would be acquired for the mint and we would have to vacate. As a result of this advice, we took steps to completely change our business. Since you did not follow through, we sustained very substantial economic loss.

We feel we have a claim against the government for this loss and damages and would like to hear from you.

Yours very truly,

PACKAGE CREATORS, INC.

G. William Lane
President

GWL n

Package Creators, inc.
2200 7TH STREET, P.O. BOX 11188, HIGHLAND STATION, DENVER, COLORADO 80211
TELEPHONE 433-8753 AREA CODE 303

April 18, 1974

Mr. Frank W. Rhea
Facilities Project Manager
Treasury Department
United States Mint
320 West Colfax
Denver, Colorado 80204

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We feel we have a claim against the government for this loss and damages and would like to hear from you.

Yours very truly,

PACKAGE CREATORS, INC.

G. William Lane
President

GWL n

8p

8PC

W. H. McNichols Jr.
MAYOR

City and County of Denver

CITY AND COUNTY BUILDING · DENVER, COLORADO · 80202

AREA CODE 303 297-2721

Gess

March 25, 1974

Michael J. Norton
Regional Administrator
U.S.A. General Services Admn.
Region 8, Denver Federal Center
Denver, Colorado 80225

Dear Mr. Norton:

I have received your letter of March 21, 1974, concerning the South Platte Mint site, and of course am aware of the problems that have arisen with that location. It is with regret that I must face the fact that this location is no longer acceptable to the Treasury Department.

I am requesting the City Attorney to contact you to the end of rescinding the May 24, 1973, agreement.

Sincerely yours,

W.H.McNichols, Jr.
M A Y O R

'74 APR 6 AM 7:48
GEN. CONSTRUCTION
DENVER, COLORADO

Department of the Treasury
Office of Administrative Programs

to Mr. Frank MacDonald

room _____ date 3-26-74

Frank Rhea

For your information.

Director,
Robert R. Fredlund

room 2438
ext. 2881

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Region 8
Denver Federal Center
Denver, Colorado 80225

March 21, 1974

Project No. 72-124
New Denver Mint

Mr. Warren F. Brecht
Assistant Secretary for Administration
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D.C. 20220

Dear Mr. Brecht:

As requested in your recent letter, we have initiated action to terminate the South Platte Site Agreement. An informal inquiry by my staff indicates the City of Denver is receptive to rescission of the site agreement by mutual consent.

In keeping with the spirit of cooperation exhibited between Federal and City officials during the original site selection, I believe this matter can best be resolved in this manner.

We concur this site problem must be resolved at an early date to insure timely completion of the entire project and will pursue this site termination matter diligently.

Enclosed is a copy of my letter to Mayor McNichols for your information and files. I will keep you apprised of future developments.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL J. NORTON
Regional Administrator

Enclosure

cc:
Mary Brooks
Frank McDonald
Betty Higby

Keep Freedom in Your Future With U.S. Savings Bonds

March 20, 1974

Honorable William H. McNichols, Jr.
Mayor, City and County of Denver
City and County Building
Denver, Colorado 80202

Dear Mayor McNichols:

This is in regard to the agreement of May 24, 1973, between the Department of the Treasury, through General Services Administration, and the City and County of Denver concerning the acquisition of a site along the South Platte River for a new United States Mint at Denver.

All of us have recently become aware that the Burlington Northern Railroad intends to relocate their main north-south trackage to the west bank of the river adjacent to the South Platte Mint site. The Department of the Treasury has discussed with your office and GSA that such a development would render the South Platte site unacceptable for their planned development.

We very much appreciate your personal efforts on behalf of the City and County to resolve this problem, however, it now appears insurmountable. Therefore, the Department of the Treasury has formally asked GSA to request that the above described agreement be rescinded by mutual agreement so that plans for a suitable Mint site can go forward at the earliest possible time.

I look forward to hearing from you in the near future.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL J. NORTON
Regional Administrator

March 21, 1974

Project No. 72-124
New Denver Mint

Mr. Warren F. Brecht
Assistant Secretary for Administration
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D.C. 20220

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Sincerely,

MICHAEL J. NORTON
Regional Administrator

Enclosure

cc:
Mary Brooks
Frank McDonald
Betty Higby

cc:
File, 8P, Frank Rhea, Reading 8P, cm-r

8PC:DLGess:lr

March 20, 1974

Honorable William H. McNichols, Jr.
Mayor, City and County of Denver
City and County Building
Denver, Colorado 80202

Dear Mayor McNichols:

This is in regard to the agreement of May 24, 1973, between the Department of the Treasury, through General Services Administration, and the City and County of Denver concerning the acquisition of a site along the South Platte River for a new United States Mint at Denver.

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I look forward to hearing from you in the near future.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL J. NORTON
Regional Administrator

8L/JMHewins:pep/X3813

Copy to:
Mr. Gess - 8PC (Concurrence _____)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Region 8
Denver Federal Center
Denver, Colorado 80225

March 20, 1974

RECEIVED
MAR 20 1974
OFFICE OF
SUPERINTENDENT
U. S. MINT AT DENVER

Honorable William H. McNichols, Jr.
Mayor, City and County of Denver
City and County Building
Denver, Colorado 80202

Dear Mayor McNichols:

This is in regard to the agreement of May 24, 1973, between the Department of the Treasury, through General Services Administration, and the City and County of Denver concerning the acquisition of a site along the South Platte River for a new United States Mint at Denver.

All of us have recently become aware that the Burlington Northern Railroad intends to relocate their main north-south trackage to the west bank of the river adjacent to the South Platte Mint site. The Department of the Treasury has discussed with your office and GSA that such a development would render the South Platte site unacceptable for their planned development.

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I look forward to hearing from you in the near future.

Sincerely,

Michael J. Norton

MICHAEL J. NORTON
Regional Administrator

Frank Rhea

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3-7

Letter to go to City of Denver Rhea

8PC
D. Jus

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

FEB 22 1974

Dear Mr. Norton:

This is in reference to the agreement of May 24, 1973, between the Administrator of General Services, acting on behalf of the United States, and the City of Denver concerning the acquisition of a site along the South Platte River for a new Mint at Denver.

Under the agreement, the City agreed to assemble a land package of approximately 38 acres -- consisting of 25 acres of privately owned land to be acquired by the City and 13 acres of City-owned property -- and convey title to the property so assembled to the United States for $1.5 million no later than August 1, 1974. The agreement obligated the City to begin acquisition of the privately owned land no later than thirty days after the execution of the agreement. In addition, in Section 4 of Article I of the agreement, the City was required to deliver to the United States no later than December 31, 1973, satisfactory evidence that it had acquired title to the assembled site.

Approximately two months ago, Mrs. Mary Brooks, Director of the Mint, was advised by the Mayor of Denver that, because of an existing easement by the Burlington Northern Railroad, the City might not be able to assemble the land package as provided for in the agreement. Since that time, Mrs. Brooks has had several discussions with the Mayor concerning this matter but has not been able to obtain a firm indication as to whether the City would be able to comply with the terms of the agreement. Nor has the City submitted any evidence to the Mint that it has acquired the privately owned portion of the property in question by December 31, 1973.

The existing production facilities of the Mint are fully taxed by the continuously increasing coinage demand of the Nation. Indeed, the coinage needs of the public by 1980 and beyond can only be met if construction of a new Mint at Denver is completed by 1980. Thus, no further delay in the construction of the new Mint, which is already behind schedule, can be tolerated.

Article II of the agreement provides that it may be terminated at the election of the United States if the City fails to comply with specified provisions of the agreement. These include, among other things, the failure of the City to provide satisfactory evidence to the United States prior to the end of 1973 that it has acquired title to the

property described in the agreement. Accordingly, I would appreciate your notifying the City of Denver in writing that, pursuant to Section 4, Article I, the agreement of May 24, 1973, is being terminated at the election of the United States.

The termination of the agreement does not indicate that we have abandoned our intentions to construct a new Mint at Denver. Together with City officials, we are in the process of examining alternative locations for the new facility, including the Federal Center and the Park Hill Golf Course. A proposed environmental impact statement concerning these alternative locations is presently being drafted within the Department.

I very much appreciate your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

J. Elton Succop

for Warren F. Brecht

Mr. Michael J. Norton
Regional Administrator
General Services Administration
Denver Federal Center
Denver, Colorado 80225

'74 MAR 1 PM 3:37
CONSTRUCTION
PROJ. DIV.
DFC
DENVER, COLORADO

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GSA REGION 8
REG. ADM. OFFICE

8P
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3-7-74
8A, 8P

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

OFFICE OF
DIRECTOR OF THE MINT

January 7, 1974

The Honorable
William McNichols
Mayor
City of Denver
Denver, Colorado

Dear Mayor McNichols:

Over two months have elapsed since we were advised of the Burlington Northern's intention to relocate their tracks to border our selected new Mint site. During this period we have received various reports of different proposals by the rail line.

I would appreciate your attempting to extract a firm position from Burlington Northern, as we are in no position to further postpone our site selection. The start of the new facility design is now months behind schedule. It is imperative that we establish that the present site is acceptable or pursue acquisition of one of the alternate sites by January 21.

Your continued concern and cooperation are appreciated.

Sincerely,

Mary Brooks

Mary Brooks
Director of the Mint

Work For Freedom in Your Future With U.S. Savings Bonds

W. H. McNichols Jr.
MAYOR

City and County of Denver
CITY AND COUNTY BUILDING · DENVER, COLORADO · 80202

AREA CODE 303 297-2721

FOR RELEASE: Friday, Dec. 21, 1973

Mayor Bill McNichols revealed Friday that the United States Department of Treasury has decided to move the proposed new Denver Mint from its projected Central South Platte Valley site. The Mayor was informed of plans to move the project to an alternate site in a telephone conversation with Mrs. Mary Brooks, Director of the Mint when she learned that the Mayor had been unsuccessful in his efforts to persuade the Burlington Northern Railroad to not relocate their main line trackage to the west bank of the river immediately adjacent to the federal project.

Mayor McNichols said "We had worked very hard with the Mint people in Washington for over 2½ years in first locating then planning this development. I have always felt construction of the Mint in the Central Platte Valley would provide a first big step which would motivate rehabilitation of the entire area. While we were negotiating with Mrs. Brooks all parties, of course, knew of the spur trackage on the west bank of the river. This appeared to be a plus factor since the Mint operation would require a rail siding. This particular spur is used primarily to divert cars to the Federal Center and it was felt there would be very little traffic along the present right-of-way.

"When Mrs. Brooks learned of the plan to transfer the main lines serving three railroads to the present right-of-way alongside the proposed Mint side she appealed to the City of Denver to block the move. Since the proposed main line tracks would be laid on existing right-of-way, we could only resort to persuasion. It was the position of our legal department that we could control any change in the right-of-way or any intrusion into the official channel of the South Platte River, but that we had no control over the use of the existing right-of-way for railroad purposes.

"Numerous meetings were held with railroad representatives over the past few weeks. Following a conversation with Mr. J. C. Kenady, Vice President, Real Estate Development, in St. Paul last week I was hopeful we were making progress. I asked my people to submit a number of alternate suggested routes for the main line trackage. These were transmitted to St. Paul; however, I am in receipt of a letter in which it was stated each of the alternates presented 'Destroy our long range goals for upgrading the area' and indicated their intention to proceed with the west bank plan.

"The Bureau of the Mint feels the installation of main line traffic adjacent to their operation constitutes an incompatible intrusion. As a result the Treasury Department has informed me of the change in plans. They currently are considering two alternate sites; one on Stapleton International Airport property adjacent to the projected Vehicle Services complex and another at the Federal Center west of the city.

"I regret very much the conditions which have brought about this major change in the Mint plans."

The Mayor had been negotiating for a number of years to find a suitable site on which to relocate the new Denver Mint. The 38 acre South Platte site which lies between Interstate 25 and the Platte River was selected by Mrs. Brooks after an extensive study of all potential sites in the Denver area. Mayor McNichols testified before Chairman Tom Steed's subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations in March of 1971 at which time approval of the Platte site was given.

Although it is not possible for either the present Congress or the Bureau of the Mint to make a commitment on disposal of the present Denver Mint site, the Treasury Department and the House Subcommittee went on record in favor of the City of Denver being given first opportunity to acquire the present Mint upon completion of the new facility.

The City of Denver entered into a contract with the Bureau of the Mint and with the General Services Administration on May 25th of this year whereby the City would assemble the property needed for the new Mint in the Central South Platte area and would transfer deed to the Federal government on August 1, 1974 for 1½ million dollars. Denver already owns approximately 13 of the 38 acre site. The process of appraisal of the remaining 25 acres had been completed and negotiations were under way for the purchase of this property when Mayor McNichols received notice on October 25th not to proceed until the main line railroad problem could be resolved.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Files

DATE: October 26, 1973

FROM : Frank H. MacDonald
Deputy Director of the Mint

SUBJECT: Telephone Conversation: Mrs. Brooks and Mayor McNichols

On October 25, 1973 at 11:00 a.m., Mrs. Brooks called Mayor McNichols of Denver, Colorado and told him that she had heard about the railroad's relocation of its main north-south line to the east bank of the proposed new Mint site, and that if this were to occur, the site would no longer be acceptable.

The Mayor very compassionately said he understood, and if this situation did come to pass, there would be no question that there was no obligation at all for us to remain at the site.

Mrs. Brooks asked whether he had any legal power over the railroad, and he replied in the negative, but he said he thought he could bring about some things that would make it more difficult for them to cross the river than they thought it would be. He was repeatedly apologetic and stated that of course this was never considered when the City proposed the site to Treasury.

Mrs. Brooks reasserted that if this were to come to pass we would relocate, but she definitely wanted to stay in the downtown area and hoped that he could intervene in the railroad's decision.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Frank H. MacDonald, Deputy Director of the Mint **DATE:** October 26, 1973

FROM : Frank W. Rhea, Facilities Project Manager FWR

SUBJECT: New Denver Mint Site

1. On October 24, 1973, a meeting was held in the offices of the Department of Public Works, City and County of Denver, to discuss matters pertaining to the South Platte River site for the new Denver Mint. The meeting was held at the request of the Department of Public Works and was attended by the following:

Mr. Cook, Deputy Mayor, City and County of Denver
Mr. Henry, Special Assistant to the Mayor of Denver
Mr. Thomas, Transportation Planner, City of Denver
Mr. Gess, GSA New Mint Project Director
Mr. Rhea, Bureau of the Mint
Mr. Frost, Bureau of the Mint
Mr. Phillips) Representatives of the Selected Denver Mint Design Firm
Mr. Reister) of DMJM-Phillips/Reister
Two Representatives of the Colorado Southern and Denver, Western and Rio Grande Railroad Companies

2. Mr. Thomas announced that the purpose of the meeting was to discuss plans for removal of the existing railroad marshaling yards to the east and across the South Platte River from the Mint site, plans for development of this large, cleared site into a commercial/residential area, and the proposed routing of the main railroad lines through Denver. Mr. Thomas displayed a large map showing these proposals (See attached map.) Mr. Thomas stated that all of these plans were in a tentative stage and that the meeting had been called because of reports that the Treasury Department had objections to the planned developments. Mr. Thomas then asked for comments from the Government representatives.

3. I pointed out that the proposals represented a completely new concept regarding the surrounding setting for the new Mint and asked for more details. The railroad representatives, at the request of Mr. Thomas, described in detail their ideas for rerouting of railroad lines and area development. In summary, the railroad companies involved propose to clear out the marshaling yards, build a large project consisting of office space, residential areas, shops, and parking facilities, all appropriately landscaped and with open space, fountains, walkways, etc., on the east bank of the South Platte. In order to enhance this proposed development, the railroad companies propose to construct new lines for

original sent to F. MacD. on 10/26/73 / Transmitted to Wash @ 1:20 p.m. on 10/26/73 Telecopy number received

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9010-108

the only rail access through Denver on the west bank of the South Platte. The railroad representatives stated that the railroad companies involved owned land extending into the official channel of the river and that the new main rail lines would be constructed by filling a portion of the river, moving the river channel slightly to the east, and would not involve encroachment into the area covered by the agreement between the City and the Government for the new Mint site.

4. A detailed discussion ensued during which it was pointed out by the Government representatives present that main rail lines immediately adjacent to and between the Mint structures and the river would not provide a suitable environment for a new Mint and that such a concept was never discussed nor contemplated in the many discussions between Treasury officials and the Mayor regarding this site for the new Mint. I asked specifically whether the City had the legal authority to prevent the railroad companies from proceeding with plans to construct the main rail lines on the west bank of the South Platte in the area of the new Mint site. Mr. Henry stated that he did not know and would request the City legal staff to explore this matter.

5. At this point the general meeting ended and a further discussion continued, attended only by City officials and representatives of the Government. I started this discussion by reviewing the following points:

a. The site is already marginal because of its configuration, the heavy highway traffic on Interstate I-25, and the planned construction of a new 72" interceptor sewer along and within the site east boundary.

b. Selection of the site was based on a desire of the Federal Government to assist in the urban redevelopment of the South Platte Valley in Denver.

c. Selection of the site was based on City master plans which showed that the area across the river would be cleared of rail yards and developed as a city park.

d. The concept of main rail lines on the west bank of the river was completely new and incompatible with respect to the new Mint.

e. The Federal Government fully understands and appreciates the City's efforts in supporting the project through its agreement to acquire all of the property involved and convey this property to the Government.

6. Mr. Cook and Mr. Henry emphasized the following points:

a. The City has an agreement with the Government regarding the Mint site, and the Mayor will not renege on this agreement.

b. The Mayor had no knowledge of the proposed rail lines on the South Platte west bank until very recently.

c. The City does not have the money and does not have the power of imminent domain with respect to acquiring the railroad marshaling yards for conversion to a city park.

d. The City has had discussions with the railroad companies but does not have any agreement with these companies regarding the proposed developments.

7. From this meeting and further reflections, it is concluded that:

a. The City has abandoned plans to convert the rail marshaling yards into a city park.

b. The proposed commercial/residential development is highly desirable from the City's point of view (Redevelopment of an unsightly area, additional tax base, etc.)

c. Rerouting of rail lines along the west bank of the South Platte would allow the City to eliminate unsightly highway viaducts between the river and the City center core.

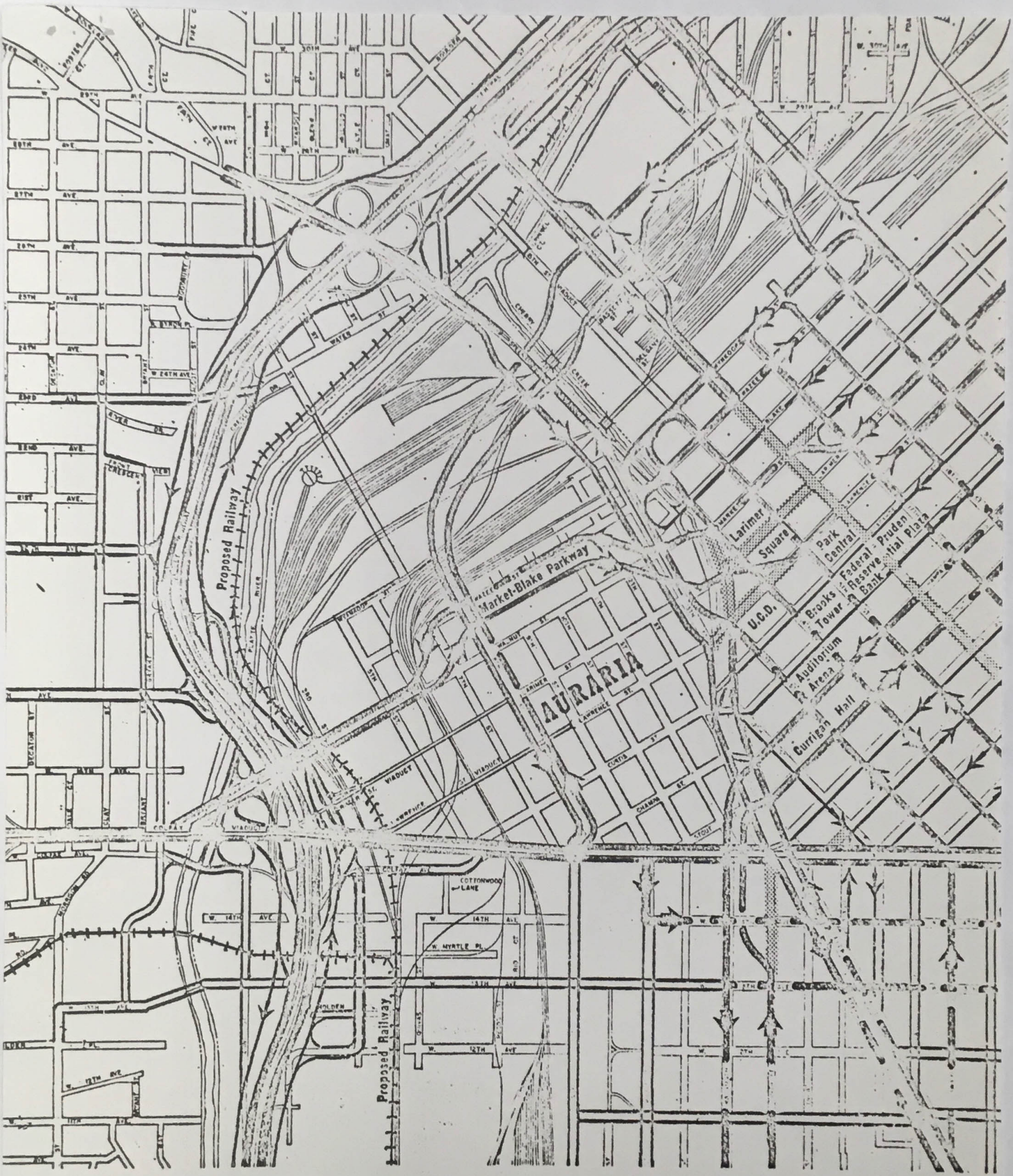
d. The railroad companies will be extremely reluctant to retain the existing main rail lines (approximately 10 blocks east of the river), as this would detract from the proposed commercial/residential development.

e. The City officials would like the Government to accept the proposals, including the rail lines on the west bank of the river.

f. The proposed development across the river, although perhaps not as desirable as a city park, would not appreciably detract from the Mint surrounding environment.

g. The proposed main rail lines immediately adjacent to the Mint, in conjunction with the other marginal site factors, would make the South Platte site untenable for the new Mint.

cc: Superintendent
D. Gess, GSA



TRAFFIC PLAN FOR CENTRAL DENVER AS CONCEIVED BY TRANSPORTATION ENGINEER RICHARD THOMAS

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

October 25, 1973

Dear Larry:

We were advised through our Mint Project Manager in Denver today that there are plans to relocate the main north-south rail line through the City of Denver along the east side of our proposed new Mint site. There is anticipated to be heavy traffic along this line, as much as one train per hour of through traffic. This is certainly not an acceptable adjunct to the planned development of the area by the Mint.

Mrs. Brooks talked to the Mayor of Denver this morning, and he also indicated a concern over this alteration of the site configuration, which is contrary to any of our previous concepts for a Mint site, and indeed would prevent the City of Denver from acquiring the land package specified in the conveyance agreement.

Unless the City of Denver can resolve this unexpected development to our satisfaction, we will need to abandon our plans to construct a new Mint on this site. We are sure you will agree it would be unwise to expend or obligate further funds in development of plans associated with placing a Mint facility on this site. Accordingly, we ask that you assure that prompt actions are taken to prevent such obligations or expenditures until this matter is resolved to our mutual satisfaction.

Sincerely,

Warren F. Brecht

Mr. Larry F. Roush
Commissioner
Public Buildings Service
General Services Administration
Washington, D. C. 20405

Rec'd via telecopier 10/26/73 @ 9:28 am

MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Edward L. Morgan
Assistant Secretary

DATE: MAR 20 1973

FROM : Mary T. Brooks
Director of the Mint MTB

SUBJECT: Decision on Construction of New United States Mint

Having given careful consideration to the Final Environmental Impact Statement entitled "Construction of New United States Mint - Denver, Colorado," filed on February 2, 1973, it is my recommendation that the proposed new Mint described in the Statement should be constructed in the City of Denver on the site of about thirty-three acres bordered by the official Platte River alignment in the east and Highway I-25 (Valley Highway) on the west described in the statement.

It is my conclusion from the Statement that the construction of the Mint on the proposed site will not produce any significant adverse effect on the quality of the human environment.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, I have given particular attention to the alternatives to the construction of the Mint on the proposed site set forth in the Statement, and I find that the site is superior to the other possible alternatives, taking into account all pertinent factors, including the advantage of assisting in the urban redevelopment of Denver.



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

OFFICE OF
DIRECTOR OF THE MINT

March 2, 1973

Mr. Ben Tryck
Budget Examiner
Office of Management & Budget
9220E New Executive Office Bldg.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Tryck:

Forwarded herewith is a copy of the letter we discussed from the General Services Administration relative to the South Platte site for the new Mint at Denver. Their suggestions concerning additional protection against flooding will be incorporated.

We would be pleased to provide any additional information you may request in order to obtain an OMB endorsement of the project. With your endorsement or concurrence we would feel free to finalize our negotiations with the City of Denver for site conveyance.

Sincerely,

Mary Brooks

Mary Brooks
Director of the Mint

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Region 8
Denver Federal Center
Denver, CO 80225

February 23, 1973

Project No. 72-124
New Denver Mint

RECEIVED
FEB 26 1973
OFFICE OF
SUPERINTENDENT
U. S. MINT AT DENVER

Mrs. Betty Higby
U. S. Mint
W. Colfax Avenue and Cherokee
Denver, CO 80204

Dear Betty:

As you know, Mr. Frank MacDonald recently asked for GSA's comments on the flood potential of the South Platte Site which has tentatively been selected for the new Denver Mint.

We believe that the importance of the new Denver Mint and the large amount of expensive specialized manufacturing equipment proposed for the facility warrant that every reasonable effort to prevent potential flood damage be taken. Based upon information available to us from the Corps of Engineers and written comments supplied to us by Mr. Frank Rhea, it is our feeling that the South Platte Site can accommodate the new Mint so long as appropriate and adequate provisions are made for flood-proofing. In this regard, we generally concur with the data in the final Environmental Impact Statement. We would suggest, however, that during the design stage, consideration be given to placing finish elevations at least five feet above the predicted water elevations of a standard project flood in lieu of the three foot figure used in the Environmental Impact Statement. This may be necessary along with flood-proofing all structures to an elevation of three feet above finish grade to further minimize the possibility of flood damage to the new Mint.

I hope this information is helpful in finalizing the new Mint site selection. As agent for Treasury, GSA stands ready to negotiate the agreement with City of Denver for the South Platte Site as soon as we receive official Treasury approval.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL J. NORTON
Regional Administrator

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Region 8
Denver Federal Center
Denver, CO 80225

February 23, 1973

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Sincerely,

MICHAEL J. NORTON
Regional Administrator

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DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

OFFICE OF
DIRECTOR OF THE MINT

February 21, 1973

Mr. Ben Tryck
Budget Examiner
Office of Management and Budget
New Executive Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Tryck:

The proposed site for the new Mint, as discussed in the final Environmental Impact Statement for this project, is in Denver along the west bank of the South Platte River between the South Platte and the Valley Highway, and extending from Eighteenth Avenue to Speer Boulevard. Formal designation of this location as the site for the new Mint is being held in abeyance until thirty days have elapsed after issuance of the Final Environmental Impact Statement and until an agreement has been consummated with the City of Denver pertaining to acquisition of the site and conveyance of the property involved to the Federal Government by the City of Denver.

The proposed site is within the present flood plain of the South Platte River. This situation would make the site untenable were it not for the fact that the Chatfield Dam and Reservoir, a major flood control project upstream of the site on the main stem of the South Platte, is being constructed by the Corps of Engineers and is scheduled for effective completion in calendar year 1973. Other preventive measures, as discussed later herein, will serve to provide protection against flooding of the proposed new Mint, in addition to the protection afforded by the Chatfield Dam.

The Omaha District Office of the Corps of Engineers completed a flood plain study of the South Platte River in the Denver Metropolitan Region in August 1968. The hydrologic analysis in this study was updated to include the data from the flood of 1965 and is based upon reduced discharges resulting from operation of the Chatfield Dam. Per this study, an Intermediate Regional Flood (one percent probability, or an average frequency of once in 100 years) would produce a surface water elevation of 5,182 feet and a "Standard Project Flood" would produce a surface water elevation of 5,189.5 feet, both at the approximate site center.

The Corps of Engineers defines a "Standard Project Flood" as follows: "The standard project flood is representative of the critical concentration of runoff from the most severe combination of precipitation and snow melt, if pertinent, that is reasonably characteristic of the drainage

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basin involved." The Corps does not associate a specific frequency with a standard project flood, but Corps hydrologists have stated that the frequency would be in the order of once in 250-500 years. Such a flood is representative of the largest flood reasonably expected to occur at the particular location under consideration. In considering use of flood plains, the normal practice as recommended by the Corps is to protect buildings and other structures from damage by the Intermediate Regional Flood (100 year frequency). For this important Federal project, however, it is planned to provide protection against a flood in excess of the Standard Project Flood.

The existing ground elevation of the proposed South Platte site at the site center and immediately adjacent to the river is 5,188 feet, with elevations increasing generally in the upstream direction and away from the river. The 100-year flood (elevation 5,182) would be contained completely within the River banks; the Standard Project Flood (elevation 5,189.5) would rise to 1.5 feet above the bank and would flood a small portion of the site adjacent to the River. Planning for the new Mint is based on situating the buildings and structures on the higher elevations away from the river, or placing fill, if necessary, to provide structural base elevations at least three feet above ground elevations. Thus, the structures would be protected from flooding until water elevations rose to six feet above the Standard Project Flood elevations. All of these measures in combination will provide an extremely high degree of protection against potential flood damage, and can be accomplished at reasonable costs (less than $1 million).

We would be pleased to submit any further information that you may desire.

Sincerely,

F. H. MacDonald
Acting Director of the Mint

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES MINT
88 FIFTH STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94103

OFFICE OF
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR
PACIFIC COAST
OPERATIONS

16 February 1973

Mr. Michael Norton
Regional Administrator
Region 8, General Services
Administration
Denver Federal Center
Denver, Colorado 80225

Dear Sir:

This letter is in response to your conversation on February 15, 1973 with Frank MacDonald, the Deputy Director of the Bureau of the Mint, wherein you requested information concerning the Treasury Department's evaluation of the potential flood hazard of the South Platte River site for the new Denver Mint.

Attached is a copy of a paper on this subject which the Treasury Department is submitting to the Office of Management and Budget. A similar and somewhat more detailed discussion of the flood hazard is contained in paragraph 2.3, pages 8 through 11, of the Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Denver Mint project.

We in the Treasury Department believe that the Chatfield Dam, in conjunction with the other planned protective measures, will provide such a high degree of protection against flooding of the mint structures that this aspect of the South Platte site is not a significant factor in weighing it against other possible sites in the Denver area. We realize that during a "standard project flood" the low areas adjacent to the South Platte might be flooded and that some interference with shipments by rail and truck could occur for a few days. This interference would not preclude the continued production of coins and

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the probability of occurrence of a "standard project flood" is so remote that this possibility is not of major concern.

I trust that this letter provides the information you desire regarding the South Platte site flood hazard.

Sincerely,

Frank W. Rhea

Frank W. Rhea
Facilities Project Manager
Bureau of the Mint
Denver Mint
320 W. Colfax Avenue
Denver, Colorado 80204

FWR:gms
Encl

Evaluation of Flood Hazard, New Denver Mint Site

1. The proposed site for the new Mint, as discussed in the Final Environmental Impact Statement for this project, is in Denver along the west bank of the South Platte River between the South Platte and the Valley Highway, and extending from Eighteenth Avenue to Speer Boulevard. Formal designation of this location as the site for the new Mint is being held in abeyance until thirty days have elapsed after issuance of the Final Environmental Impact Statement and until an agreement has been consumated with the City of Denver pertaining to acquisition of the site and conveyance of the property involved to the Federal Government by the City of Denver.

2. The proposed site is within the flood plain of the South Platte River. This situation would make the site untenable were it not for the fact that the Chatfield Dam and Reservoir, a major flood control project upstream of the site on the main stem of the South Platte, is being constructed by the Corps of Engineers and is scheduled for effective completion in calender year 1973. Other preventive measures, as discussed later herein, will serve to provide protection against flooding of the proposed new mint, in addition to the protection afforded by the Chatfield Dam.

3. The Omaha District Office of the Corps of Engineer completed a flood plain study of the South Platte River in the Denver Metropolitan Region in August 1968. The hydrologic analysis in this study was updated to include the data from the flood of 1965 and is based upon reduced discharges resulting from operation of the Chatfield Dam. Per this study, an Intermediate Regional Flood (one percent probability, or an average frequency of once in 100 years) would produce a surface water elevation of 5,182 feet and a "Standard Project Flood" would produce a surface water elevation of 5,189.5 feet, both at the approximate site center.

4. The Corps of Engineers defines a "Standard Project Flood" as follows: "The standard project flood is representative of the critical concentration of runoff from the most severe combination of precipitation and snow melt, if pertinent, that is reasonably characteristic of the drainage basin involved." The Corps does not associate a specific frequency with a standard project flood, but Corps hydrologists have stated that the frequency would be in the order of once in 250-500 years. Such a flood is representative of the largest flood reasonably expected to occur at the particular location under consideration. In considering use of flood plains, the normal practice as recommended by the Corps is to protect buildings and other structures from damage by the Intermediate Regional Flood (100 year frequency). For this important Federal project, however, it is planned to provide protection against a flood in excess of the standard project flood.

5. The existing ground elevation of the proposed South Platte site at the site center and immediately adjacent to the river is 5,188 feet, with ele-

vations increasing generally in the upstream direction and away from the river. The 100-year flood (elevation 5,182) would be contained completely within the River banks; the Standard Project flood (elevation 5,189.5) would rise to 1.5 feet above the bank and would flood a small portion of the site adjacent to the River. Planning for the new mint is based on siting the buildings and structures on the higher elevations away from the river, on placing fill, if necessary, to provide structural base elevations at least three feet above standard project flood water elevations, and to floodproof the structures three feet above ground elevations. Thus, the structures would be protected from flooding until water elevations rose to six feet above the standard project flood elevations. All of these measures in combination will provide an extremely high degree of protection against potential flood damage, and can be accomplished at reasonable costs.

Mr. Frank MacDonald
Bur. of the Mint
For your info.
RLT
2-3-73

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Date 2-5-73

TO Bob Fredlund

Bob,

On further reflection, since there has been no effort by Treasury to influence this decision by the City of Denver, I think we should not interpose objection to this use of revenue sharing funds.

James E. Smith
Deputy Under Secretary

Room 3414 Ext. 2037

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

DATE 1/11/73

TO

1. ~~Mrs. Lloyd~~ Mr. Intrater DI

2. ~~Mr. Sager~~ WHS

3. ~~Mr. Englert~~

4. ~~Mr. Brecht~~ Mr. Smith

Robert R. Fredlund
Director of Administrative Programs
Room 2324 Ext. 2881

GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

The Department of the Treasury
Washington, D.C.

TO : Mr. James E. Smith
Deputy Under Secretary of the Treasury
Through: Mr. Roy T. Englert ✓

DATE: JAN 15 1973

FROM : Warren F. Brecht

SUBJECT: Use of Revenue Sharing Monies by the City and County of Denver for Site Acquisition for New Denver Mint

As I indicated to you several days ago, I believe it important to alert you to the fact that we understand the City and County of Denver intends to utilize some of the funds made available through Revenue Sharing to acquire the additional land needed along the South Platte River to provide a site adequate for the construction of the new U.S. Mint.

The funds appropriated to Treasury for site acquisition total approximately $1.5 million. It appears that the gross cost to acquire and clear the entire site needed for the new Mint will be around $6,345,000. In effect, Denver plans to donate its Crescent Street yards, a site of approximately 13 acres and valued at $800,000. In addition, Denver will need to expend approximately $3.0 million to cover other costs of acquiring the additional 20 acres required plus expense of relocation of the occupants of approximately 23 homes and 4 businesses currently on the site.

Through informal advice from City officials, as well as newspaper accounts, it has been indicated that part of the Revenue Sharing funds previously made available to the City, i.e., $5,915,173 in December of 1972, and $5,676,333 in January of this year, will be utilized. In our negotiations with GSA, and in GSA's negotiations with the City, we have not taken any official notice of this intention to use Revenue Sharing funds. We have neither sanctioned it, discouraged it, or even commented. And we have advised GSA to refrain from any comment on the matter. However, prior to our authorizing GSA to proceed to negotiate with the City, we did discuss this matter with the General Counsel's office, and were advised that there was no explicit legal bar to the City's intended course of action.

We are now in receipt of the proposed conveyance agreement which GSA intends to negotiate with the City which reflects the $1.5 million as the total purchase price. It in no way refers to use of Revenue Sharing funds. However, before authorizing GSA to execute this agreement, we wanted to alert you to the situation to assure that this does not present any problems of which you might be aware.

WFB

Assistant Secretary for Administration



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

November 29, 1972

Honorable W. H. McNichols, Jr.
Mayor of Denver
Denver, Colorado 80202

Dear Mayor McNichols:

Thank you for your letter of November 16, 1972, which confirmed the interest and the contribution the City of Denver is prepared to provide in assisting the Federal Government in acquisition of property west of the South Platte River as a site for the new Denver Mint.

It is my understanding that Mrs. Brooks, Director of the Mint, and other Treasury officials, met with you on November 20, 1972, to discuss this matter. The following comments reflect this meeting and Treasury and GSA's current views.

To insure there is no misunderstanding in this most important transaction, we will state the Federal Government's position by replying directly to the nine items discussed in your November 16, 1972, letter.

1. We regret that we cannot formally designate the subject site as that for construction of the new Mint until a few remaining matters, as discussed below, are resolved.

2. Of prime importance is our receipt of the survey plat delineating the property to be transferred to the Federal Government as previously requested in the fifth paragraph of our letter of September 5, 1972. This survey plat should show specifically the location of the planned 72-inch interceptor sewer, with any required easement.

3. As stated by Mrs. Brooks to you on November 20, 1972, Treasury may be able to provide no more than $79,000.00 in reprogrammed funds, in addition to the $1.5 million appropriated for site acquisition. Before the $79,000 mentioned above can be made available, it will be necessary to secure the approval of the cognizant Congressional Committees and the Office of Management and Budget.

4. Again, as agreed to by Mrs. Brooks on November 20, 1972 all existing secondary storm and sanitary sewers crossing the site, generally in an east-west direction, will be relocated if necessary during the site preparation phase at the expense of the Federal Government. This does not include any costs involved in the existing main trunk sewer located parallel to the South Platte River, nor the planned new 72 inch interceptor sewer.

5. We concur; however, we will need a firm commitment that the water lines will be removed from the property at no expense to the Federal Government.

6. Again we concur, provided we receive a firm commitment that the gas and electrical power lines will be relocated at no expense to the Federal Government. In this connection, existing on-site power lines must be relocated off-site and these relocated lines and any future power lines adjacent to the site should be placed underground to provide proper site aesthetics.

7. We concur.

8. We concur; however, the proposed Market-Blake Parkway location should be shown on the survey plat.

9. We concur.

We trust the above meets with the approval of the City of Denver. To insure timely progress on the design and construction of the new Mint, we need to reach agreement on the matters discussed herein so that designation of the subject site for the new Denver Mint can be formalized not later than December 22, 1972. In this regard we would like to receive the survey plat as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL J. NORTON
Regional Administrator

cc: File, Field, Reading 8P, D&C-R, 8A

8PC: DLGess: lr

W. H. McNichols Jr.
MAYOR

City and County of Denver
CITY AND COUNTY BUILDING · DENVER, COLORADO · 80202

AREA CODE 303 297-2721

November 16, 1972

Mr. Michael J. Norton
Regional Administrator
General Services Administration
Denver Federal Center
Denver, Colorado 80226

Dear Mr. Norton:

In an attempt to find a means whereby the City of Denver would be able to assemble the land on the west side of the Platte River for the new United States Mint construction, representatives from my staff met with Mrs. Mary Brooks and other Treasury and GSA representatives in Washington on October 24. An attempt was made to refine an approach to the assembly which could be acceptable to both the Treasury Department and the City and County of Denver.

All factors which had been under discussion subsequent to my tentative March agreement with Mrs. Brooks to undertake the assembly of the land for Treasury were brought forth at the Washington meeting. There remained no doubt that Mrs. Brooks was enthusiastic about the subject site and desirous of finalizing arrangements for construction at an early date.

Based upon the anticipated price of that property in private ownership we would need to acquire, the need for us to adhere to the Federal Relocation Act in acquiring property to be turned over to Treasury, and the clearance of all utilities, the costs to the City and County of Denver were obviously disproportionate. With an anticipated gross cost of $6,345,000 to acquire and clear the land, the Federal participation amounting to only $1,500,000 seemed to us to be completely out of balance. We are cognizant of the parameters within which Treasury must proceed on this project and have attempted to find a solution with which we both can live. I have had an opportunity to study the results of the meeting and can now state that the City and County of Denver can proceed with the assembly on the following basis:

Transmitted via Telecopier
to Mr. L. M. Shipp, SMD, PBS
and Mr. Bob Fredlund, Dept.
of Treasury, November 21, 1972.

DENVER 76

1. The priority prerequisite is that GSA and the Department of Treasury formally designate the subject site as that for construction of the new United States Mint.

2. Upon the formal declaration that the subject site has been selected, we shall institute the survey requested in Acting Administrator Cohen's letter of September 5, 1972.

3. Mrs. Brooks agreed to make an effort to transfer the residue from the Philadelphia Mint project to the Denver land acquisition fund. This amount was quoted as being between $600,000 and $725,000. These funds would raise the Treasury's participation to between $2,100,000 and $2,250,000 for land acquisition purposes. We feel we can proceed if this transfer is made.

No
$ 79,000

4. Denver will remove all sewer lines from the subject property as part of the ongoing sewer improvement program.

Esw - Cmr

5. Denver will attempt to have the Denver Water Board remove the water lines on the subject property.

city

6. Denver will request the Public Service Company to remove all sub-surface gas lines, including the main gas line supplying north and west Denver, and all surface electric lines from the subject property at Public Service Company cost.

city

7. Denver will reroute proposed sewer connectors in the planning stage to other than the subject property.

8. The City will replot the routing of the Market-Blake Parkway access to downtown Denver in order that it not cross the subject property. This change will also eliminate the PRT lines from crossing the Mint property.

9. The demolition and clearance of other improvements on the subject property will be considered as a part of the construction budget and will not be a requirement prior to delivery of the title to the Department of Treasury.

On the above basis, Denver will be called upon to donate its Crescent Street Yards, valued at $800,000, to the project and, in addition, will need to expend approximately $2,400,000 in cash, plus $570,000 in sewer removal services.

These items were thoroughly discussed at the October 24 meeting, and the formula as outlined was the result. Although the balance is still disproportionate, I am aware of the constraints and ramifications of the Treasury Department position and am willing to attempt a resolution on this basis. Upon receipt of confirmation from you that this proposal is acceptable to the Federal Departments involved, I shall immediately strive to obtain agreement from the Denver City Council to proceed on this basis.

Sincerely yours,

W. H. McNichols, Jr.
M A Y O R

cc: The Honorable Mary Brooks
Director of the Mint

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
BUREAU OF THE MINT

August 14, 1972

COPY FOR: Frank H. MacDonald
OLD SAN FRANCISCO MINT

Mr. Fredlund brought attached letter, to Mr. Gulardi, to this office this afternoon: "He wanted you to be aware of it."

mb

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

15 August 1972

Mr. Jack Galvardi
Acting Commissioner
Public Buildings Service
General Services Administration
Washington, D. C. 20405

Dear Jack:

Bob Fredlund and Frank MacDonald have briefed me on the fine meeting they had with you, Wally Meisen, Loy Shipp and Jack Mulligan last Friday morning, August 11, relative to our tentative selection of the South Platte site for the new Denver Mint. I understand Bob delivered to you my letter advising of our provisional selection to which was attached a list of those matters which need to be resolved with the City of Denver, as well as copies of our recently filed Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

First, let me thank you for arranging the meeting of your top staff with our people on such short notice. We greatly appreciate this excellent cooperation from GSA. Also, I am delighted with the report Bob and Frank have provided Deputy Assistant Secretary Dickey and me as to the very fine discussion they had with you, Wally, Loy and Jack. I understand this discussion covered not only the background of the new Denver Mint site selection activities to date, but also such other items as funding, design, construction planning, urban planning and intergovernmental coordination considerations and the resolution of flood plain hazard questions. I am delighted also with the approach for proceeding promptly by Treasury and GSA in attempting to work out with the City provisional understandings with reference to technical, legal and financial problems.

I am told that there was a recognition also by you and your top staff of the kinds of representations which have been previously made to the House and Senate Appropriation Sub-committees. These, of course, are in line with this Department's intent thoroughly to consider the South Platte site in light of the City's intense urban renewal interests, as well as the desire of our key officials to have the Mint built in an appropriate setting in keeping with its importance and distinction as a major Federal installation. Many thousands of people from all over the world visit our Denver Mint. A central, downtown location, such as the South Platte site, is certainly most conducive to this purpose.

Bob tells me the next step will be that Loy will send the material we have provided you to your Region 8 in Denver. Then, Loy, or members of his staff, along with Bob and Frank, will visit Denver early in September for the purpose of putting together a submission to the City outlining conceptually the way in which the Federal Government sees this provisional site acquisition

as proceeding, and asking for the City's response to the various questions raised with the idea of ultimately developing a proposed contractual agreement in which these conditions will be expressly set forth.

As indicated in my letter to you, Deputy Assistant Secretary Dickey and I will be very much interested in keeping in close touch with this project. In this connection, we are asking Frank and Bob to have developed for us a plan and tentative timetable for the various actions and understandings which will be carried forward with GSA and the City of Denver.

Again, I want to thank you and your excellent staff for your fine cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Warren F. Brecht
Assistant Secretary for Administration

August 10, 1972

Mr. Jack Galuardi
Acting Commissioner
Public Buildings Service
General Services Administration
Washington, D. C. 20405

Dear Mr. Galuardi:

This letter is in further reference to the excellent site investigation report prepared by your Denver Regional Office on the new Mint project in Denver, as forwarded to us by Mr. Sampson's letter of April 6, 1972.

We have been engaged in a careful review of all of the factual data, including the advantages and disadvantages, on all aspects of the nine sites in the City of Denver which were investigated and reported upon.

We have also held several discussions with Mayor McNichols and other City and County Officials relative to various aspects of the South Platte River site offered by the City of Denver. Specifically, we have discussed with the City the possibility of acquiring a total site of some 33.4 acres along the South Platte River. This would be required to make the South Platte River site large enough for the construction of the new Mint. Deputy Assistant Secretary William L. Dickey, Bob Fredlund of my staff, and Frank MacDonald, Deputy Director of the Bureau of the Mint, have also, from time to time, met or talked with Loy Shipp, Ray O'Brien or others of PBS, as well as Greg Cavanaugh and others of the Denver office, relative to some of the financial, legal and other planning considerations involved in the acquisition of the South Platte River site.

As you may know, Mayor McNichols and the City Council have expressed the City's strong intense interest in having the new Mint built, if possible, in the downtown, model city, urban renewal area. The Mayor, the Council and his planning associates believe this location to be particularly important in consideration of the very extensive redevelopment plans the City has for the entire area surrounding the South Platte River.

The Mayor, the City Council Representatives and the City Planning Director specifically pointed out to us the plans the City has with respect to the 1976 Olympics--the redevelopment into a park-like setting of the Rice Railroad Yards along the South Platte River and the construction of "people movers" and other special transportation arrangements in the area with respect to the proposed Olympic structures as well as the existing sports complex--and generally indicated a high degree of enthusiasm for the South Platte River site.

We advised Mayor McNichols that if, in fact, the City could acquire and assemble the total 33.4 acre site, and provide it to the Federal Government for the $1.5 million which has been appropriated, we would be much interested in his offer. We did, however, point out the flood plain, subsurface soil conditions, access and other environmental aspects which would necessarily have to be considered before any arrangements could be completed. In this connection, I am pleased to provide you with the enclosed copies of the draft environmental impact statement which we have filed with the Council on Environmental Quality as of August 9. This current draft statement naturally is more complete and specific than the preliminary statement which we filed with the Council in August of 1970. It also, of course, deals specifically with the proposed South Platte River site.

Subsequent to these discussions and the Mayor's public announcement of our interest in the South Platte River site, some complications have developed with respect to the City's ability to finance the acquisition of the additional land required to assemble the entire site. However, in consideration of the intergovernmental relationships, the urban renewal benefits, the aesthetic potentials, and the other advantages, the Federal Government has determined upon a tentative selection of the South Platte River site. This is, of course, providing the entire 33.4 acre site can be assembled by the City and made available to the Federal Government for the $1.5 million. Obviously, no decision or commitments can be made on the project before comments on the draft environmental impact statement have been received and analyzed and a final statement has been prepared and considered by the responsible officers of this Department.

However, the selection would also depend upon the satisfactory resolution of various technical and construction questions. Accordingly, we now ask that you instruct your Denver Regional Office to proceed immediately to join with our Treasury representatives in tentatively working out with the City the

the kinds of legal, financial, engineering and other technical considerations which would be required to enable the Federal Government to acquire the South Platte River site. Bob Fredlund of my staff will be available along with officials of the Bureau of the Mint to expedite the resolution of these problems. Deputy Assistant Secretary William Dickey and I will personally keep continuously in touch with the progress being made to assure that we make available all possible assistance required to resolve any problems or difficulties which are feasible for us to work out.

As the discussions progress, as agreed upon with your Denver Regional Office, we will proceed concurrently with the environmental impact consideration and the resolution of other relative construction planning problems.

I am providing as an enclosure to this letter the matters which we believe it is essential that your Denver Regional Office, working promptly with our representatives, provisionally resolve with the City of Denver relative to the South Platte River site. Mayor McNichols has been advised of our plans to move promptly with GSA in this way, so I am sure he and his staff will be expecting this kind of information for their consideration in the near future. In this way planning may proceed for the actions that would have to be accomplished if after consideration of the final environmental impact statement it is decided that it would be appropriate to proceed with the South Platte River site.

In closing, I would like to express our appreciation for the cooperation and assistance we have received from the General Services Administration in this project. We would particularly like to commend Loy Shipp and his fine staff here in Washington, as well as those very able people of your Denver Regional Office who are working with us in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd) Warren F. Brecht

Warren F. Brecht
Assistant Secretary for Administration

Enclosures

The following is the understanding of the Treasury Department as to the procedures and arrangements which would apply for acquisition and preparation of the site in order that all interested parties may proceed in planning for their respective actions.

1. The Federal Government would accept the offer of the City of Denver to sell to the Federal Government approximately 33 acres at the South Platte River site for a total of $1.5 million substantially in accordance with the following or some other mutually acceptable procedure:

   a. The Federal Government would purchase the portion of the site presently owned by the City (approximately 13 acres) for $700,000.

   b. The City would use these funds to purchase a portion of the privately owned property. When an appropriate amount of this property had been acquired, the Government would purchase it from the City for $799,999. This would permit the City to purchase the remaining parcels and subsequently transfer them to the Government for the nominal consideration of $1.

2. The City would assume complete responsibility for the expenses ~~(including demolition costs)~~ involved in relocation of residents and businesses presently located on the site. The City anticipates assistance in this regard from HUD or other federal agency funds, but if these funds did not become available for the purpose, the City would make alternative arrangements to meet the expenses.

   In this connection, we would like the opinion of the city attorney on whether the proposed purchase by the City of Denver of property to be used for a federal purpose comes within the provisions of the Colorado Uniform Relocation Assistance and Land Acquisition Policy Act of 1971.

3. The property conveyed to the Government would essentially include that land delineated on a map presented to Mr. Canter by Mr. Rhea of the Mint in April 1972. In particular, we would require the maximum feasible width in the vicinity of the 23rd Avenue bridge.

4. The Architect-Engineer firm would require right of entry for topographic surveys and additional foundation investigation to commence on or about January 1, 1973.

5. It is hoped that detailed building design would be completed and construction started by July 1974. Therefore, all relocations should be completed and the entire site conveyed to the Government by April 1, 1974.

6. It has come to Treasury's attention that a 72 inch interceptor sewer, under the design aegis of Metropolitan Sanitary District Number 1, has been tentatively located in the approximate center and running the entire length of the site parallel to the Platte River. This proposed sewer location would be incompatible with the construction of the large buildings which would be required for the new Mint. It would be essential that the City take appropriate action to coordinate appropriate relocation of the sewer, without cost to the Federal Government, so that it would not interfere with construction of the Mint.

7. Construction of the Mint would require a relocation of Water Street and modifications to the road connections in the vicinity of the 23rd Avenue bridge over the Valley Highway. It is expected that the City would assume full operational and financial responsibility for these alterations.

8. There would be express provision for reversion of conveyed land to the City and repayment to the Federal Government of all funds previously transferred for land acquisition, in the event the City is unable to complete the acquisition and conveyance of the entire tract or meet the other conditions set forth above.

9. At the appropriate time, counsel for the Treasury and GSA would draft for the City's consideration a formal legal agreement incorporating the points presented herein, together with such other provisions as may be pertinent. It would be most helpful if the City would also prepare a complete legal description of the property to be conveyed to the Government for inclusion in this agreement.

We have not previously discussed some of the matters contained in this letter with either GSA or the City. For example, the proposed sewer location came to the attention of the Federal Government only recently. In any event, we feel that it is important for us to reach an informal understanding at this time so that we can proceed in planning for the numerous actions that must be accomplished if, after consideration of the final environmental impact statement, it is decided that it would be appropriate to proceed with the South Platte site.

MINT MEETING

August 7, 1972
9:00 A.M.
Denver Planning Office

Those present were:

Alan Canter	Director, Planning Office
Robert Damerau	Assistant Director, Planning Office
Richard C. Thomas	Director, Transportation Division
George Allen	Transportation Division
Don Bishop	Land Officer
G. Rupert	Design Engineer
Hildreth Frost	Chief Assayer, Denver U.S. Mint
Frank Ray	Facilities Project Manager, Denver U.S. Mint

I. Letter of Agreement re Procedure for Purchase of Mint Area Discussed

A. Signed letter not yet received by City.

B. Bishop would prefer BSA to purchase site.

C. Treasury Department attorney suggests City get options.

D. Bishop will check with City Attorney.

II. Environmental Statement

A. Distributed Friday -- 45 days to comment.

III. Size and Location of Planned Buildings

A. Design firm not yet selected, contrary to newspaper publicity.

B. First building 680' x 250' - 40' height (south part of site).

C. Tourist gallery included -- start at south end.

D. 860' x 215' for second building (north part of site).

E. Administration building separate.

F. 700,000 feet^2 total building area.

G. Need space on site for rail and truck movements.

H. Market-Blake Parkway and new Metro trunk sewer line locations are critical.

I. Black and Veach doing sewer design for Metro. 54" existing sewer will need to be shored up if need sewer placed adjacent.

IV. Market-Blake Parkway

A. $100,000 design study contract to be led by Highway Department.

V. I-25 (Valley Highway) Frontage Roads and Interchanges

A. $100,000 in State Highway Department budget for design study.

July 28, 1972

Mr. Jack S. Shapiro
Chairman, KWAL Paints, Incorporated
Post Office Box 5231
800 Water Street
Denver, Colorado 80217

Dear Mr. Shapiro:

Your letter to me of July 1, 1972 raised numerous questions regarding the new United States Mint to be constructed in Denver. Actions on this project have not progressed sufficiently for me to provide answers at this time that will resolve the problems of understandable concern to you.

The Treasury Department has tentatively selected the South Platte River site, referred to in your letter, for the new Mint. The tentative site includes the 3.5 acres of land occupied by your company. Before a final decision can be made on this matter it will be necessary for the Treasury Department to obtain clearance from Federal, State and local agencies, and from the general public, with respect to the environmental impacts of this proposed action. This clearance, which must be processed in accordance with the Environmental Quality Act of 1969, will take approximately three months to complete. In addition, we must complete agreements with the City and County of Denver regarding the details of the site and the procedures to be used in acquiring the private property that is involved. Thus, a final decision relative to the tentative site is not expected to be made until about November 1 of this year.

I will inform you promptly of any clarifying developments as they occur.

Sincerely,

(Signed) F. H. MacDonald

for

Mary Brooks
Director of the Mint

FWRhea:mb

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
BUREAU OF THE MINT

July 13, 1972

COPY FOR: Mr. Frank W. Rhea
Facilities Project Manager
U.S. Mint - Denver

FROM: F. H. MacDonald

Attachment

F. H. MacDonald

Room 2064

Ext. 5877

KWAL PAINTS, INCORPORATED
MANUFACTURERS
POST OFFICE BOX 5231
800 WATER STREET
DENVER, COLORADO 80217
TELEPHONE 455-4793

July 1, 1972

Md Mary Brooks
Director of Mint
Treasury Dept.
Washington, D.C. 20220

Madam:

This company occupies approximately 3.5 of the 33 acres along the west bank of the Platte River recently selected at the site for the new U.S. Mint to be built in Denver. As of this date we have not had definitive word regarding the actuality of the project; nor have we received any official word regarding the possibility of a forced relocation.

This past week, newspaper reports indicated an additional $5 million appropriation over and above the earlier reported amount of $1.5 million for this project. Is this money for land acquisition and relocation cost? ...or construction?

This firm is more than willing to cooperate with your department in every way possible. However, the unofficial nature of the announcements have created a serious problem for us.

We must make significant modifications within our operation to conform to the newly adopted Occupational Safety & Health Act (OSHA).

We would be appreciative of an early response indicating the status of the Denver Mint project and to what extent our firm will be affected. We have sought information from the City and County of Denver, but have learned nothing officially.

We have been in touch with the Small Business Administration regarding the costs of a total relocation for our company. SBA requires a notice of committment from either the City of Denver, the Treasury Dept. or General Services Administration before they will act on guaranteed loan committment.

Any information you can give us will be gratefully appreciated.

Very Truly Yours,
KWAL PAINTS, INC.

Jack S. Shapiro
Chairman

JS/mg

Notices

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Office of the Secretary

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW U.S. MINT, DENVER, COLO.

Notice of Availability of Draft Environmental Impact Statement

Pursuant to section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the Bureau of the Mint in the Department of the Treasury has prepared a draft environmental impact statement for the location and, in general terms, the construction of a new U.S. Mint at Denver, Colo.

The proposed mint would be located on some 30 acres in the city of Denver bordered by the official Platte River alinement on the east and Highway I–25 (Valley Highway) on the west.

The Mint is being planned for a production capacity of 7.7 billion domestic coins per year and 35 million proof coins and medals per year. It would be designed to provide space for expansion of critical operations and to make possible reasonable expandability of the facility to accommodate increased production requirements as they develop in future years. Although detailed design of the facilities has not yet been started, it has been determined that building space of approximately 700,000 square feet would be needed. The structures would reflect the importance of the governmental function to be performed.

Copies of the statement are available for inspection during regular working hours at the office of the

Facilities Project Manager, Bureau of the Mint, Denver Mint, 320 West Colfax Avenue, Denver, CO,

and at the

Office of the Director, Bureau of the Mint, Room 2064, U.S. Treasury Department, 15th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20220.

Copies are also available from the National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, Springfield, Va. 22151 for $3.

Copies of the environmental impact statement have been sent to various Federal, State, and local agencies and citizens' groups as outlined in the guidelines of the Council on Environmental Quality. Comments are invited from any State and local agencies which are authorized to develop and enforce environmental standards and from any Federal agencies having jurisdiction by law and by special expertise with respect to any environmental impact of the proposed facility from which comments have not been requested specifically. Comments from the public are also invited.

Comments concerning the proposed action and any requests for additional information should be addressed to:

Facilities Project Manager, Bureau of the Mint, Denver Mint, 320 West Colfax Avenue, Denver, CO 80204.

Comments must be received within 30 days from the date of publication of this notice in order to be considered in the preparation of the final environmental impact statement.

[SEAL] WILLIAM L. DICKEY,
Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

AUGUST 10, 1972.

[FR Doc.72-12873 Filed 8-14-72;8:52 am]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[Order No. 73, Revised, Amdt. 1]

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, SERVICE CENTER OPERATIONS

Delegation of Authority

Sections 1 and 2 of National Park Service Order No. 73, revised, published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of March 29, 1972 (37 F.R. 6409) are hereby amended to include the Director, Harpers Ferry Center. Section 3 is amended to add the revocation of National Park Service Order No. 65 (36 F.R. 5629), as amended.

SECTION 1. *Delegation.* The Assistant Director, Service Center Operations may exercise all the authority now or hereafter vested in the Director, National Park Service in administering and operating the Denver Service Center and Harpers Ferry Center and in serving the regional offices and parks, except as to the following:

* * * * *

SEC. 2. *Redelegation.* The Assistant Director, Service Center Operations, may, in writing, redelegate to his officers and employees the authority delegated in this order, and may authorize written redelegations of such authority except that contract and procurement authority in excess of $50,000 may only be redelegated to the Director, Denver Service Center; Chief, Contracting Office, Denver Service Center; and Director, Harpers Ferry Center. Each redelegation shall be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

SEC. 3. *Revocation.* * * * National Park Service Order No. 65 (36 F.R. 5629), as amended, is hereby revoked.

(205 DM as amended; 245 DM, as amended; sec. 2 of Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1950)

Dated: August 4, 1972.

GEORGE B. HARTZOG, Jr.,
Director,
National Park Service.

[FR Doc.72-12835 Filed 8-14-72;8:48 am]

Office of the Secretary

HARLEY L. COLLINS

Statement of Changes in Financial Interests

In accordance with the requirements of section 710(b)(6) of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, and Executive Order 10647 of November 28, 1955, the following changes have taken place in my financial interests during the past 6 months:

(1) No change.
(2) No change.
(3) No change.
(4) No change.

This statement is made as of July 14, 1972.

Dated: July 14, 1972.

HARLEY L. COLLINS.

[FR Doc.72-12823 Filed 8-14-72;8:46 am]

RAY F. DAVIS

Statement of Changes in Financial Interests

In accordance with the requirements of section 710(b)(6) of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, and Executive Order 10647 of November 28, 1955, the following changes have taken place in my financial interests during the past 6 months:

(1) None.
(2) None.
(3) None.
(4) None.

This statement is made as of July 13, 1972.

Dated: July 13, 1972.

RAY F. DAVIS.

[FR Doc.72-12824 Filed 8-14-72;8:47 am]

B. M. GUTHRIE

Statement of Changes in Financial Interests

In accordance with the requirements of section 710(b)(6) of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, and Executive Order 10647 of November 28, 1955, the following changes have taken place in my financial interests during the past 6 months:

(1) No change.
(2) No change.
(3) No change.
(4) No change.

This statement is made as of July 5, 1972.

Dated: July 5, 1972.

B. M. GUTHRIE.

[FR Doc.72-12825 Filed 8-14-72;8:47 am]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

The Department of the Treasury
Washington, D.C.

TO : Mr. Frank MacDonald
Deputy Director of the Mint

DATE: July 21, 1972

FROM : Robert R. Fredlund

SUBJECT: Submission of Environmental Impact Statement for the New Denver Mint

Frank Rhea called me yesterday afternoon inquiring into the status of the environmental impact statement for the new Mint in Denver. I explained to Frank that we were holding the statement until Mrs. Brooks and Bill Dickey returned so that we might have a discussion with them as to how best to proceed. I also mentioned to Frank that Elting Arnold had a few suggestions for revisions in the statement which we would need to incorporate before its release for circulation comments.

Frank, I have been giving this matter of the release of the statement a considerable amount of thought. My first priority is to do what will best achieve Mary Brooks' objectives with regard to the selection of what she considers a most suitable site. I am, of course, most sensitive to the desires of the mayor and other officials and interested persons in Denver for the location of the new Mint in the South Platte River Site area.

However, if you, Mrs. Brooks and Bill and others are now having some second thoughts about the desirability of building the Mint on the South Platte Site, with what I understand from Frank Rhea to be some more recently determined substantial construction cost considerations, then I think it is time we consider our strategy for moving to a new and more suitable site. Certainly the Agnes-inspired flood plain considerations have also impacted the timing of our environmental impact consideration.

As you and I have discussed, one way to proceed might be to release and circularize the environmental impact statement, and then if all of the criticism and complaints and adverse comments develop which we might anticipate, we could then simply announce our abandonment of the South Platte River Site. This course of action has two major problems. First, we might be generating a lot of unnecessary adverse criticism of the Department and of the Administration. People might well observe that we could have anticipated these adverse comments well in advance of our decision and, if we were going to allow them to change our mind, why we couldn't have made that decision earlier.

Secondly, it is conceivable that through the efforts of the mayor, city council and other leading citizens, much of the adverse comments and

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criticism would be curtailed. Then there would be very little basis for our not going ahead with the South Platte River Site. In other words, we would have eased into a rather firm commitment which does not, as yet to my knowledge, have the blessing of the top officials of the Department, including the Deputy Secretary and the Secretary.

So, Frank, what I am saying is to release the statement now sort of forecloses our optionswith respect to the South Platte River Site. If we decide to go ahead with it, and if we see some way by which the financing and acquisition can be worked out within a reasonable period of time, then I think we should send out the environmental impact statement. If we couldn't see any way through which we can work out the financing and acquisition within a reasonable period of time, then I think we should probably think in terms of withdrawing from the site based on these considerations rather than the environmental impact route.

The above are some of my views on this matter, and as I will be on leave for the next two weeks and may not have the opportunity to meet with you, Mary and Bill before I leave, I wanted to provide them to you.

B of Fredlund

Director of Administrative Programs

P.S. Frank, as I mentioned to you on the phone, in the event it is decided to move ahead with the submission of the environmental statement, I have asked Ed Brooks to work with Sid Sanders in incorporating Elting Arnold's suggestions and then getting the other parts of the statement completed, duplicated and the necessary copies sent to Frank Rhea as well as to the other agencies here for circulation purposes.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
BUREAU OF THE MINT

MINT RECORDS SECTION

May 24, 1972

F. H. MacDonald (Signed) F. H. MacDonald
Deputy Director of the Mint

New Denver Mint Site Selection

On May 24, 1972, I called Mr. Loy M. Shipp, Assistant Commissioner for Space Management, General Services Administration Central Office, and advised him that we had, within Treasury, selected the Platte River Site for construction of the new Mint at Denver.

Because of financing details for site acquisition which have not been finalized with the City of Denver, we are not in a position at this time to authorize the GSA to serve as our agent for this acquisition.

Based upon this conversation, however, Mr. Shipp will advise the Denver Regional Office to provide all requested support for planning and engineering of a new facility on Platte Site. Their Denver personnel will be admonished though to refer all inquiries relative to the site selection to either Bob Predlund's office or this office.

Distribution:

Mrs. Brooks
Mr. Dickey
Mr. Predlund
Mr. Rhea

CITY AND COUNTY OF DENVER

W. H. McNICHOLS, JR.
Mayor

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

LAND DIVISION
ROOM 302
1445 CLEVELAND PLACE
DENVER, COLORADO

May 17, 1972

Mr. Robert R. Fredlund
Director of Administrative Programs
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C. 20220

Dear Mr. Fredlund:

I received your letter dated May 5, 1972, in regard to the proposed relocation site for the Mint in the City and County of Denver, on May 10, 1972, which was the same day that Mr. Dickey was in Denver and had a meeting with Mayor McNichols and others, including myself.

The questions and problems posed in your letter were discussed and covered in that meeting between the Mayor and Mr. Dickey, which I assume you have now had a report on.

It is my understanding that a representative of the Mayor and the City and County of Denver will be in Washington, D. C. at some date towards the end of May and at that time, hopefully, there will be a means devised by which the City can proceed with all the necessary preliminary procedures in order to assure the ultimate acquisition of the proposed site and the turning over of that site to the Department of General Services.

If I can be of any assistance to you in the future regarding this problem, feel free to contact me.

Yours truly,

Don C Bishop

Don C. Bishop
Land Officer

DCB:glw

cc: John Henry

5/25/72 cc: Mr. Rhea - Denver Mint

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

MAY 5 1972

Mr. Don C. Bishop, Land Officer
City and County of Denver
Department of Public Works
Land Division
Room 302
1445 Cleveland Place
Denver, Colorado

Dear Mr. Bishop:

As a result of your discussions of April 5, 1972, with Mr. Intrater of our General Counsel's staff, a meeting was held between officials of this Department and officials of the General Services Administration to determine whether the $1.5 million appropriated for the acquisition of the new Mint site in Denver, could be made available to the City of Denver so that the City could proceed to assemble in one parcel and acquire the necessary total site of approximately 33.4 acres, alongside the South Platte River.

However, we have been unable to develop, up to this time, any workable arrangement for the transferring of the $1.5 million to the City, prior to the acquisition of the entire site, as proposed by Mayor McNichols. We are advised by counsel, both in Treasury and in GSA, that there is no legally appropriate means by which this advance of funds could be effected.

We have discussed one possibility which might be feasible. Specifically, we might enter into a contract with the City, which would recite and identify the site package to be transferred by the City of Denver to the Treasury Department for the construction of the new Mint. The contract could stipulate that the Federal Government agrees to, and would pay to the City, $1.5 million for the entire site once assembled. Could such a contractual agreement be used by you as a basis for acquiring the necessary funds through local banks, or by other means, to complete the acquisition of those portions of the total Mint site which are not now owned by the City?

Please advise if the above discussed possible financing arrangement would be feasible and suitable to your needs, and if you have any alternative proposals you wish us to consider. For example, could the City proceed to acquire options to purchase, at nominal fees, and once the entire parcel is

assembled, then the Federal Government could, upon assignment of the options by the City, purchase the now privately held land, up to the limit of $1.5 million now available.

I am also taking this opportunity to tell you that our formal site selection process is well underway, and we expect to provide our authorization to GSA in the near future. We must first, of course, confirm the overall feasibility of the site for construction purposes. I understand that test borings are being made, and we are also nearly done with our alternative building layouts to see how we might best fit the entire Mint production and administrative configurations to the site.

In addition, we are attempting to complete a thorough evaluation of the flood hazards presented by the flood plain location of the South Platte River site, as required, to comply with Executive Order 11296. We must also complete the preparation of the requisite draft environmental impact statement for circulation to interested Federal Agencies, state and local governments, and other appropriate public bodies. All of these actions must be in order before the site selection can be finalized.

We appreciate your consideration of these matters and also your cooperation in this important project.

Sincerely yours,

Robert R. Fredlund
Director of Administrative Programs

GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
BUREAU OF THE MINT

TO : Mint Records Section

DATE: May 16, 1972

FROM : F. H. MacDonald
Deputy Director of the Mint

SUBJECT: Site Selection New Denver Mint - May 10, 1972.

On the morning of May 10, 1972, Bill Dickey and myself met with Mr. Jack Ware, Administrative Assistant to Senator Gordon Allott of Colorado. The discussion concerned the acquisition of approximately 30 acres along the South Platte River for construction of a new Denver Mint. The site had previously been the prime contender in the eyes of Treasury officials. During a meeting with Mayor Bill McNichols of Denver in March of 1972, just prior to our House Appropriations Subcommittee hearings, we announced our intention to acquire that particular piece of property. The Mayor with other Denver City officials in Washington concurred with our selection and felt it was the best site for serving the interests of both the City of Denver and the State of Colorado and the U.S. Government Treasury Department.

The Denver entourage agreed to obtain the entire parcel of land for the $1,500,000, which the Bureau of the Mint presently has in their appropriation. Of the 30 acres under consideration, about 14 acres are presently owned by the city. The city agreed to take steps to acquire the adjoining properties. Since that meeting in March there have been indications that things were not going too well and the city may have found acquisition of the adjoining properties was not as simple as it appeared at that time. We concluded, therefore, that we should meet with the Mayor in Denver to discuss the problems and their related solutions.

At 9:30 a.m., on May 10, 1972, Messrs. Dickey, Ware and MacDonald met city officials Mayor Bill McNichols, Alan Canter, Don Bishop and John Henry. We presented our concerns which are here stated.

The total property in the area of consideration that is not owned by the city may possibly be acquired for the $1,500,000 in our budget. However, additional expenses totaling close to $1,000,000 are required for relocation of



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businesses on those properties. Neither the city nor the Bureau of the Mint have those additional funds to satisfy this demand. The property cannot be acquired without having these funds on hand to negotiate with the owners of the adjoining parcels. Further, the city has no funds available to acquire those properties for the Treasury Department. Similarly, we cannot give our funds to the city for their use in procuring the properties. Several solutions were presented. The city could sell us their fourteen acres for the appraised value of about $830,000. Those funds could be utilized to procure that value in adjoining parcels which then could be turned over to us for additional sums of money that would allow the city then to acquire the remaining parcels or, in effect, a stepped contract. We shall have Treasury attorneys contact city attorneys to work out the details on this particular facet.

The obtaining of the funds for relocation is a major item of contention. City officials stated they understood that legislation was now before the House of Representatives and had cleared the Senate whereby HUD would be in a position to provide funds for these relocations. It was not determined at what point this may come into reality. Secondly, on September 12 of this year the city will be floating a bond issue in the neighborhood of $180,000,000. The Mayor did say he would consider going to the voters to obtain on that same bond issue the additional $1,000,000 required for this relocation and making it an additional contribution by the city in their interest in locating this new Denver Mint in the urban area.

It was agreed by all parties that it would not be wise or feasible at this point to go back to Congress for a supplemental appropriation.

The city is adamant that their first choice is the Platte River site and our concerns over their possibly waning commitment are unfounded. The city will commit necessary $20,000 plus or minus to accomplish the appraisal of the adjoining properties. This matter has to be placed before the city council for approval but at this point it is reported that no city fathers have voiced any objection to the Mint's choice for the Platte River site. It is generally agreed to be the best selection.

Following the meeting Mr. Alan Canter, Bill Dickey and Frank MacDonald were given a helicopter tour of the urban area of the city with emphasis on the Platte River site. Following this tour we met with Betty Higby and Frank Rhea and briefed them on the results of the morning meetings. We then drove to Site 9, the Union Pacific Railroad Area, which is presently in draft form -- our second choice of sites. All agreed that as a second choice it is far inferior to the Platte River site. Although it is a flat rectangular parcel of 25 acres, it is also an industrial center development area which will be surrounded by such companies as Gates Rubber and other industrial type facilities which would not allow the Mint to retain its identity.

Distribution:

Mrs. Brooks
Mr. MacDonald
Mr. Bill Dickey
Mrs. Betty Higby
Mr. Frank Rhea
Mr. Ed Brooks

CONFIDENTIAL

May 12, 1972

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

FROM: Edward W. Brooks

SUBJECT: Results of the Meeting on the Denver Mint Site Selection Held at 4:00 P.M., May 11, with Mr. Intrater, Mr. Brooks and Mr. Dickey to Confirm the Details of Earlier Discussions

Mr. Dickey's May 10 visit confirms that the South Platte River Site is the most acceptable to the public officials in Denver in view of their future plans for the growth of the community. In addition, Mr. Dickey was advised that the local support for that site far outweighed any opposition. Mr. Dickey felt we would have to defer to the political judgment of the public officials. In the light of these developments, he indicated that the Platte River Site was firm as far as he was concerned at this time.

Specific discussion of the various ramifications of the Platte River Site such as the KWAL Paint Company's opposition to its use, the impact Mr. Bishop (?) of that firm had in fighting for the construction of a dam to prevent any further flooding on the South Platte River contrasted to the necessity, at this time, to defer to the political tone and strengths of the community. The flood plain location of the site is not a real problem according to Mr. Dickey's current information.

a) Mr. Dickey feels that the most important thing to do now is to get a clear cut memorandum of procedure to identify in what order the Department must act and to identify contingency plans as a basis to proceed.

b) In addition, Mr. Dickey wants to meet with GSA officials next week, if possible, to discuss options on how to make available the $1.5 million for use by the City in their acquisition of the privately owned portions of the site. A similar meeting was held previously resulting in our May 5 letter to Mr. Bishop. However, Mr. Dickey would like to press for a decision on the following alternative -- the Treasury purchase the City-owned site (13 acres) for $865,000. The City would use these funds to purchase a portion of the privately held property. When a sufficient amount of that property has been purchased, Treasury will repurchase it from the City for the remaining $700,000. The final portion of the property will be sold to the Treasury at a minimum sum, possibly $1. This plan would give the City of Denver working capital while still assuring that the Treasury Department would pay no more than $1.5 million for the entire 34 acre site. Mr. Intrater suggested that this idea had been discussed with GSA previously and had been rejected. Mr. Dickey wishes to reintroduce this proposal at the meeting with GSA and push more strongly for such an option.

c) The site selection memorandum drafted by Mr. Fredlund will be held up for the moment. Mr. Dickey indicated that he had a number of comments to

add to the site selection memorandum in addition to the comments Mr. Rhea had provided to Mr. Brooks on May 11.

Mr. Dickey indicated that a Mr. Al Cantor of a Denver Planning Group should be in Washington within the next few weeks. It was not pursued further.

The following is a list of major points covered during this meeting:

1) Total estimated cost for the South Platte River Site breaks down as follows:

$1.2 million in relocation costs
$1.5 million estimated cost of purchase of privately owned portions of the 34 acre site

The City of Denver has agreed to donate its 13 acre site which they estimated to be worth $865,000 to us. Therefore, the total cost in property and expenditure is in excess of $3.5 million. However, the City of Denver confirms that they will turn over the entire package to the Department for $1.5 million.

2) The City has committed $25,000 towards the cost of a formal appraisal of the property for either purchase or condemnation. Mr. Dickey feels that this is a showing of good faith on behalf of the City and indicates how strong their interest is in locating the Mint at this site. Mayor McNichols has assigned this appraisal task to a Mr. John Henry.

3) Mayor McNichols indicated that there are three options for raising $1.2 million by the City of Denver which they will need in addition to the $1.5 million which Treasury has in order to complete the purchase of the site package. In order of preference, the options are:

a) Mayor McNichols suggests that there is a bill pending before Congress which would authorize HUD to furnish funds for relocation expenses incurred by city governments for municipal projects. The bill is currently before the House Ways and Means Committee, and Mayor McNichols feels that there is a strong likelihood that it will pass. Mr. Intrater was requested to identify the status of this bill.

b) The City of Denver proposes to float a bond issue in September for $800 to $900 million. $1.2 million would be included as part of this bond issue.

c) If these two approaches fail, Mayor McNichols feels confident that the $1.2 million can be raised by contributions from a dozen or more influential citizens of Denver.

Mr. Dickey commented there probably would be no answer until the fall of the year about where the City would get its money.

AIntrater/
EWBrooks:bg 5-12-72

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

May 11, 1972

MEMORANDUM TO THE FILES

FROM: Edward W. Brooks

SUBJECT: Denver Mint -- Mr. Dickey's Visit of May 10, 1972

Bill Dickey called me this morning, Thursday, May 11 to advise me that he had just returned from Denver and that he had gone out to "get a feel for the Mayor." He felt by working with a small group there would be certain advantages.

He indicated the Mayor was extremely anxious to have the Mint move into Denver and on the Platte River Site. He mentioned that arrangements to transfer our funds to Denver would still have to be cleared up. We didn't pursue this in the discussion. He did mention that HUD was attempting to get funds on the Hill for relocation activities, but this matter was not pursued conversationally. In addition, there will be a requirement for about $1.2 million that will be needed for the relocation costs to make up the necessary parcels of land. Bill went on to say that the Mayor recognized the difficulties we would have in acquiring additional funds. Mr. Dickey said the Mayor was committed to getting us on the Platte River Site, and he doesn't want us to have to go back to the Hill and jeopardize this by asking for additional money. One of the proposals Denver was considering was the issuing of a bond for $800,000,000 or $900,000,000 to pick up extra money for certain community needs. The Mayor was also considering donations from private sources that could make up the difference needed to acquire the site.

He went on to say that he and Frank MacDonald went up in a police helicopter to see the site from the air, and he was impressed with how large the Platte River Site was. Mr. Dickey indicated he viewed the other site and was not impressed with its potential. I asked him whether or not the Mint would be able to live with the increased time frame that would be associated with these complex arrangements proposed. Bill said there was alot of slippage built into the project, and it should not be a problem. He indicated he wanted to get together with a group this afternoon, Mr. Intrater and myself, at 4:00 and discuss this matter further and reduce some of these proposals to writing. This ended my conversation with Mr. Dickey on his visit.

s/ Edward W. Brooks

Assistant Director
Real Property Management

FILE COPY

Mrs. Betty Higby, Superintendent,
and Mr. Frank W. Rhea

May 3,1972

H. Frost, Jr.

Highway proposal at the proposed South Platte mint site

In a morning meeting with Mr. Kantor, City Planning Manager, and Mr. Thomas, Transportation Section, City and County of Denver Engineering Office on May 2, it was not possible to come to any agreement. The purpose of the meeting was to present to the city engineer our request for negotiation for additional land along the highway right of way on the west side of the site. It was not possible to present a request to them for additional land because they immediately brought forward a plan of which they had devised, apparently in conjunction with the State Highway Department. This plan shows frontage road along the Valley Highway that would not enlarge our property but would rather take up more land than the present right of way.

Also, their proposal shows a Market Street through way crossing the proposed mint site on Twentieth Street instead of Nineteenth Street. This parkway would also include the so-called people movers route. The proposal, as shown, would be an elevated structure, that is viaduct, that would almost exactly divide the south section of the proposed mint site into two parts.

The purpose of the meeting was not to argue, but the city was informed that such a proposal would not be acceptable to the Treasury Department for the following reasons:

1. It would interfere with the building construction.

2. The mint service would not build a mint under the viaduct.

3. For security reasons, it would not be possible to have a major highway structure running across the mint property.

Mr. Thomas, who has charge of the highway and transportation problems for the City of Denver, seemed rather adamant in his plans. It will take some negotiations to bend the plans for highway improvement so they will comply with our needs at the new mint site.

cc: Deputy Superintendent
Dr. A. J. Goldman

HF

Mr. Fredlund
2438

Plaza
Do Site

The Open Forum

"There Is No Hope for the Satisfied Man"

FREDERICK G. BONFILS

Business Owners Affected By Proposed New Mint Site

To The Denver Post:

WE HAVE read with great interest the articles in your paper regarding the site selection of the new mint and the supposed favoring by the business owners with firms located in the area.

We the undersigned, as the business owners in the area, wish to go on record as being in complete disfavor with the site.

Mayor McNichols' statement that we favor it is completely false. We have never been approached, consulted or contacted in any way by the city which plans to condemn our properties.

The businesses involved employ over 300 people and have basic real estate values of over $5 million. Their relocation costs, exclusive of real estate, will probably exceed $1 million, not to mention the business losses which will result.

The present mint occupies less than 5 acres, yet the mayor proposes taking 33 acres for this relocation. The city owns 13 acres of this. We suggest that this 13 acres which is almost three times as large as the present site would be sufficient for the new mint. Mayor McNichols' way of putting his taxpayers out of business without the courtesy of even a phone call is disgraceful.

It seems to us that the government could have saved considerable expense by using property already owned, such as Lowry, the Federal Center or the Arsenal land.

J. L. PALMQUIST, Owner,
KARL PERRY, Owner,
Quist Furniture Mfg. Co.
TED YARON, President,
Luxurest Furniture Mfg. Co.
G. WILLIAM LANE, President,
Package Creators, Inc.

April 14,1972

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Flood Plain Implications of the Proposed South Platte River Site, New Denver Mint

1. At the request of Mr. MacDonald, Deputy Director, Bureau of the Mint, the undersigned reviewed the subject implications of the South Platte River site for the new Denver Mint. The following specific actions were taken in this review:

a. Letters from the Omaha District Corps of Engineers to Mr. Gregory Cavanagh, Regional Director, Public Building Services, Region 8, GSA, dated 16 July 1971 and 23 July 1971, were analyzed in detail. These letters, and particularly the 23 July 1971 letter, confirmed that the 1965 flood approximated a 100 year flood and that during this flood the water reached elevation 5,190 adjacent to the center of the proposed site. These letters also state that, with the Chatfield Dam in operation, a 100 year flood would be confined within the river's banks and would reach elevation 5,182, and a standard project flood would reach elevation 5,189, both elevations at the approximate center of the proposed site.

b. A call was made to Mr. R. G. Burnett, Chief, Engineering Division, Omaha District, Corps of Engineers, on 11 April 1972. Mr. Burnett confirmed that the Chatfield Dam, now under construction, is scheduled for closure in late summer 1973 and that the Mt. Carbon Dam on Bear Creek is now under design, with funds available for acquisition of land required for this project. Mr. Burnett said he would have his flood plain expert review the specifics of this particular site and have him contact me later. In response to a specific question, Mr. Burnett provided the following official definition of a standard project flood:

"The standard project flood is representative of the critical concentration of runoff from the most severe combination of precipitation and snow melt, if pertinent, that is reasonably characteristic of the drainage basin involved."

Mr. Burnett stated further that the Corps does not associate a specific frequency with a standard project flood, but that such a flood is representative of the largest flood reasonably expected to occur and would be exceeded only on rare occasions. (Thus, the expected frequency of occurrence is much less than once in a hundred years. A standard project flood is more in the order of a 250-500 year flood.)

c. On 12 April, Mr. Norm Gau, Chief of Flood Plain Management, Omaha District, Corps of Engineers, called to discuss the proposed site. Mr. Gau made reference specifically to a flood plan information study that the Corps of Engineers had done on the South Platte River and informed me that a copy of this study was available in the office of the Colorado Water Conservation Board in Denver. Mr. Gau stated that

this flood plan study provided the up-to-date information with respect to the proposed Denver Mint site and recommended that I review the study. Mr. Gau reiterated the information provided the previous day by Mr. Burnett and added that the Mt. Carbon Dam affect on reduction of flood water elevations at the proposed site would be on the order of one foot. Mr. Gau stated that the Chatfield Dam is the prime contributor to flood reductions in the reach of the South Platte and, thus, any uncertainties with respect to completion of Mt. Carbon Dam are not material.

d. On 12 April, I reviewed the flood plain study with Mr. Stan Miller, Colorado Water Conservation Board. The official title of this study prepared by the Omaha District of the Corps of Engineers is as follows: "Flood Plan Information Study, South Platte River Basin, Colorado, Denver Metropolitan Region, Updated August 1968." The study contains a general statement that it reflects reduced discharges resulting from the operation of the Chatfield and Mt. Carbon Dams. The study also has the following notes on the cover page:

(1) The 1965 flood has been included in the updated hydrologic analysis and has increased the basic discharges for a given flood frequency.

(2) An intermediate regional flood is a flood having a one percent probability, or an average frequency of once in 100 years.

The following surface water elevations were extracted from the graphs and maps included in the subject Flood Plain Study:

	Elevations	
	Standard Project Flood	Intermediate Regional Flood
Drop Structure (vicinity of the upstream end of the proposed site)	5,193	5,187
7th Street bridge (near site center)	5,189.5	5,182
Speer Blvd.(downstream end of site)	5,185	5,178

2. Further analysis of this matter reveals the following:

a. The 100 year flood, with the Chatfield Dam in operation, would be confined within the banks of the South Platte River at the site. In effect, this situation means that the site as is has a flood damage protection factor of 99 percent.

b. Similarly, with the Chatfield Dam in operation, during a

standard project flood there would be flooding of a small portion of the site as it exists, immediately adjacent to the river. However, due to the necessity to accomplish site grading to accommodate the large buildings involved and due to the nature of existing soils, there will be a requirement to provide select fill material under any buildings or structures located near the river. This fill material will be planned for a finish elevation at least two feet above the predicted water elevations during a standard project flood. This will provide a flood damage protection factor in excess of 99.5 percent.

c. In addition, during the design of the new Denver Mint, the possibility of floodproofing the lower portions of the buildings will be considered and analyzed. If the buildings can be floodproofed at minimal cost, this option can be selected, resulting in a flood damage prevention factor of 99.9+ percent.

3. With respect to subsurface water at the site, no unusual problems are anticipated. The ground water table, of course, varies proportionately with the water level in the nearby South Platte River. However, all planning to date is based on slab-on-grade construction with the only foreseen requirement for basement or trench areas those necessary to provide space for piping and drains to recirculate process liquids and to discharge effluent into the South Platte River. These basement areas can be protected from seepage by proper treatment of basement walls and by installation of sump pumps.

4. In summary, the conclusion is that the new Denver Mint can be constructed on the South Platte River site with an extremely low flood risk factor and with no unusual costs incident to constructing in a flood plain that would not be inherent in constructing the Mint in other sites in the City of Denver area.

Frank W. Rhea

FRANK W. RHEA, P.E.
Facilities Project Manager
Bureau of the Mint

FWR:edg

Distribution:

Mr. W. L. Dickey
Mrs. M. Brooks
Mr. F. H. MacDonald
Mr. R. R. Fredlund
Dr. A. J. Goldman
Mr. G. Ambrose
Mrs. B. Higby
Mr. C. Miller
Mr. H. Frost, Jr.
Project Files

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

DATE April 18, 1972

TO Mr. Frank MacDonald
Bu. of the Mint

Frank Rhea

Robert R. Fredlund
Director of Administrative Programs
Room 2324 Ext. 2881

Lake South Platte

Isle South Platte

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES MINT
DENVER, COLO. 80204

OFFICE OF
SUPERINTENDENT

May 7, 1974

Mrs. Leona J. Biggs
1883 South Chester Circle
Denver, Colorado 80231

Dear Mrs. Biggs:

We are in receipt of your letter dated May 6, 1974 regarding the new mint site. However, the amount of acreage indicated in your letter would not be sufficient.

Thank you for your interest in our project.

Sincerely,

Frank W. Rhea
Facilities Project Manager
Bureau of the Mint
Denver Mint

5-6-74

Dear Sirs:

I'm sure you get many letters like this nevertheless I wondered if you might have considered the site at South Forest South & Peetsdale Drive. They may be 20 or more acres there for sale and it is in Denver.

We have a small plot & interest there and was just wondering if this information might be of help to you. Just hoping anyway!!

Sincerely

Mrs Leona J Biggs
1883 So. Chester Cir
Denver 80231

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

OFFICE OF
DIRECTOR OF THE MINT

April 10, 1974

Mr. Elmer L. Metcalfe
2380 ~~2830~~ Ash Avenue
Denver, Colorado 80303

Dear Mr. Metcalfe:

Thank you for your letter to Mrs. Brooks enclosing the position statement regarding the location of the new U. S. Mint at Denver. Mrs. Brooks is presently out of town. However, I have been in contact with her and have advised her of your interest in the site selection.

Since you are familiar with the environmental impact statement drafted by the Department of the Treasury, you know that a number of private organizations and agencies at all levels of government have been asked to comment on the proposed action. The Treasury proposed the two alternative sites, Park Hill Golf Course and the Denver Federal Center, without favoring either, and the Secretary will make his final decision after comments have been received and evaluated.

The concern of the citizens of Denver in this matter is greatly appreciated. We trust that the final site selection will best serve their interests as well as those of the Mint and the Treasury Department.

Sincerely,

F. H. MacDonald
Deputy Director of the Mint

bcc: J. Rhea

Keep Freedom in Your Future With U.S. Savings Bonds

APR 10 1974

The Honorable
Peter H. Dominick
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Dominick:

Thank you for forwarding to us Mr. Rex Jennings' letter and a copy of of the Chamber of Commerce position statement regarding the new U. S. Mint at Denver, Colorado. Mr. Jennings has provided the statement to Mrs. Brooks and to Secretary Shultz, and it will be one of the items considered in making the final site selection.

As you may know, the Department of the Treasury has drafted an environmental impact statement for the eventual location of the new Mint facility at either the Park Hill Golf Course, which is favored by the Chamber of Commerce, or the Denver Federal Center. A number of private organizations and agencies at all levels of government have been asked to comment on the proposed action, and the Secretary will make his final decision after these comments have been received and evaluated.

The concern of the citizens of Denver in this matter is greatly appreciated. We trust that the final site selection will best serve their interests as well as those of the Mint and the Treasury Department.

Sincerely,

F. H. MacDonald
Deputy Director of the Mint

bcc: Mr. Frank Rhea
U. S. Mint
Denver, Colorado 80204

4/8/74 RLM:wmd RGW RCC

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES MINT
DENVER, COLO. 80204

OFFICE OF
SUPERINTENDENT

March 18, 1974

Mr. John Pocalko
1903 East Arizona Street
Philadelphia, Pa. 19125

Dear Mr. Pocalko:

We are in receipt of your inquiry dated March 11, 1974 regarding the new Denver Mint. To date, no site has been selected for location of the new Denver Mint. We have recently issued an environmental impact statement requesting comments regarding two possible locations. After an evaluation has been made of both sites, one will be selected and design of the new mint will proceed. Present plans indicate that operation will begin in 1980.

Thank you for your interest in our project.

Sincerely,

Frank W. Rhea
Bureau of the Mint
Facilities Project Manager
Denver Mint

RECEIVED
MAR 15 1974
OFFICE OF
SUPERINTENDENT
U. S. MINT AT DENVER

March 11, 1974

Dear Sir:

I would appreciate it if you could send me, without charge, one photo of the recently "New Colorado U.S. Mint"

I understand it has begun operation in December of 1973.

Thank you for your consideration, Please Reply

Sincerely

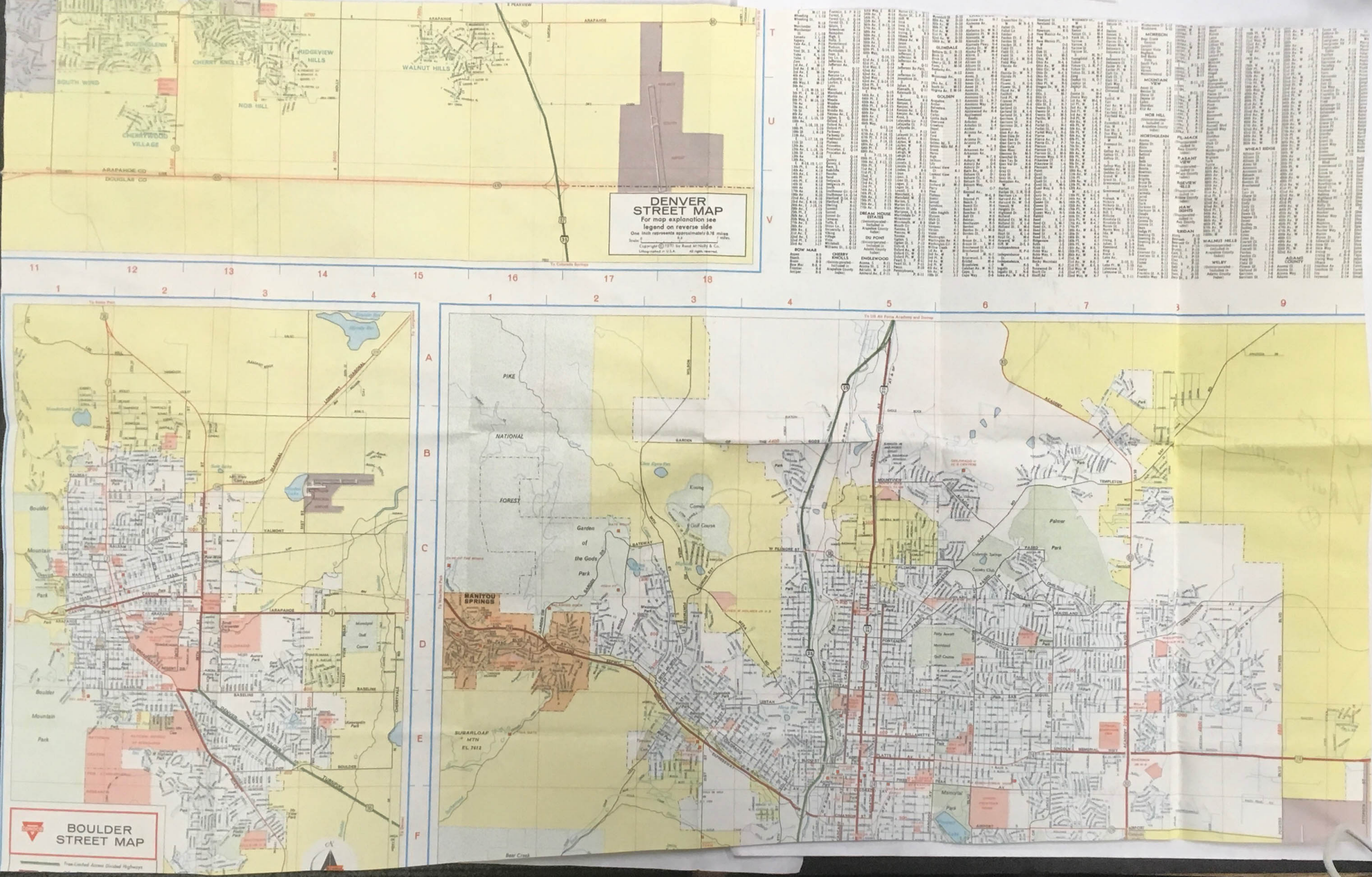
Please send to - John Pocalko
1903 East Arizona St.
Philadelphia, Pa.
19125

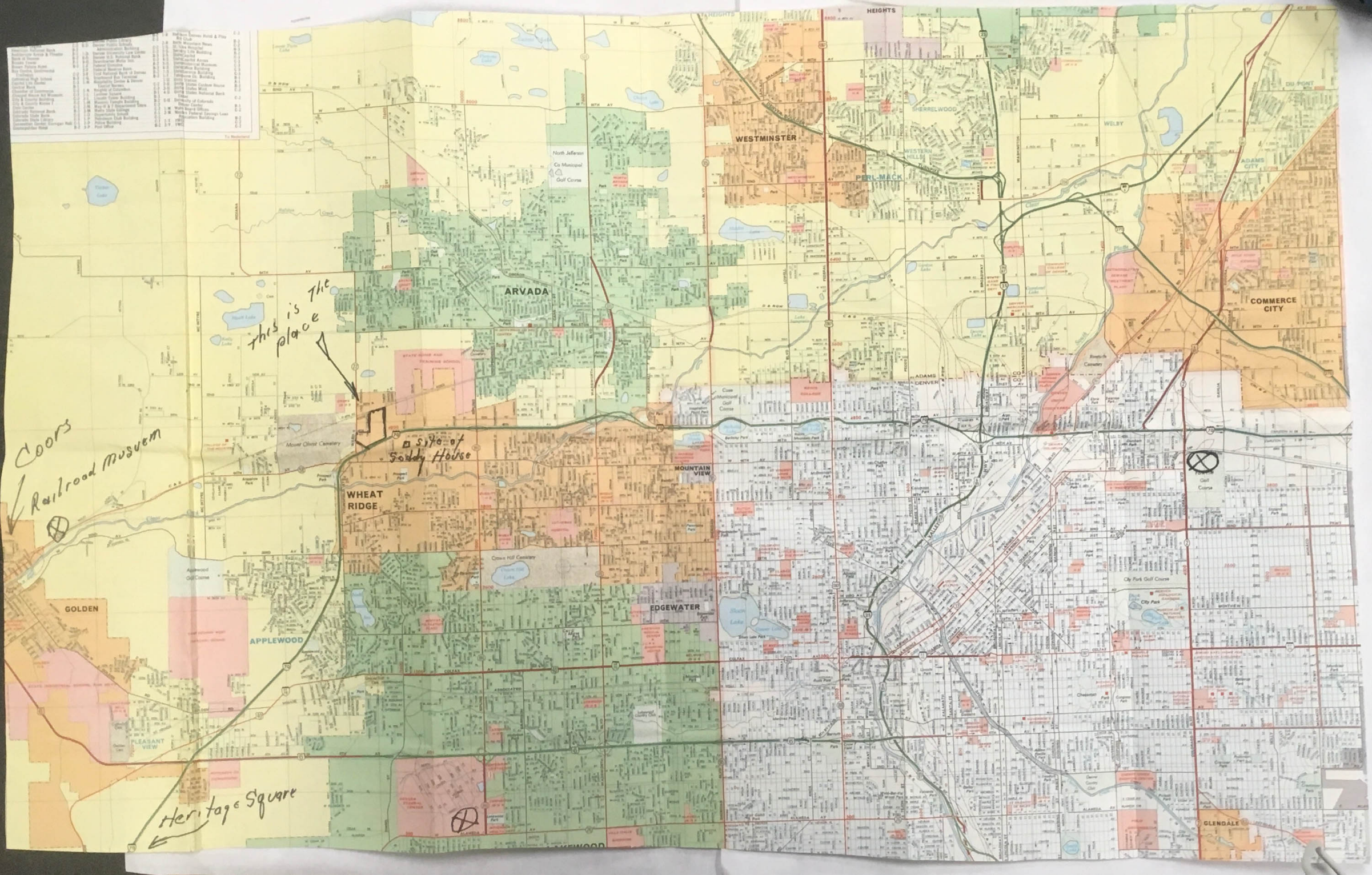
Frank W Rhea
To Denver Mint

Dear Sir:

Have you considered I 70 & Ward Ward Road as a site for the new mint. It offers possibilities.

1. On I 70 at intergection of roads to Golden & Boulder
2. [redacted]. Adjoins C & S Rail tracks
3. Nice expanse of Ground
4. Utilities
5. Slope of Ground and pools of water in front make for good Landscaping.
6. Near a few spots that would be of interest to tourists.
7. In clear view from I 70 which is well travelled by Tourists of all
8. Take a look you might like it.


DENVER
STREET MAP
For map explanation see
legend on reverse side
BOULDER
STREET MAP
MANITOU SPRINGS
PIKE
NATIONAL
FOREST
Garden of the Gods Park
SUBARLOAF MTN EL. 7412
WALNUT HILLS
RIDGEVIEW HILLS
NOB HILL
CHERRY KNOLLS
SOUTH WIND
CHERRYWOOD VILLAGE
ARAPAHOE CO
DOUGLAS CO
Boulder Mountain Park
Palmer Park
Memorial Park
Cheyenne Mountain
Colorado Springs
Bear Creek


this is the place
Site of Soddy House
Coors Railroad museum
Heritage Square
ARVADA
WESTMINSTER
WHEAT RIDGE
GOLDEN
APPLEWOOD
EDGEWATER
MOUNTAIN VIEW
COMMERCE CITY
GLENDALE
HEIGHTS
PERL-MACK
SHERRELWOOD
WESTERN HILLS
WELBY
ADAMS CITY
DU PONT
ADAMS
DENVER
PLEASANT VIEW
North Jefferson Co Municipal Golf Course
Case Municipal Golf Course
City Park Golf Course
City Park
Mount Olivet Cemetery
Crown Hill Cemetery
Riverside Cemetery
Fairmount Cemetery
Clear Lake
Standley Lake
Hyatt Lake
Union Lake
Sloan Lake
Sloan Lake Park
Berkeley Park
Chesterton Park
Fairmount Park
Lowell Park
Regis College
Auraria Campus
Lakewood Gulch
Clear Creek
Sheridan Blvd
Federal Blvd
Wadsworth Blvd
Lowell Blvd
Broadway
Colfax Ave
Alameda Ave
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W 992nd Ave
W 1000th Ave

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES MINT
DENVER, COLO. 80204

OFFICE OF
SUPERINTENDENT

March 4, 1974

Mr. Donald E. LaBarr
Route 2, Box 159
Montrose, Colorado 81401

Dear Mr. LaBarr:

In response to your letter of February 25, 1974 regarding the location of the new Mint at Montrose, we are not considering any site that lies outside the immediate Denver metropolitan area. Any news reports to the contrary are erroneous. We are presently considering two possible locations within the Denver area (1) Park Hill Golf Course and (2) the Denver Federal Center.

Our primary concern lies with the manufacture of coins which is the mission of the Mint. Although Montrose has much to offer, relocating outside of the immediate Denver area would mean the loss of many experienced personnel and thus would entail a significant drop in production.

Thank you for your interest in our project.

Sincerely,

Frank W. Rhea
Bureau of the Mint
Facilities Project Manager
Denver Mint
320 West Colfax Avenue
Denver, Colorado 80204

Montrose, Colo.
Feb 25, 1974

Mr. Frank Rhea
Project Manager
United States Mint
W. Colfax ave + Cherokee St.
Denver, Colorado

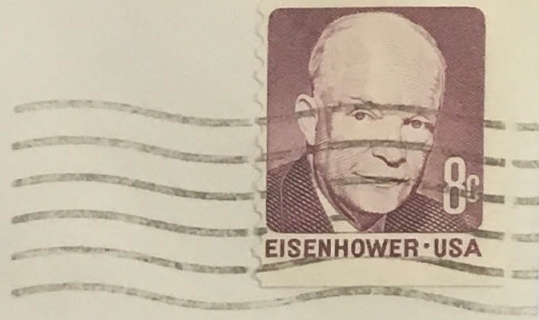
Dear Mr. Rhea:

With great interest we have been reading of your efforts to find a suitable location for the new Mint. As ranch owners we would like to offer a 40 acre site on a beautiful hill overlooking the city of Montrose. An area free of smog and very scenic. The asking price is only $850.00 per acre and we would be happy to meet you and your staff to show you the site. Sincerely,

Donald E. LaBarre

Donald E. LaBarr
Route 2, Box 159
Montrose, Colorado
81401

MONTROSE CO
FEB 25
1 PM
1974
81401



Mr. Frank Rhea
Project Manager
United States Mint
W. Colfax ave & Cherokee St
Denver, Colorado

RECEIVED
FEB 26 1974
OFFICE OF
SUPERINTENDENT
U. S. MINT AT DENVER

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES MINT
DENVER, COLO. 80204

OFFICE OF
SUPERINTENDENT

February 25, 1974

Mr. Larry Hanford
President,
Colorado City Chamber of
Commerce
Post Office Box 125
Colorado City, Colorado 81019

Dear Mr. Hanford:

In response to your letter of February 4, 1974 regarding the location of the new mint at Colorado City, we are not considering any site that lies outside the immediate Denver metropolitan area. Any news reports to the contrary are erroneous. We are presently considering two possible locations within the Denver area (1) Park Hill Golf Course and (2) the Denver Federal Center.

Our primary concern lies with the manufacture of coins which is the mission of the Mint. Although Colorado City has much to offer, relocating outside of the immediate Denver area would mean the loss of many experienced personnel and thus would entail a significant drop in production.

Thank you for your interest in our project.

Sincerely,

FRANK W. RHEA
Bureau of the Mint
Facilities Project Manager
Denver Mint
320 West Colfax Avenue
Denver, Colorado 80204

Colorado City Chamber of Commerce
P.O. Box 125 Colorado City, Colorado 81019

February 4, 1974

Frank Rhea
Facilities Project Manager
Denver Mint
320 West Colfax
Denver, Colorado

Dear Mr. Rhea:

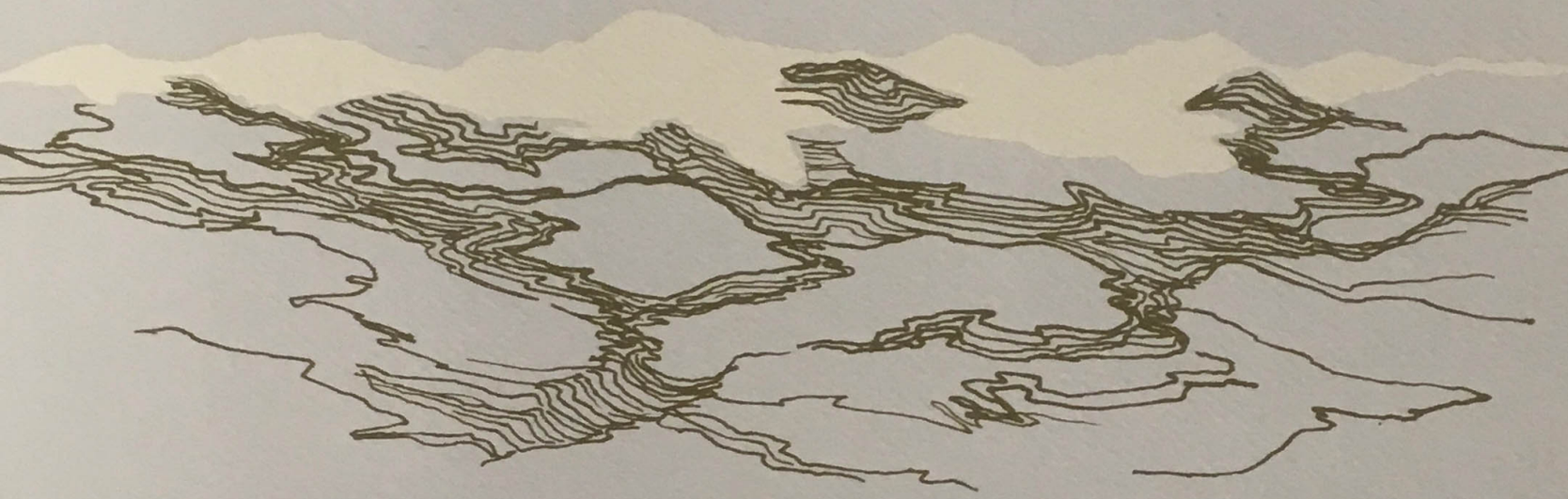
Enclosed you will find some pertinent information concerning Colorado City. The reason I am sending this to you is due to an article I read in the Pueblo Chieftain on Wednesday, January 30, 1974. This article made reference to relocating the Denver Mint and it mentioned a number of cities which have been considered as a possible site. I do not know the current status on this project, but if you are considering moving the mint, I would appreciate it greatly if you would consider Colorado City as one of the choices. We have a lot to offer in this area and I am sure we can work out a very good arrangement.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Very truly yours,

Larry Hanford
President

LH:vm



Colorado City

Industrial Digest

Great Western Cities, Inc.

Table of Contents

Colorado City
Highway Network
Labor Costs
Quality of Life
Shipping
Recreation
Housing
Growth Oriented
Guest Accommodations
Taxes, Utilities, Water and Gas
Employment Statistics

Appendices

A—Education
B—Climate
C—Geology
D—Major Area Employers
E—Transportation
F—Labor
G—Tax Structure

How can your company:

reduce production costs?

improve employee morale?

assure an adequate labor supply?

get the product to the market?

avoid excessive taxation?

cut shipping costs?

reduce employee travel-time from home to office?

and provide pleasant working conditions?

The answer is Colorado City!

More than just a factory site . . . more than just an industrially zoned location.

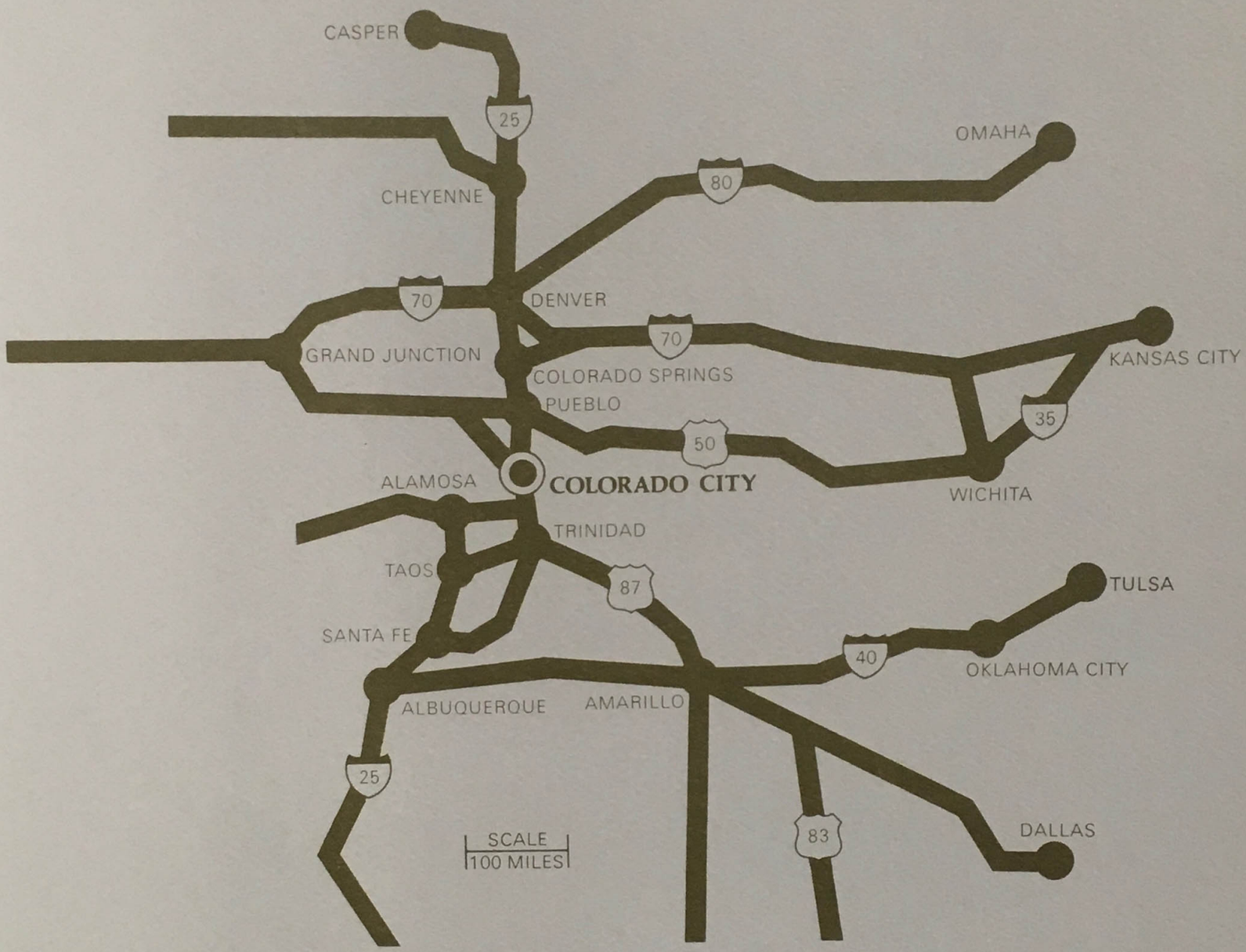
Now a complete Industrial Park!
Incorporating all the features you've been looking for . . .

Colorado City, located 132 miles from Denver and 24 miles south of Pueblo, is a growing master planned community, nestled between four majestic mountain ranges. At an elevation of 6,000 feet, it provides an ideal location for light manufacturing and assembly industries.

All the requirements for business growth, and development are on hand. Colorado City Industrial Park has direct access to Interstate 25. This is the major north-south highway connecting with fast-growing markets in Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Denver, Albuquerque and El Paso.

Colorado City provides a climate conducive to high employee productivity and dedicated workers. The air is clean and crisp. Smog is non-existent. Temperatures average from a mean of 77 in the summer to a mean of 37 in the winter. The eye is intrigued with nearby green valleys against a backdrop of Colorado mountains.

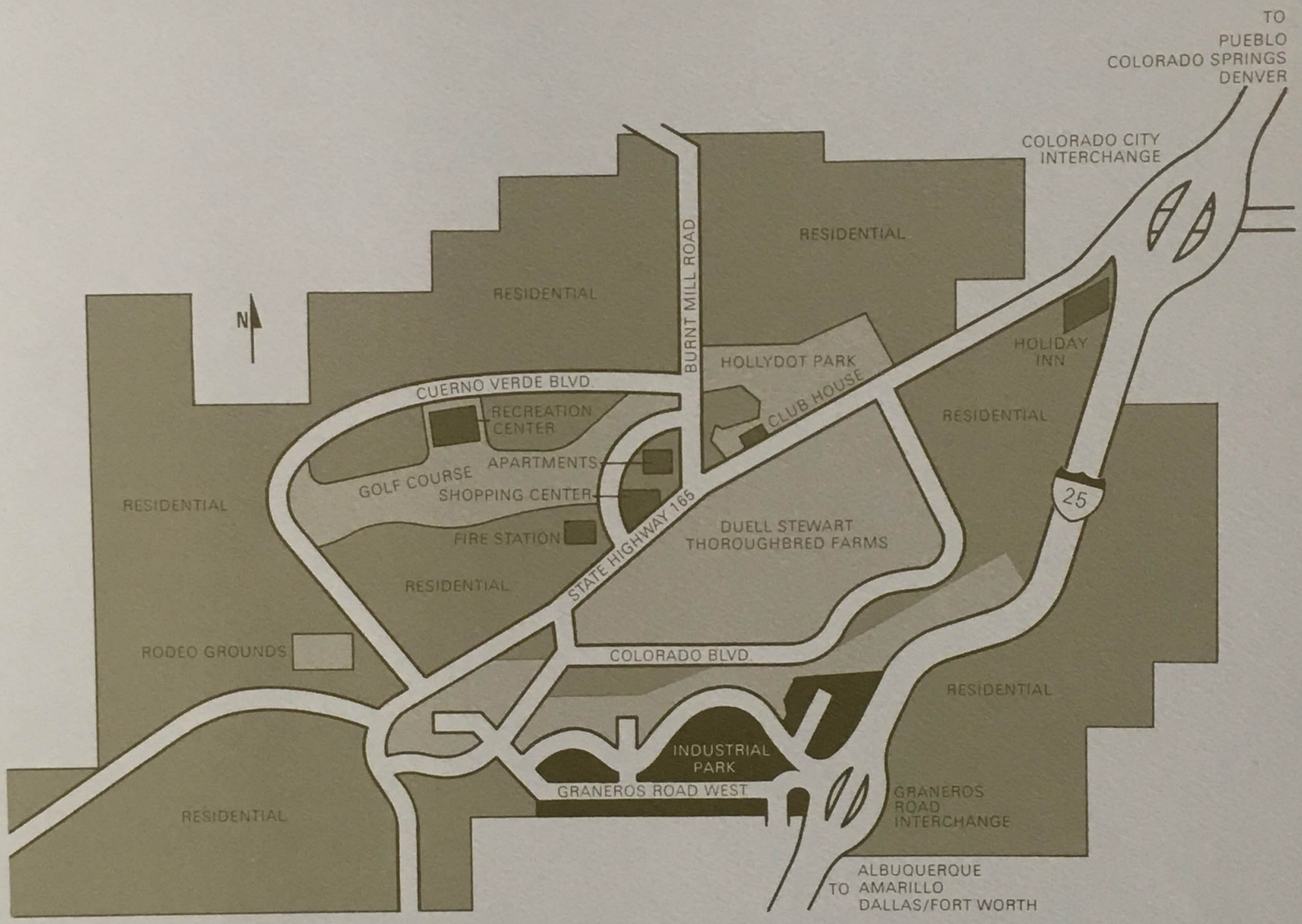
Located in beautiful Colorado...



MILES TO:

Alamosa	97	Kansas City	517
Albuquerque	290	Oklahoma City	560
Amarillo	302	Omaha	672
Casper	419	Pueblo	24
Cheyenne	236	Santa Fe	228
Colorado Springs	66	Taos	160
Dallas/Ft. Worth	662	Trinidad	61
Denver	132	Tulsa	659
Grand Junction	311	Wichita	452

A planned community...



Low labor costs...

Manpower Training Programs in all employment categories are now supplying skilled workers to Colorado business firms. New or expanding industries can arrange, through the Colorado Division of Employment, for testing, recruiting, and training of employees in their local area, with part or all of the programs financed by state and federal funds.

Over a 10-year period, Manpower Development and Training Programs in Pueblo have trained or graduated 675 people. Nearly 65 % of these were employed in jobs related to their training.

The 1963 Federal Vocational Education Act authorized the construction of various vocational schools which cooperate with employers in designing their training programs. In Pueblo, Southern Colorado State College provides vocational-technical training to high school and post high school adults at all levels from the semi-skilled to the technician.

The following straight-time earnings for specific occupations common to all industries are accurate to November, 1972. Source — Pueblo Office, Colorado Division of Employment.





STRAIGHT-TIME EARNINGS

OCCUPATION	HIGH	LOW
Carpenters	4.45	2.00
Electricians	5.57	3.90
Engineers, Stationary	5.42	5.42
Helpers, Trades	4.47	3.18
Janitors, Porters and Cleaners	4.42	1.65
Laborers, Material Handling	4.42	2.15
Machinists	5.57	3.00
Mechanics, Automotive	4.50	2.30
Millwrights	5.00	3.71
Oilers	3.87	3.18
Order Fillers	4.10	3.10
Packers, Shipping	4.59	2.10
Painters	5.07	4.45
Pipefitters	5.27	4.83
Plumbers	5.27	3.75
Seamstresses (garment needle)	2.00	1.82
Sheetmetal Workers	5.22	4.83
Shipping and Receiving Clerks	4.54	2.00
Tool and Die Makers	4.08	3.83
Truck Drivers	3.87	1.75
Truckers, Power—Forklift	4.49	3.25

Quality of Life...

A recent "Quality of Life" (QOL) research report made by Midwest Research Institute, Kansas City, Missouri, points up some interesting data about Colorado and ranks it as one of six states to have an excellent QOL.

Colorado ranked highest in terms of the individual's status—evaluated in terms of existing opportunities for self-support, the promotion of individual capabilities, and the widening of individual choices.

Colorado was one of seven states top ranked on the basis of living conditions—which considered such factors as health, recreation, communication and library facilities and cultural activities. Also evaluated were social and environmental conditions—such as weather, humidity, sunshine, motor vehicle death rate, and the marriage-divorce rate.

Colorado ranked second in technology—based on technological promotion and encouragement, and on the existing scientific manpower. Scientific manpower is considered to be one of the most dominant factors in technological change and improvement.

Colorado enjoys an economic status 1.3 times that of the nation as a whole. Economic status is based on the availability and the productivity of human and capital resources plus cost adjusted income per capita, value added in manufacturing industry, value of construction per worker, agricultural production, unemployment rate, and assets per capita in commercial banks.

Colorado ranked sixth in health and welfare—the availability of and accessibility to medical manpower and facilities, as reflected by such measures as the ratios of physicians, dentists, nurses and hospital beds per 100,000 population.

Colorado ranked high in state and local government—measured by professionalism and performance of administration, and an informed citizenry.

Convenient shipping...

The Colorado City Industrial Park is adjacent to Interstate 25, a major Colorado traffic artery travelled by at least five major trucking lines.

The Colorado City Industrial Park is served by United Parcel Service, one of the nation's best delivery systems.

Pueblo, Colorado is only 24 miles away, offering rail service to distant points in the United States.

Plans include the lengthening of Colorado City's existing 3,800′ airstrip to at least 6,000′ to accommodate privately owned planes.

Eight daily, commercial flights connect Pueblo and Denver. Pueblo's rail and air transport facilities are convenient via private carriers.



Recreation...

A unique, comprehensive recreation center offers the following: A swimming pool... tennis courts... shuffleboard... and table tennis. A full-time staff is available to supervise and organize social activities as well as arts and crafts.

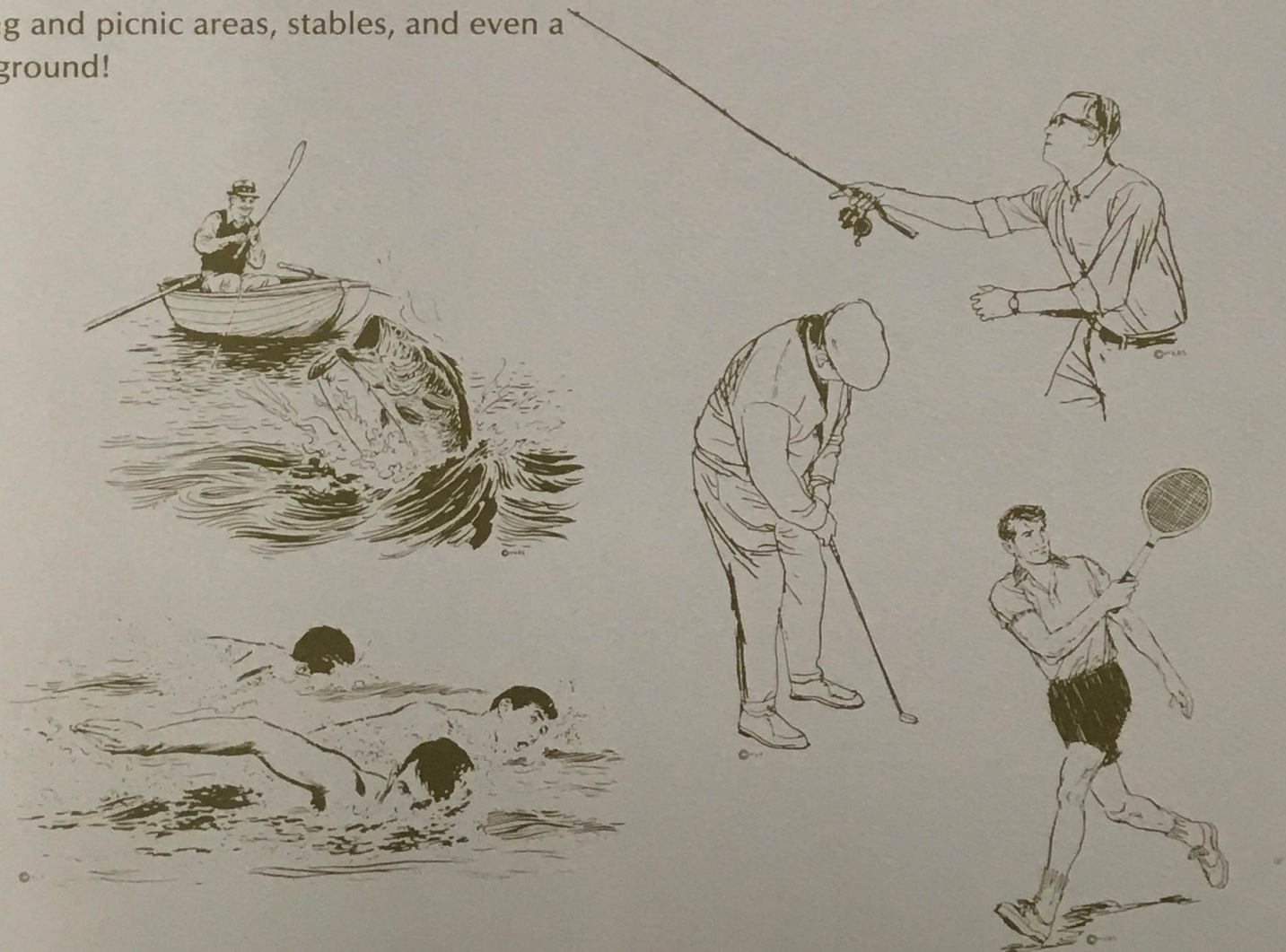
Colorado City's 9-hole golf course is operated by Colorado City's Metropolitan Recreation District.

The park areas include a 72-acre lake for fishing, sailing and boating, a barbeque site, a driving range, baseball field, camping and picnic areas, stables, and even a rodeo ground!

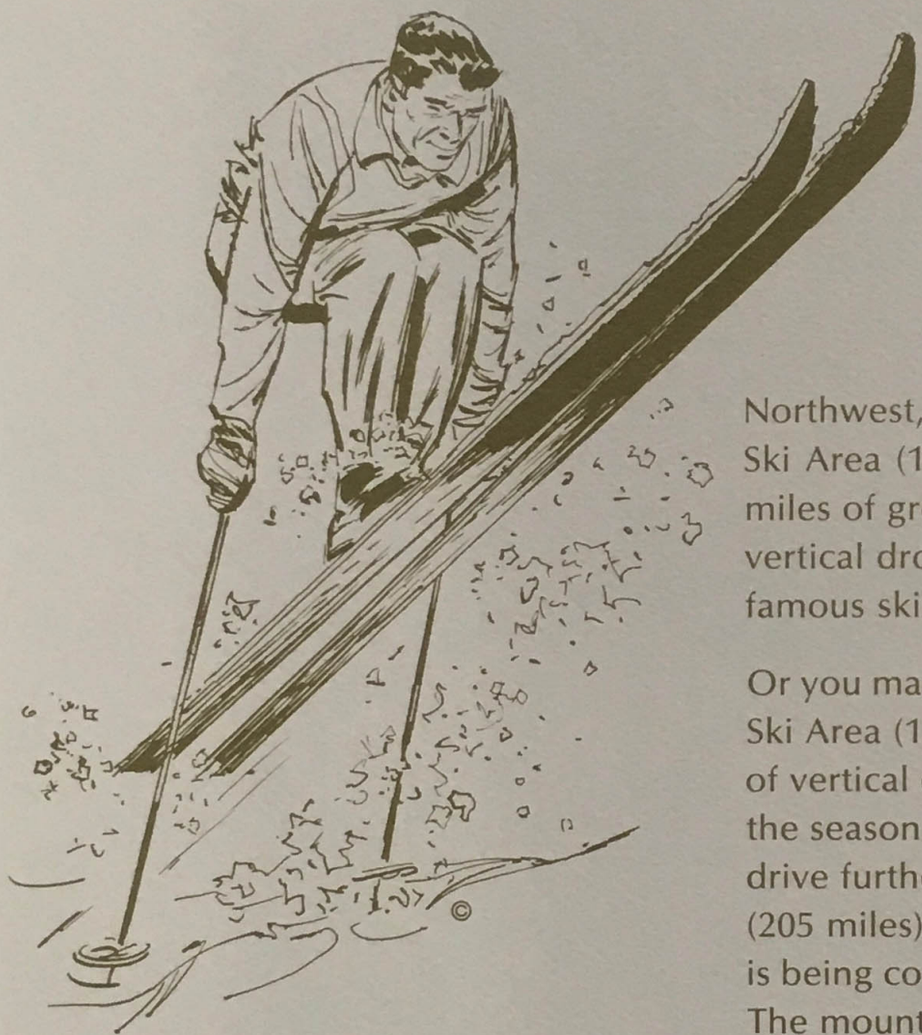
Four nearby spectacular mountain ranges — Spanish Peaks, Sangre de Cristo, Wet Mountains, and Pikes Peak offer the ultimate in mountain recreation.

All recreational facilities have been arranged so that all residents and employees may participate at a nominal cost to the employer.

The improved employee morale resulting from your location in this extraordinary environment is sure to have a positive impact on your production and profits.



and more recreation...



If there are skiing enthusiasts in your organization, they'll love Colorado City . . . for it's within easy driving distance of the best ski slopes in North America!

Only three hours south (160 miles) is the famous Taos Ski Area. Breathtaking scenery, unbelievable slopes, and powder snow provide European flavor in a Colorado setting.

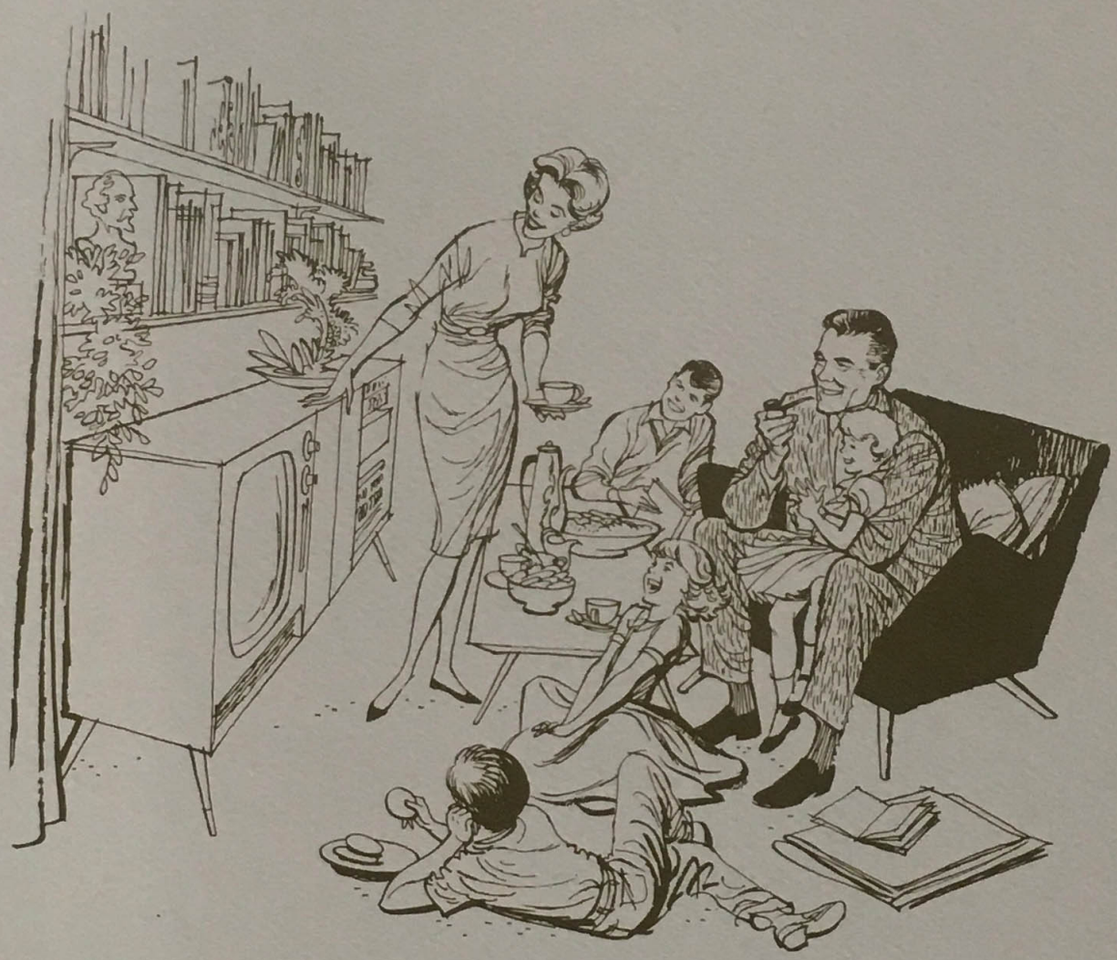
Highway 160 leads powder skiers to Wolf Creek Pass (158 miles), which has an annual snowfall of 475 inches and is a powder skier's dream.

Northwest, through Salida, is the famous Vail Ski Area (196 miles). Two gondolas, miles of groomed slopes, and 3,000 feet of vertical drop have made Vail a world famous skiing paradise.

Or you may drive west of Salida to the Monarch Ski Area (127 miles). And, if 1,000 feet of vertical drop and deep powder throughout the season are not enough, you may drive further west to the Crested Butte Area (205 miles), where an old mining town is being converted into an exciting ski area. The mountain is high (2,000 feet of vertical drop), and is served by a gondola and four chair lifts.

These skiing areas keep expanding, year after year, adding to the potential of your employees' pleasure.

A complete community...



The Colorado City Industrial Park is part of an ideal community which includes residential, commercial and recreational complexes. As a businessman, you'll appreciate the wide range of features and benefits.

There's housing for both the executive and the budget-minded employee including apartments, duplexes, mobile homes, as well as single family dwellings.

The community recreation areas include 1,495 acres of parks and sports facilities . . . a 72-acre lake; a 9-hole 123 acre golf course; a barbecue area; children's playground; swimming pool; driving range; and baseball field.

Local resident pride is evidenced by their participation in many community activities such as: Chamber of Commerce; Lion's Club; Community Club; Golf Association; Colorado/Rye Teen Club and the Thunderbolt Booster Club.

Colorado City boasts an attractive shopping center . . . elementary and secondary schools in Rye within ten minutes of most homes . . . churches, a post office, library service, and excellent fire protection.

Ample housing...

A variety of unique homes is available within a five-minute drive of the Industrial Park, making it easy for employees to travel between home and job. Already constructed, these units include apartments, duplexes, mobile homes, and single family dwellings, all styled to blend into the mountain background.

Homes are available for immediate occupancy ... and throughout a wide price range. New single family homes in Knollwood or The Village are priced from $24,000 to $32,000. Lower priced homes are available starting at $13,000. Condominiums starting at $17,900 will soon be under construction.

Applewood Mobile Home Estates feature paved streets . . . landscaped easements . . . and a recreation center complete with swimming pool. Mobile homes are available for purchase or lease . . . and at economy prices.

Two-bedroom apartments are available for $150 to $190 per month. Single family homes are available for purchase through Colorado City Realty Company, Great Western Cities Realty, "Ab" Duell Realty Company and other agencies.

Your employees can purchase new homes with VA, FHA, or conventional financing . . . or they may choose from a wide selection of rental units.

Colorado City can provide excellent housing for your employees...
and at prices that will delight them.



Growth oriented...



The Colorado City Industrial Park offers direct access to Interstate 25, which is the major north-south highway connecting Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Denver, and Albuquerque, N.M.

Metropolitan Denver, with 1,300,000 population, is one of the fastest growing areas in the nation. Colorado City is less than three hours driving time from Denver's Stapleton International Airport, which provides direct flights to all major U.S. cities.

Colorado Springs, a city of 250,000, continues to grow and prosper serving as the home of a number of electronic firms. Majestic Pike's Peak, the romantic Garden of the Gods, the famous Broadmoor Hotel, and the Air Force Academy are all located in or close to Colorado Springs.

Pueblo, only 24 miles from Colorado City, is the financial and industrial hub of southern Colorado. CF&I Corporation recently moved its sales and administrative headquarters from Denver to Pueblo. CF&I has undertaken a $50-million plant improvement program.

A high-speed, railway test track facility is being built by the U.S. Department of Transportation on a 30,000 acre site near Pueblo.

The new Pueblo dam and reservoir will add 17,500 surface acres of water to the areas recreational facilities.

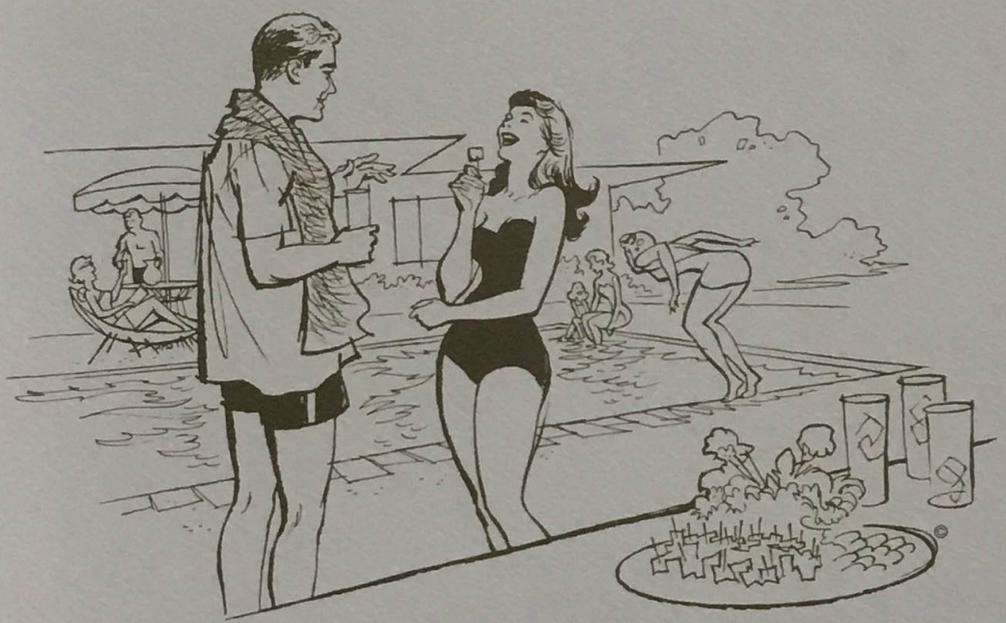
Aspen Ski Wear moved its manufacturing facilities to Pueblo in 1970 and continues to expand.

Easy access to growing markets, good air transportation, proximity to famous resorts, and high traffic flow on Interstate 25 . . . these are but a few of the factors which will contribute to your company's success. They are all available at Colorado City's Industrial Park.

Holiday Inn
COLORADO CITY

Guest accommodations...

From time to time, your company may require accommodations for special entertainment, programs, meetings . . . or for visitors who wish to stay overnight.



Less than two miles from the Industrial Park, Holiday Inn has unsurpassed accommodations which include:

. . . Meeting rooms for up to 200 persons

. . . 60 rooms with luxurious Mediterranean decor

. . . Color TV in every room

. . . Low commercial rates

. . . A lounge featuring live entertainment

. . . An excellent dining room serving 16 hours daily

. . . A swimming pool with an incredible view of the Greenhorn Mountains

Limousine service is provided between the Holiday Inn and Colorado City Industrial Park.

Additional facts...

Pertinent Information Regarding Taxes, Utilities, Water, And Gas For Colorado City Industrial Park

Tax Structure — City of Pueblo

Property tax levied at 96.87 per mill
City tax 3%

Colorado City

Property tax levied at 85.2 mill
Personal property tax at 80.2 mill

PUEBLO
VS.
COLORADO CITY

Both based on assessed valuation — 30% of actual value
No County sales tax

State of Colorado

Corporate income tax rate — 5% on net income from sources within the state.
Inventory tax based on valuation which is equal to 5% of the actual value.
State sales tax 3%

Utility Costs

Electricity — Commercial rate schedule
First 50 kilowatt hours — 10¢ per KW hour
Next 100 kilowatt hours — 6.5¢ per KW hour
Next 350 kilowatt hours — 3.5¢ per KW hour
Next 500 kilowatt hours — 2.5¢ per KW hour
All KW hours over 1000 — 2.0¢

Service from San Isabel Electric Service Company

Water — present rate subject to usage and volume
First 5000 gallons — $2.75
Next 20,000 gallons — 36¢ per 1000 gallons
After that — 28¢ per 1000 gallons

Gas — Propane
Prices for propane are competitive and this fuel is available from a number of suppliers.

Breakdown of County Tax (85.2)

County General Fund — 17.1%
Pueblo Library — 1.5%
School District #70 — 61.6%
Rye Fire Protection — 5.0%

Facilities in Industrial Park

Water, electricity, propane gas, septic systems with provisions for future sewer facilities, and all-weather roads.

Employment Statistics

Pueblo

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area 1

		Percent of Total
Total Civilian Labor Force	42,641	100.00
Total Employment	40,115	
Total Unemployment	2,526	
Percent Unemployed	5.9	
Negro Civilian Labor Force	728	1.7
Employment	668	
Unemployment	60	
Percent Unemployed	8.2	
Spanish Heritage Civilian Labor Force	10,945	25.7
Employment	9,972	
Unemployment	973	
Percent Unemployed	8.9	
Total Female Civilian Labor Force	14,925	35.0
Total Female Employment	13,960	
Total Female Unemployment	965	
Percent Unemployed	6.5	
Negro Female Civilian Labor Force	290	0.7
Employment	278	
Unemployment	12	
Percent Unemployed	4.1	
Spanish Heritage Female Civilian Labor Force	3,179	7.5
Employment	2,824	
Unemployment	355	
Percent Unemployed	11.2	

1 Pueblo County

STATE OF COLORADO
DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS

Appendices

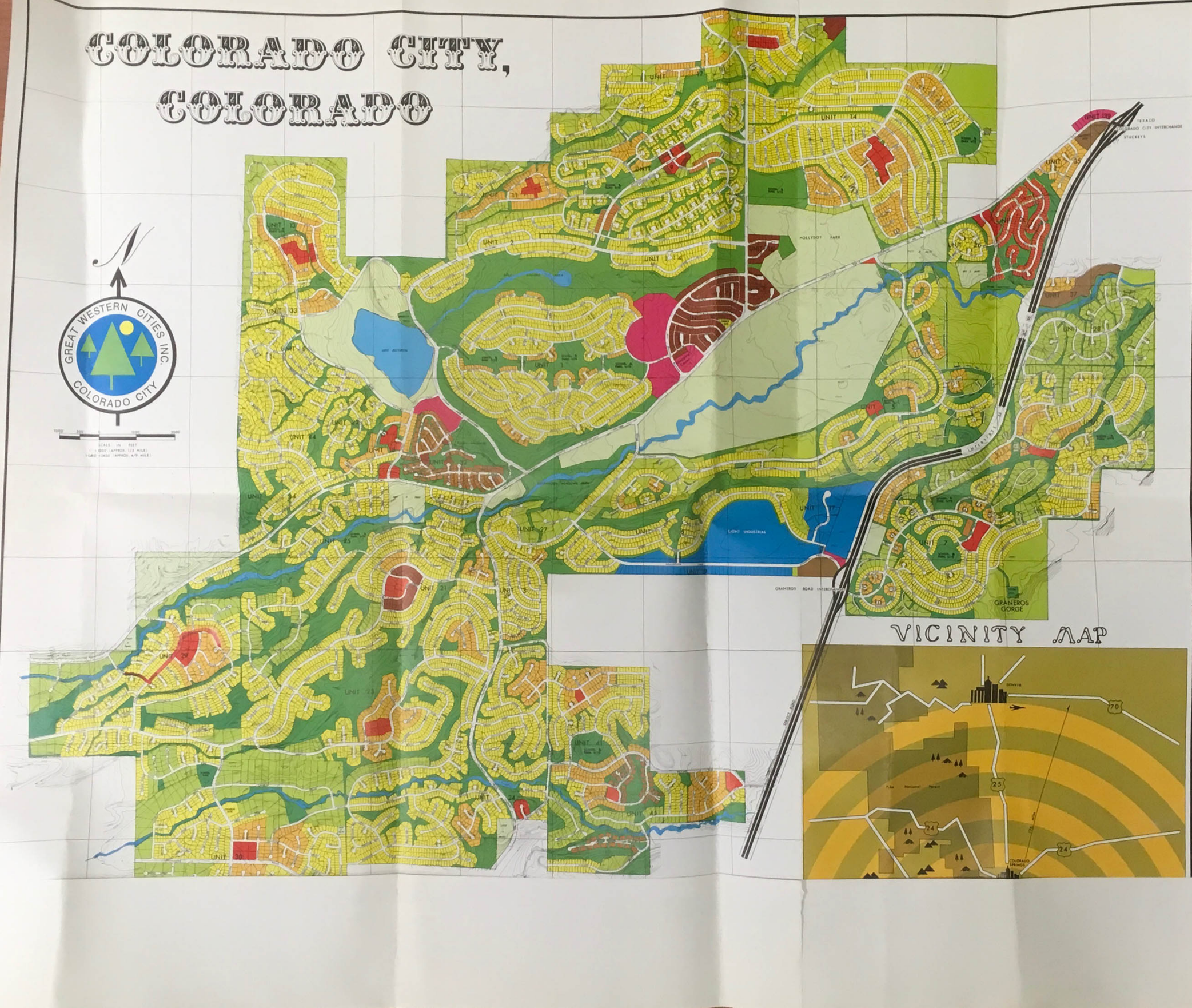
Education

Colleges and universities within a 50-mile radius include:

Southern Colorado State College, located on the new $60-million Belmont Campus in northeast Pueblo, now has an enrollment of some 6,000 students. In addition to the traditional academic degrees it awards, it is recognized as providing the finest vocational training in the Rocky Mountain area.

Midwest Business College, also in Pueblo, offers courses in Executive Secretarial, General Secretarial, Stenographic, Clerk Typist, Basic Business, Management, Accounting, Speedwriting and Shorthand, Hotel-Motel Management—Diploma programs only.

COLORADO CITY, COLORADO



STATE PROPERTY REPORT DISCLAIMER

NOTICE AND DISCLAIMER BY OFFICE OF INTERSTATE LAND SALES REGISTRATION, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

The Office of Interstate Land Sales Registration, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development has accepted this Hawaii Public Offering Statement as the Property Report on this subdivision.

This report is not a recommendation or endorsement of the offerings herein by the Office of Interstate Land Sales Registration, nor has that Office made an inspection of the property nor passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this report or of any promotional or advertising materials used by the seller. Information contained herein has been filed with the State of Hawaii and the Office of Interstate Land Sales Registration.

It is in the interest of the buyer to inspect the lot and to read all contract documents before signing the contract to purchase or lease.

Prospective buyers and lessees are notified that unless they have received this Property Report prior to, or at the same time they enter into a contract, they may void the contract by notice to the seller.

Unless a buyer or lessee acknowledges in writing that he has read the report and personally inspected the lot prior to signing his contract, he may revoke his contract within 48 hours from signing his contract if he has received the Property Report less than 48 hours prior to signing such contract.

Although a Statement of Record has been filed with the Office of Interstate Land Sales Registration, the filing has not been examined or verified.

REG. NOS.	UNIT
S-36	8
S-37	9
S-59	10
S-60	14
S-61	15
S-69	16
S-115	1-7; 11-13; 17-21 incl.
S-128	24
S-142	23
S-163	25
S-174	27
S-174	28
S-188	29
S-196	30
S-208	31
S-196	32
S-239	34
S-266	35
S-239	37
S-246	39
S-309	45
S-339	41

STATE OF HAWAII

PUBLIC OFFERING STATEMENT

OF

COLORADO CITY DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

PUBLIC OFFERING STATEMENT

ON

Units 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 17, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 37, 39, 45, and 41, Colorado City.

May 31, 1972

1. NAME AND ADDRESS OF SUBDIVIDER: The subdivider is the Colorado City Development Company, a Colorado corporation, whose address is: Equitable Building, 17th Street, Denver, Colorado 80202.

2. DESCRIPTION OF LAND: The lands offered in this prospectus are located in Pueblo County, Colorado, and lie within the area known as Colorado City. The lots are situated in subdivisions recorded in the office of the County Clerk and Recorder of Pueblo County, Colorado, as follows:

UNIT NO.	BOOK & PAGE OF MAPS, PUEBLO COUNTY	TOTAL ACRES	NO. OF LOTS	AVERAGE ACRES PER LOT
1	1532, 629-650	356.80	1409	.26
2	1532, 629-650	76.80	252	.31
3	1532, 629-650	88.53	336	.26
4	1558, 659	39.47	144	.27
5	1564, 703-716	522.42	750	.70
6	1592, 548-552	157.19	333	.47
7	1596, 381-386	323.73	803	.40
8	1607, 276-280	169.75	316	.54
9	1609, 28- 33	403.87	965	.42
10	1611, 950	87.20	208	.42
11	1628, 598-600	140.63	262	.54
12	1628, 601-605	348.03	463	.75
13	1628, 606-609	247.31	479	.52
14	1628, 610-618	572.23	1436	.40
15	1627, 310-315	314.75	611	.52
16	1623, 845	32.96	61	.54
17	1630, 768	27.84	11	2.53
18	1634, 814-817	43.80	70	.63
19	1646, 968	23.38	44	.54
20	1646, 663-664	83.26	253	.33
21	1650, 143-150	288.24	862	.33
23	1653, 874-882	458.28	807	.57
24	1655, 891-898	340.27	883	.39
25	1659, 845-853	294.64	484	.61
27	1663, 200-202	44.20	59	.75
28	1663, 203-207	121.95	172	.70
29	1667, 969-977	420.61	783	.54
30	1670, 324-334	522.33	876	.60
31	1674, 530-541	586.52	478	1.23
32	1671, 314-320	80.97	501	.16
34	1681, 925-928	105.69	241	.44
35	1693, 02- 03	21.19	55	.39
37	1681, 929-930	27.89	12	2.32
39	1693, 107	6.75	8	.84
45	1705, 692-695	16.65	383	.41
41	1696, 951-955	196.89	564	.35

3. OWNERSHIP OF LAND: The fee to the land being offered by this prospectus vests with the Colorado City Development Company. All of the lots being offered, except for Unit 41, are subject to a Deed of Trust in favor of Northern Financial Corporation, the beneficial interest of which has been assigned to Diversified Mortgage Investors, or a Deed of Trust in favor of Diversified Mortgage Investors, and which Deeds of Trust have been subordinated in favor of the contract buyer by an Unconditional Release Covenant. In addition, Units 21 and 23 to 25 inclusive, are subject to a Deed of Trust in favor of Clifton and Zola Dodge and Units 35 and 37 are subject to a Deed of Trust in favor of Moritz and Dorothy Kirkland, which Deeds of Trust have been subordinated in favor of the individual contract buyer by Un-Conditional Release Provisions, incorporated within the said Deeds of Trust.

4. & 5. NATURE OF INTEREST IN LAND TO BE CONVEYED AND TYPE OF INSTRUMENT USED FOR CONVEYANCE: Where purchases are made pursuant to a land sales contract, the nature of the interest to be conveyed is the equitable interest. Upon completion of the contract terms a Warranty Deed conveying legal title will be issued.

6. ZONING REGULATIONS: The Declaration of Protective Covenants for each of the Units offered in this prospectus is in accordance with and subject to the local zoning regulations. The Declaration of Protective Covenants is contained in a supplement to this prospectus attached hereto and made a part hereof.

7. USE FOR WHICH PROPERTY OFFERED: The permitted land uses as approved by the Pueblo County Planning Commission are described in the Declaration of Protective Covenants attached hereto.

8. ENCUMBRANCES, EASEMENTS, LIENS, RESTRICTIONS: Each of the lots in this offering, with exception of Unit 41, is subject to a Deed of Trust in favor of Northern Financial Corporation, the beneficial interest of which has been assigned to Diversified Mortgage Investors or a Deed of Trust in favor of Diversified Mortgage Investors, which Deeds have been subordinated in favor of the contract buyer by an Unconditional Release Covenant. The restrictions which run with the land are included in the Declaration of Protective Covenants attached hereto. Public Utility and street easements are shown on the recorded maps referred to hereinabove. In addition, Units 21 and 23 to 25 inclusive, are subject to a Deed of Trust in favor of Clifton and Zola Dodge and Units 35 and 37 are subject to a Deed of Trust in favor of Moritz and Dorothy Kirkland, which Deeds of Trust have been subordinated in favor of the individual contract buyer by unconditional release provisions, incorporated within the said Deeds of Trust.

9. EXISTING TAXES, SPECIAL TAXES OR ASSESSMENTS: The 1972 tax rate for the land in Colorado City is $8.7500 per $100.00 of assessed valuation. As a general rule, assessed valuation is calculated by the County Tax Assessor at the rate of $2.00 per front foot for lots and $200.00 per acre for lots still shown as acreage on the Tax Assessors's maps. There are no special assessments on any of the land in Colorado City. Concurrent with each land purchase contract, the purchaser enters into a Water and Sewer Availability Agreement with the Colorado City Water and Sanitation District or the Colorado City Development Company for payment of aggregate amounts per lot of $900.00 to $1300.00 (based on lot frontage) with 7% interest in semi-annual installments over a period of ten years.

10. ROADS: The roads and streets as shown on the recorded maps listed hereinabove have been dedicated to and accepted by the County of Pueblo. The Colorado City Development Company has undertaken by agreement with the Board of County Commissioners of Pueblo County to improve the streets and roads in the subject units in accordance with County specifications. All completed public roads are finished to at least an all-weather gravel condition and many are surfaced with asphalt or other finish.

11. WATER SUPPLY: The Colorado City Water and Sanitation District and Colorado City Development Company have undertaken to adopt a program by which they will install a water system to serve each lot being offered as the need therefor appears on the basis of prudent management as determined in the reasonable discretion of the District or Colorado City Development Company. Concurrently with the execution of each land purchase contract the purchaser enters into a Water and Sewer Availability Agreement with the District or Colorado City Development Company for payment of aggregate amounts per lot of $900.00 to $1300.00 (based on lot frontage) with 7% interest in semi-annual installments over a period of ten years, however, Unit 39 is not subject to a water and sewer charge as the subdivider will cause the District to install said improvements. The District and Colorado City Development Company anticipate that the costs of the water system will be met out of revenues, proceeds of the water availability charges and other revenues; however, holders of the District's bonds may legally compel the District to levy an ad valorem tax if required.

Owners of lots in all Units, except Unit 45, not presently located along water mains will receive water by tank truck delivery at the rate of $5.00 per 1000 gallons. Purchasers must supply their own water tank at a cost of approximately $350.00. At such time as water service is extended to the subject lot, the District or the Colorado City Development Company will supply water pursuant to the regulations of the Public Utilities Commission of Colorado.

12. ELEVATION OF THE LAND: The lands offered in this prospectus lie between 5,770 feet and 6,450 feet above sea level.

13. SOIL CONDITIONS - DRAINAGE: The land is comprised of sandy and silty clay. In accordance with the overall drainage plan for Colorado City, which has been approved by the County Engineer on behalf of the Pueblo County Commissioners, storm water is conveyed to natural drainage ways by means of graded ditches and culverts which are constructed by the subdivider and accepted for maintenance by the County of Pueblo.

At an election held on October 20, 1964, the issuance of a maximum of $850,000.00 of bonds for storm sewers was approved. A need for such installation is not presently anticipated. In the event that such need should arise, it is anticipated that the District would be able to finance the construction of the District as set forth above.

14. SEWAGE DISPOSAL FACILITIES: Lots 633 to 636 inclusive, 711 to 719 inclusive, 739 to 754 inclusive, 768 to 778 inclusive, 962 to 990 inclusive, 913 to 927 inclusive, 1026 to 1206 inclusive, 1209 to 1221 inclusive of Unit 1; Lots 1 to 39 inclusive, 103 to 128 inclusive of Unit 2; Lots 131 to 151 inclusive, 183 to 189 inclusive, 196 to 224 inclusive, 261 to 269 inclusive, 8 and 9 of Unit 8; Lots 72, 114, 115, 154 to 156 inclusive, and 180 to 208 inclusive of Unit 10; Lots 36, 39, and 51 to 61 inclusive of Unit 16; Lots 1 to 69 inclusive, 188 to 231 inclusive, and 245 of Unit 20; All of Unit 22; All of Unit 26; All of Unit 33; will be served by a sewer collection system and adjacent Sewage Treatment Plant. In addition, Units 21, 23 to 25 inclusive, 29 to 32 inclusive, 34, 35, 37, 39, 41 and 45 will be served by a sewer collection system when the need is established. The lot buyer will bear the cost of executing a Water and Sewer Availability Agreement as described herein above. Unit 39 is not subject to a water and sewage charge as the subdivider will cause the District to install said improvements.

15. EXISTING AND PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS: Existing and proposed improvements include roads, drainage facilities, water and sewer systems.

16. DATE OF COMPLETION AND RESPONSIBILITY FOR CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF EXISTING AND PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS: The Pueblo County Engineer has accepted certain streets in Colorado City for perpetual maintenance. Such acceptances will be made from time to time as future roads are constructed and inspected. The agreement upon which such acceptance is based provides that all arterial streets will be graded and gravelled with all drainage structures installed by the Subdivider in accordance with the directives of the County Engineer. Feeder streets that are to be graded and gravelled by the Subdivider will be decided by mutual agreement between the Subdivider and the County. As the need arises, the Subdivider will grade, gravel and install drainage structures on the minor connecting streets and cul-de-sacs. Improvements are installed by the Subdivider as the need arises; there is therefore no definite schedule for the completion of road improvements but all major streets will be temporarily bladed with heavy equipment to provide access to the subject property.

Upon completion of the streets they will be inspected by the County and accepted. Maintenance and repair will become the responsibility of the County.

17. ELECTRICITY, TELEPHONE, AND GAS: Electric service is readily available and is furnished by the San Isabel Electric Association, Inc., which requires a meter deposit of $15.00 and the signing of an agreement by the customer guaranteeing that he will take service for one year.

Telephone service is available to all of the lots offered in this prospectus and is furnished by the Rye Telephone Company.

Propane (liquefied) gas is furnished in tanks to users by the Pueblo Gas and Fuel Company and Martin Music Company. Gas to each customer is being metered. The costs for tank rental are being borne by the Pueblo Gas and Fuel Company.

18. FIRE AND POLICE PROTECTION: Fire protection for Colorado City is provided by the Rye Fire Protection District which maintains a fire station in Rye, approximately five miles distant and by the Colorado City Volunteer Fire Department, which maintains a fire station housing two fire engines and a rescue unit in Colorado City.

Police protection is provided by the Pueblo County Sheriff Department which maintains a Deputy Sheriff's office in Colorado City.

19. PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION: Colorado City is served daily by four Continental Trailways buses. The Greyhound Bus Company also serves Colorado City with six buses a day in each direction for passengers destined to or coming from outside Colorado. Both bus companies make only flag stops along Interstate Highway 25 at Colorado City. Commercial air transportation is available daily at Pueblo, Colorado, located approximately 24 miles from Colorado City.

20. SCHOOLS: The land being offered by this prospectus is located approximately five miles from Rye, Colorado, where the elementary and secondary schools serving the Colorado City area are located. Bus service to and from these schools is provided without charge. Southern Colorado State College is located in Pueblo, Colorado, approximately 24 miles distant. Also located in Pueblo, Colorado, are two hospitals.

21. SHOPPING FACILITIES: Within Colorado City itself, there is a shopping center comprising at present a liquor store, service station, restaurant, laundromat, grocery store, barber store, beauty shop, hardware store, dress shop, post office and insurance agency. Additional shopping facilities for Colorado City are located in Rye, Colorado, approximately five miles from the lands offered herein; and Pueblo, Colorado, approximately 24 miles distant. Located in Rye are two grocery stores and a drugstore.

22. TERMS OF SALE: Contract term of seven to ten years with interest at 6% and 7% per annum or cash.

23. PROVISIONS OF INSTALLMENT CONTRACT OF SALE: The installment land sales contract provides for a cash down payment, normally ten or twelve percent of the purchase price; balance payable together with interest in equal monthly installments until paid. The contract is assignable with the consent of the Subdivider. A Water and Sewer Availability Agreement with the Colorado City Water and Sanitation District of the Colorado City Development Company is incorporated in the contract. In the event of default the contract is terminable on thirty days notice and the Subdivider is released from all obligations to Buyer and retains all monies theretofore paid to him; Subdivider has no other rights. Upon payment in full of the contract the Subdivider shall deliver legal title free and clear of all liens.

24. TAX ESTIMATE: The tax rate of $8.7500 per $100.00 of assessed valuation quoted hereinabove for the year 1972 includes taxes on a number of various districts which are collected by the County of Pueblo. Taxes are levied in February and are payable in two installments on or before March 1 or August 1.

25. ESCROW OR TRUST AGREEMENT: The Subdivider has not entered into any escrow or trust agreements relating to the improvements of lands offered herein.

26. REPRESENTATIVE OR REAL ESTATE AGENT IN HAWAII: Walter Clark, 1210 Auahi Street, Suite 211, Honolulu, Hawaii 96814. Telephone: 562-2321

27. NAME AND ADDRESS OF AGENCY TO RECEIVE SERVICE: The Colorado City Development Company has appointed BISHOP TRUST COMPANY, LTD., 120 South King Street, Honolulu, Hawaii, as its agency to receive service of any lawful process.

COLORADO CITY DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

By Richard S. Lovelace
Assistant Secretary

THIS PUBLIC OFFERING STATEMENT MUST BE GIVEN TO EACH PURCHASER AT THE TIME OF SALE AND A RECEIPT THEREOF MUST BE TAKEN. PURCHASER MUST ALSO BE GIVEN AMPLE OPPORTUNITY TO READ THE STATEMENT. SALE OF SUBDIVISION IN HAWAII IS GOVERNED BY ACT 223, SLH 1967.

THIS SUBDIVISION HAS BEEN REGISTERED WITH THE DIRECTOR OF REGULATORY AGENCIES, STATE OF HAWAII, ON May 31, 1972. REGISTRATION DOES NOT INDICATE APPROVAL OR DISAPPROVAL OF THE SUBDIVISION.

Major Area Employers

Colorado Fuel and Iron Corporation
6,535 employees
Products or service: Steel
Union affiliation — Steel Workers of America

Dana Corp. — Perfect Circle Division
550 employees
Products or service: Aluminum Pistons
Union affiliation — Steel Workers of America

Alpha Beta Packing Company
330 employees
Products or service: Meat packing
Union affiliation — Meat Packer's Union

Abex Corporation
115 employees
Products or service: Railroad products
Union affiliation — Steel Workers of America

Rockwool Insulating Company
175 employees
Products or service: Mineral wool
Union affiliation — Teamster, Allied & Technical Workers

Pueblo Army Depot
2,600 employees
Missile Rebuilding
Civil Service

Colorado State Hospital
1,850 employees
Care and treatment of mentally ill
State Civil Service

Rainbow Bakers
100 employees
Regional Bakers

Aspen Skiwear
200 employees
Product or service: Skiwear Clothing

U.S. Government Printing Office Distribution Center
127 employees
Distributor of Federal Documents
Federal Civil Service

High Speed Ground Test Center

The Federal Railroad Administration, under the direction of the U.S. Department of Transportation, has located their High Speed Ground Test Center 12 miles northeast of Pueblo. The research and development program of FRA is concerned with complete operating systems of high speed ground transportation as well as with all components related to design, construction and operation of the systems. The Pueblo site and facilities will enable the Department to test all types of equipment and vehicles under a variety of weather and terrain conditions.

Transportation

Area Bus and Truck Lines

Continental Trailways and Greyhound Bus Lines serve nearby Pueblo.

Area Motor Freight Carriers

N. W. Transport Service
Transfer facilities
Daily service, except Sunday

Red Ball Motor
Transfer facilities
Mon.-Fri. service

REA Express
Transfer facilities
Mon.-Fri. service

Navajo Freight
Long haul carrier
Mon.-Fri. service

Horn Transportation
Transfer facilities
Daily service except Sunday

Santa Fe Trail Transport
Transfer facilities
Daily service

Area Railroads

Denver Rio Grande Railroad
Switching hours: 24 hours weekdays
24 hours Sat., Sun. and holidays, daily trains, reciprocal switching, joint switching

Santa Fe Railway (consolidated with Colorado Southern)
Switching hours: 24 hours weekdays
24 hours Sat., Sun. and holidays, daily trains, reciprocal switching, joint switching

Missouri Pacific
Switching hours: 24 hours weekdays
24 hours Sat., Sun. and holidays, daily trains, reciprocal switching, joint switching

Colorado Southern
Switching hours: 24 hours weekdays
24 hours Sat., Sun. and holidays, daily trains, reciprocal switching

Travel Times

	Air	Days Rail	Days Truck
Chicago	4 hrs.	1½	3
Dallas	3½ hrs.	2	2
Denver	1 hr.	1	4 hrs.
Salt Lake City	2 hrs.	1	2
Kansas City	3 hrs.	1	2
Los Angeles	2 hrs.	2	1½

Area Highway Network

1. Interstate
   a. I-25
   b. U.S. 50

2. State
   a. 96
   b. 76
   c. 47
   d. 45
   e. 233
   f. 231
   g. 209

Labor

The University of Denver's Denver Research Institute recently released a study which estimated the general area's available female labor supply at over 1,600. According to the study, many of these women have previous experience and training which qualifies them to fill a wide variety of jobs.

Productivity of the area's work force is high and labor unit costs are comparatively low. Lost time due to strikes is only about one-fourth the national rate. Absenteeism, with the possible exception of opening day of the elk hunting season, is far below the national average.

Labor Unions

Major unions in the area are the United Steel Workers of America, AFL-CIO Local 2102, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Building and Construction Trades and the State Council No. 76, So. Colorado State Employees Union Local 123.

AVERAGE ANNUAL WORK FORCE SUMMARY, PUEBLO COUNTY, COLORADO, 1964 - 1972

Employment	1964	1966	1968	1970	1972
Manufacturing	9,200	9,200	8,980	8,720	8,700
Transportation and Public Utilities	2,580	2,440	2,480	2,590	2,650
Wholesale and Retail Trade	5,950	6,260	6,640	6,930	7,320
Services	4,500	4,710	5,080	5,570	6,090

Tax Structure

A sales tax of three (3) percent is levied on the sale, purchase, use or consumption of tangible personal property within the state of Colorado. Included in this tax are telephone and telegraph service, gas and electric service, when consumed, or sales tax including interstate sales, and sales for resale or processing. Sales of fuel and power are exempt when sold for processing, construction, manufacturing, mining, refining, irrigation, and industrial use. Food, transient lodging and meals are subject to the sales tax. Prescription drugs and prosthetic devices are exempt from the tax. Cigarettes and gasoline are exempt from sales tax, however, a five (5) cent per pack cigarette tax and a six (6) cent per gallon tax on gasoline was imposed as of 1968.

Income Tax

The corporate income tax rate is 5% on net incomes derived from non-taxable property located in or having a site in the state, and income from any activities carried on in interstate, intrastate or foreign commerce. Colorado law stipulates that all classes of property shall be assessed at 30% of actual value, with the exception of freeport merchandise and inventory merchandise.

Colorado's Tax Policy Reforms & Structure

Freeport Law — valuation of freeport merchandise for assessment purposes has recently been lowered from 30% to 5%. Freeport status applies to all finished goods that eventually move to destinations outside of Colorado.

"Business Equalization" Program — has reduced taxes on all business personal property by 40%.

"Inventory Tax Phase-Down" Program — the final phase of which was completed January, 1973, stipulates inventories will be valued at and remain at just 5% — a reduction of 25% since 1967.

We want to tell and show you more.

Investigate Colorado City. Write now for more information or call collect:

Albert V. Issleib

Director of Industrial Development

Great Western Cities, Inc.

230 Equitable Building

Denver, Colorado 80202

(303) 893-4503

GREAT WESTERN CITIES INC.
COLORADO CITY

(November 1, 1973)

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES MINT
DENVER, COLO. 80204

OFFICE OF
SUPERINTENDENT

February 25, 1974

Mr. Stan Moton
Secretary,
Industrial Foundation
Chamber of Commerce
407 Main Street
Fort Morgan, Colorado 80701

Dear Mr. Moton:

In response to your letter of February 4, 1974 regarding the location of the new Mint at Fort Morgan, we are not considering any site that lies outside the immediate Denver metropolitan area. We are presently considering two possible locations within the Denver area (1) Park Hill Golf Course and (2) the Denver Federal Center.

Our primary concern lies with the manufacture of coins which is the mission of the Mint. Although Fort Morgan has much to offer, relocating outside of the immediate Denver area would mean the loss of many experienced personnel and thus would entail a significant drop in production.

Thank you for your interest in our project.

Sincerely,

FRANK W. RHEA
Bureau of the Mint
Facilities Project Manager
Denver Mint
320 West Colfax Avenue
Denver, Colorado 80204

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
407 Main Street
Fort Morgan, Colorado 80701
867-6702

February 4, 1974

Director
U.S. Mint
W. Colfax Avenue
Denver, Co 80203

Dear Madam:

The City of Fort Morgan is blessed with ample facilities for an operation such as the newly proposed selection of the Federal Mint. We would be most pleased to make a presentation in this regard at a time appropriate and convenient to your needs.

It is our belief that dispersal of federal and state agencies into rural areas of the United States would aid greatly in stemming the time toward an urban population We are aware that this philosophy is shared in many high places in both state and federal government and we sincerely look forward to the opportunity of presenting our case to you.

Sincerely,

Stan Moton, Secretary
Industrial Foundation

/nw

cc. Jim Johnson, Congressman
Senator Floyd K. Haskell
Senator Peter H. Dominick

Orig: Mary Brooks, Director of the Mint
Copy: Frank Rhea, Facilities Project Officer

RECEIVED
FEB 6 - 1974

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES MINT
DENVER, COLO. 80204

OFFICE OF
SUPERINTENDENT

February 22, 1974

Mr. Ken Byers
President,
Paonia Chamber of Commerce
Paonia, Colorado West 81428

Dear Mr. Byers:

In response to your letter of February 16, 1974 regarding the location of the new mint at Paonia, we are not considering any site that lies outside the immediate Denver metropolitan area. Any news reports to the contrary are erroneous. We are presently considering two possible locations within the Denver area (1) Park Hill Golf Course and (2) the Denver Federal Center.

Our primary concern lies with the manufacture of coins which is the mission of the Mint. Although Paonia has much to offer, relocating outside of the immediate Denver area would mean the loss of many experienced personnel and thus would entail a significant drop in production.

Thank you for your interest in our project. We also appreciate your offer of acreage for the proposed new Mint.

Sincerely,

FRANK W. RHEA
Bureau of the Mint
Facilities Project Manager
Denver Mint
320 West Colfax Avenue
Denver, Colorado 80204



Chamber of Commerce

PAONIA, COLORADO WEST 81428

Feb. 16, 1974

The Denv er U. S. Mint
Mrs. Betty Higby, Mint Director
Delaware & West Colfax Ave.
Denver, Colo. 80203

Dear Mrs. Higby:

We notice from news accounts that you are interested in finding a new location for the U. S. Mint.

The Paonia Chamber of Commerce wishes to extend a cordial invitation for you to investigate the possibility of locating the Mint at Paonia in Colorado West.

Near Paonia we have several possible sites for the mint that can be served by the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad providing easy access. Plenty of space or room is available. Paonia is located in the North Fork Valley, where, a little farther to the East, one of the world's largest coal deposits is located. The coal is mined by several companies and would provide adequate fuel for the mint. The Rocky Mountain Gas Co. also serves the area, as does the Western Colorado Power Co.

Paonia is on State Highway #133, which connects to U. S. 50 a short distance to the West. We are served by the North Fork Airport with 4800 feet of runway, and the larger Montrose and Grand Junction airports are not far away.

This community has plenty of room and is an ideal place in which your employees could live. The climate is mild both winter and summer. Adequate mountain water is available, and our public school system is ranked one of the best in the State.

Looking forward to hearing from you, I am,

Yours truly,

Kenneth Byers

KEN BYERS, PRESIDENT
PAONIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

RECEIVED

FEB 19 1974

OFFICE OF
SUPERINTENDENT
U. S. MINT AT DENVER

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES MINT
OFFICE OF
SUPERINTENDENT
DENVER, COLO. 80204

February 22, 1974

Mr. Thomas P. Scifo
President,
Parker City Land Company
Box 136
Parker, Colorado 80134

Dear Mr. Scifo:

In response to your letter of February 5, 1974 regarding the location of the new Mint at Parker, we are not considering any site that lies outside the immediate Denver metropolitan area. Any news reports to the contrary are erroneous. We are presently considering two possible locations within the Denver area (1) Park Hill Golf Course and (2) the Denver Federal Center.

Our primary concern lies with the manufacture of coins which is the mission of the Mint. Although Parker has much to offer, relocating outside of the immediate Denver area would mean the loss of many experienced personnel and thus entail a significant drop in production.

Thank you for your interest in our project. We also appreciate your offer of acreage for the proposed new Mint.

Sincerely,

FRANK W. RHEA
Bureau of the Mint
Facilities Project Manager
Denver Mint
320 West Colfax Avenue
Denver, Colorado 80204

PARKER CITY LAND COMPANY

February 5th, 1974

Mr. Frank Rhea
Facility Project Manager
U. S. Mint
320 W. Colfax Avenue
Denver, Colorado 80204

Dear Mr. Rhea:

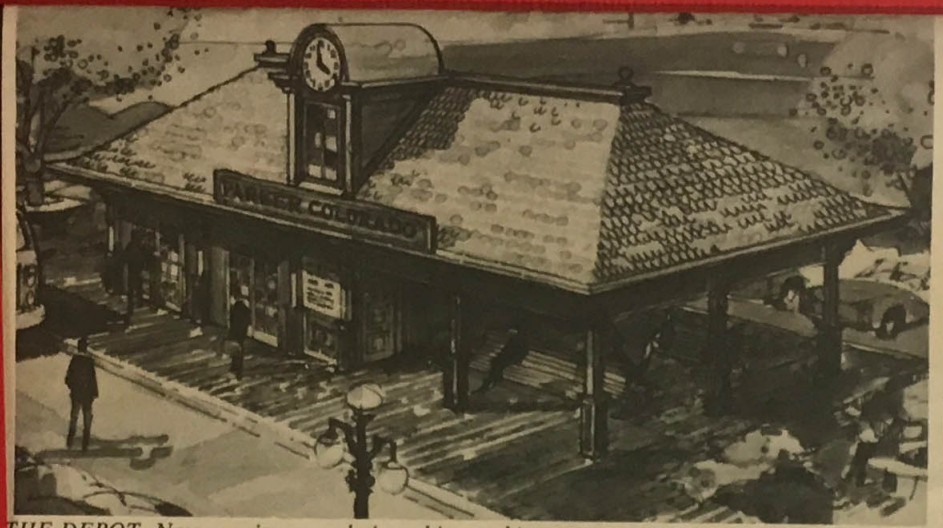
Parker City Land Company would like to donate the necessary 40 to 80 acres for the new proposed U. S. Mint.

Parker City Land Company is the developer of 1,574 zoned acres located in and adjacent to the pre-civil war town of Parker, Colorado in Douglas County. Parker is approximately 30 minutes South of downtown Denver on State Highway 83. Parker was the first Planned Community Development in the entire Rocky Mountain Region.

Development in Parker includes 3,530 dwelling units which includes rental apartments, cluster of two, three, four-plexes and condominiums and detached single family dwellings. The average density will be 2.5 dwelling units per acre. At the present time, 144 garden apartment units are in the completion stage and approximately 60 single family dwellings are completed or near completion. A central commercial area located on 80 acres has been designed and a number of new retail businesses and offices have already opened and additional commercial buildings are in the construction stage. This area designed in the New England town style consists of individual and clustered store buildings in the Western Victorian exterior design.

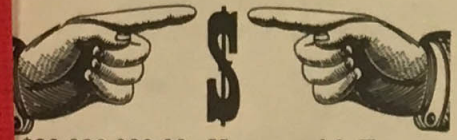
Parker City Land Company has requested and received authorization for five municipal well permits from the State of Colorado. A sewer treatment plant has just been completed 3.5 miles Northwest of Parker. It is a part of the Parker Water and Sanitation District.

PARKER CITY
LAND COMPANY



THE DEPOT. Now nearing completion, this spanking-new version of a Parker landmark now serves a new purpose – as information and hospitality center as well as terminus for the Parker Stage, express bus which provides fast transportation to Denver and back. *See story on page 4.*

FINANCING



$23,000,000.00. How much? Twenty-ree million dollars!

All that money has been "laid on the ne" by Denver and New York financial terests who are convinced that dreams n come true. Dreams, they say – not

Parker never grew much, fortunately. A sleepy village retaining its Victorian charm and easy-going ways, it had the good fortune to escape urban sprawl and citified ugliness.

Growth with grace and dignity had been the goal of the planners and architects trying to design ideal communities. Their most advanced concepts were ready for the challenge when metropolitan Denver knocked on Parker's door.

Stay away, was the first reaction of those who had found Parker for themselves – and loved it. Naturally, they wanted no part of the rat-race that modern city life had become.

WHERE WESTERN LIVING IS WESTERN AGAIN

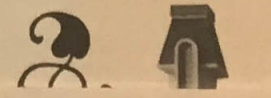
Our new/old town of Parker, here on Colorado State Highway 83 about 20 miles southeast of central Denver, is an exciting place these days as construction moves forward at a rapid pace, but not so fast that it isn't being done right.

After three years of careful planning, the Parker Land people have developed a master plan for a totally self-sustaining community "where western living is western again." It is the first Planned Community District in the Rocky Mountain Region, approved by the Douglas County Commissioners and planning office. 12,000 to 15,000 people are expected in the next five to seven years.

Our new town, about 1600 acres in all, will have a variety of apartments, townhouses, condominiums and individual dwellings on some 820 acres, along with about 50 acres of commercial shopping and medical facilities, 120 acres of pollution-free light industrial and 600 acres of greenbelt and recreational areas.

There are now 19 families who occupy or soon will occupy Rowley Downs. Numerous other custom-built homes are under construction. *(continued on page 4)*

FIRE STATION





CR
SS
MAY, 1973

Precedent

In 1864, the year of the Sand Creek Indian massacre, Parker City was founded as a way station and post office on the old Smokey Hill Trail leading from the plains to Colorado's gold camps. Now, the one-time trail town is making history again

combine the diverse activities of community life in a well-planned and harmonious whole, so as to be

rles L. Hincke was ...
ced in the early 1880's as the name over the door is Parker's Depot, a...

The PARKER BUGLE

PARKER, COLORADO VOL. 1/NO. 1/WINTER 1973/74

PARKER'S THE PLACE

Apartments Ready

Lucky people! They are beginning to move in, occupying the first of the multiple-family apartments to be completed in Victoria Village, in the fascinating new/old community of Parker.

At last count, 36 apartment units had been rented ahead of completion. There will be 144 units in nine buildings when the apartment complex is completed next March.

Residents in Victoria Village will find that life is quiet and serene here in Parker. Different – out of the rat-race and rush of city life.

There is something quietly inspiring about looking out across Cherry Creek valley to the high Rockies beyond. Fresh air, skies that are clear and unpolluted, things moving at a take-it-easy pace.

Former astronaut Edward J. Dwight, Jr., supervises construction of all the new multiple-family residences in Parker. An engineer with extensive experience in construction as well as aeronautics, he was the first Black to be selected for the coveted astronaut training. After work with IBM as a systems engineer and marketing representative, he formed Dwight Development Associates with Florence Ozaki and was active in the development of numerous housing projects in the Denver area.

Like residents of other properties in Parker, the Victoria Village people will have the use of an elaborate array of recreation and sports facilities now being developed. Parks, bridle paths, walkways and bicycle trails, playgrounds and open-space areas galore – these in addition to indoor-outdoor swimming and tennis facilities, and in the not-distant future a 36-hole golf course. *(continued on page 4)*

ECOLOGY

It is quiet and serene, out Parker way. Strangely different from the ugly and distasteful clutter and pollution of city life.

"...For affairs are strange in Zanzos;
Such a state of things prevails,
That you cannot tell the women
From the nightingales..."

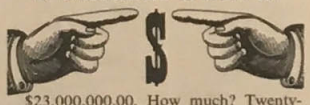
Those lines from a poem by Rose O'Neill (the Kewpie artist) might have been written about new/old Parker, where affairs are quite strange – and delightful.

Being just where it is is proof enough that Parker is lucky. With its back up against the Black Forest, the view Parker gets is out across Cherry Creek toward an unsurpassed sweep of mountain peaks. Not merely foothills, but their supreme majesties Pike's Peak, Mount Evans, Long's Peak and many of the other snow-capped beauties. *(continued on page 4)*



THE DEPOT. Now nearing completion, this spanking-new version of a Parker landmark now serves a new purpose – as information and hospitality center as well as terminus for the Parker Stage, express bus which provides fast transportation to Denver and back. See story on page 4.

FINANCING



$23,000,000.00. How much? Twenty-three million dollars!

All that money has been "laid on the line" by Denver and New York financial interests who are convinced that dreams *can* come true. Dreams, they say – not nightmares.

And they have just the place for it. The ideal place, they say, is the unspoiled community of Parker 20 miles southeast of central Denver above Cherry Creek at the edge of the Black Forest.

Parker never grew much, fortunately. A sleepy village retaining its Victorian charm and easy-going ways, it had the good fortune to escape urban sprawl and citified ugliness.

Growth with grace and dignity had been the goal of the planners and architects trying to design ideal communities. Their most advanced concepts were ready for the challenge when metropolitan Denver knocked on Parker's door.

Stay away, was the first reaction of those who had found Parker for themselves – and loved it. Naturally, they wanted no part of the rat-race that modern city life had become.

Only when they saw what was planned for Parker did they admit that their own dreams for Parker had been something like that – but where would anyone get all the money to do *that?*

(continued on page 4)

A Christmas Promise

Some things haven't changed much since Parker's first Christmas back in 1864. The air still smells as fresh and good as a batch of homemade Christmas cookies. The people who live here have remained as close to each other as they are to the land. And there is still a very real respect for our town's heritage and traditions.

These are things we hope will never change in Parker. And we're doing our part to see that they don't. Through careful and complete planning. And by taking the time to do things right. We're preserving the pleasures of the past in Parker. And, we're creating a town where the spirit of Christmas will be present everyday of the year as it always has been. We promise.



Merry Christmas and Happy New Year

The Parker Land People and all their contractors and suppliers

WHERE WESTERN LIVING IS WESTERN AGAIN

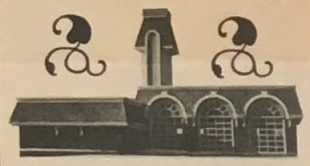
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There are now 19 families who occupy or soon will occupy Rowley Downs. Numerous other custom-built homes are under construction. *(continued on page 4)*

FIRE STATION



We are happy to report that Parker's beautiful new Fire House, with the tall tower for drying hoses, has been completed and passed inspection of the County Building Department with flying colors. It's adjacent to the highway in our town's new service area, and it's visible throughout the whole area.

The new building cost over $200,000 to build, and the Parker Land people have given the building and the land to the Parker Fire District in exchange for the land and building where the old station is. Al Adler, past president of the Parker Fire Dept. has done a lot of work in arranging for the move and we certainly appreciate the many hours he has spent on this project.

The new station has 5,700 square feet of space with three fire truck bays, an office, dispatch center, restrooms for both men and women (a number of the volunteers are women), a complete kitchen, and a dormitory area suitable for eight persons. The dorm area also has complete bathroom facilities.

We're sure proud of our new Fire Station. We sure needed it.

The PARKER BUGLE

Parker, Colorado 80134
Re-created by Parker City Land Company
Published whenever the spirit moves us for the enlightenment and enjoyment of our good friends and neighbors in and around the Parker area.

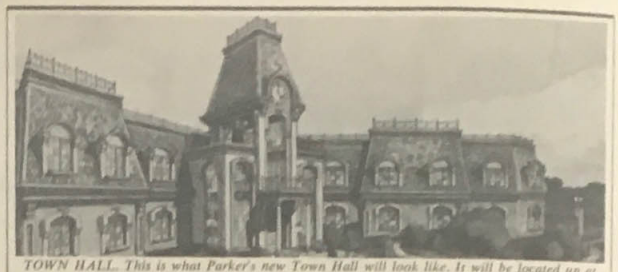
Editor ..... Billy D. Prescott
Head Photographer ..... Scott MacLeod

For Homesites, Custom-Built Homes, Apartments, Condominiums, Townhouses, call or write:

MIAI
Management Investment Associates, Inc.
Parker, Colorado 80134
(303) 841-2313

For Commercial, Retail or Office Space, call or write

VAN SCHAACK & CO.
624 17th Street
Denver, Colorado 80202
(303) 297-5468



TOWN HALL. This is what Parker's new Town Hall will look like. It will be located up at the head of the lake.

POKIN' ROUND PARKER WITH PETE



I was out eyeballin' Parker's fancy new drug store company the other day, and I came across a new word.

There was two gents standin' out front just conflabbin' a bit. One asked the other what he'd been up to. His reply was, "Not much, just been Parkerin'."

Later on, I ran into this gent and I asked him what Parkerin' meant. He said Parkerin' is a word he made up for relaxin'. For just takin' life easy.

Now, I never was much of a wordsmith, but I sure do like Parkerin'. Probably because I'm pretty big on Parkerin' myself. But also because it's kind of a good word for the kind of town that's takin' shape here. This is a town where the emphasis is on livin'. And just plain enjoyin' the things that brought people to Colorado and Parker. Good things. Like air as pure as the driven snow. Neighborly people. Fine horses. Good rich earth. And the kind of a town that people are proud to call their hometown.

Yes sir, Parkerin' is one word I plan to keep. So if we happen to bump into each other one day, and I tell you I've been Parkerin', you'll know what I mean. In the meantime, do some Parkerin' yourself.



WEST BANK. Construction on these four buildings on the west side of the lake is well under way. They will contain approximately 20,319 square feet of space for stores and shops. Mizel Commercial Contractors, Inc. is the general contractor.

TROLLEY

Ding! Ding!

Here comes the trolley car. Hop on and ride. You won't need your automobile to get about in the new/old town of Parker.

Less pollution. Less expense. And great convenience is going to be provided by the trolley car line, with its electric car accommodating 20 passengers. Sixteen of them can sit down.

The appearance of the trolley car is that of a turn-of-the-century model, scaled down a bit in size, but the interior will be much more comfortable in keeping with the tender posteriors of today's persons. In fact, there will be maroon upholstered seats, plush, no less, framed in black wrought iron. Swivel-backed, too, so groups may sit together without losing a word of the latest gossip or political bombshells. And the ceiling will be made of birch wood.

The trolley is a venture of the Parker City Land Company, which hasn't the slightest idea how to run a railroad but eagerly awaits the challenge.

Track for the trolley will be laid in June, presuming that gradings and elevations can be completed by that time. Of course, the idea is to eliminate the need for taking automobiles downtown, to eliminate congestion and pollution in the business district.

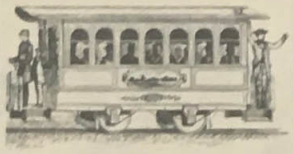
In addition to side windows that open wide, the Parker trolley will have skylights of light green plexiglass. There might be an eagle or an airplane up there, you know, or you might spot a comely Senorita in the balcony of one of the Victorian structures along Main Street.

Troughs along the sides of the trolley will receive coins. The troughs will be piped directly to the motorman, who thus can accept fares from passengers at the far end of the car. That isn't as far as you might think, since the outside dimensions of the car are 21 feet in length, 6 feet 6 inches width, and height of 9 feet 6 inches.

Running lights secured from a marine supply house provide decorative illumination at the forward and aft' ends of the car. Battery-powered motors will move the trolley at a maximum speed of 11.5 miles per hour. Normal operating speed will be eight miles per hour, as was the custom in the horse-and-buggy era.



Parker's trolley car line is certain to be very popular with visitors as well as with residents of the community.



OLD TIMER

Charlie O'Brien

Life in Parker got positively dull for quite some years, oldtimer (Charlie O'Brien) recalls. But he remembers the train that used to haul milk to Denver, because one of his jobs was to take milk to the creamery where it was pasteurized before being put on the train.

Part of the old creamery still stands – as part of the rambling ranch house dwelling in the heart of Parker that has been the O'Brien home for years. Various additions have made the house very attractive, including a huge corner fireplace of native stones collected by the O'Briens one by one years ago.

In January a fine new home will be occupied by Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien in Rowley Downs, the carefully-planned residential area a few blocks east and south of Parker's business center. The old O'Brien home downtown has been sold, and Charlie understands an architect will be moving into it soon.

One of the properties Charlie used to own was 760 acres, originally owned by the Parker family. The man who founded Parker and for whom it was named had sold it, and a series of owners had the place before it was acquired by Charlie's uncle, Ed Pouppirt. Pumps were put in, and a dairy was operated there during much of the time it belonged to the Pouppirt and O'Brien families.

Most of Homestead Hills belonged to Charlie O'Brien at one time, as did Ponderosa, which he sold to Judge Emmett Thurman. Those areas have become choice localities for fine homes now occupied by many of Parker's leading citizens.

Since the community of Parker is not incorporated, many services and activities are carried on by volunteer groups of citizens. Charlie feels that the volunteers do better with many enterprises than paid workers possibly could do, because participation is a matter of pride and self-sacrifice by the concerned townspeople.

The Breakfast Club pretty much takes the place of a city council. This is a volunteer group of citizens which gathers every Monday morning at the Methodist Church. Everything and anything of community interest may be brought up for discussion, and no holds are barred. Everyone living in Parker is welcome to attend and take part in these informal sessions.

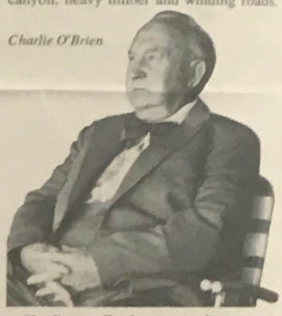
The Lions Club is an extremely helpful group of civic-minded men. One of its achievements was to launch the Volunteer Fire Department. Garageman Don Murray has been the wheelhorse in this enterprise right from the start. Now some County funds are available to strengthen the Volunteer Fire Department and provide modern equipment. The fine new Fire House is discussed and illustrated elsewhere in this issue of *The Parker Bugle*.

The Junior Chamber of Commerce has been the leader in many community endeavors, and provides the backing for baseball and football teams.

About the worst thing that ever happened in the Parker area, Charlie O'Brien recalls, was the flood that threatened to wash away the town in 1913. A flood in the '30's when Castlewood Dam broke was also a real thriller, he says.

One of the most scenic spots in Douglas County today is the park surrounding the remains of Castlewood Dam. Artists, camera bugs and family picnic parties frequent this woodsy spot with its deep canyon, heavy timber and winding roads.

Charlie O'Brien



Charlie recalls the years when troops from Fort Logan, near Denver, would arrive with 300 or more mules for target practice and summer maneuvers. Charlie's father helped build the big barns on the farm sold later to Tom Bradbury.

Many of Parker's old timers love to talk about the old days, and describe the various properties and things that took place there.

Rowley Downs

One of America's most beautiful residential subdivisions, Rowley Downs I, is being built in the new/old community of Parker with Alton Associates as general contractors.

The Alton firm, under the leadership of Fred Ginsberg, president, has responsibility for all subdivision work in Rowley Downs I and II. This includes supervision, coordination, and supplying sub-contractors for completion of the earth moving, installation of water and sewer mains, putting in curbs and gutters, paving the winding streets laid out in cul-de-sac patterns, and much more.

All underground utilities for gas, electricity and telephone service come under the responsibility of Alton Associates. Also they will be responsible for street lighting and for landscaping.

Doug Barnes is general superintendent for Alton Associates.



Main Street

Main Street in Parker is really humming these days with the new Drug Store and Meat Market opening up in addition to the Parker Pantry, the Hardware Company, Western Outfitters, Real Estate Co. and Liquor Store.

The new Parker Drug Co. on the corner will be operated by Wayne L. Bays, president, a pharmacist who has operated a number of drug stores in the past, and Tim Snyder, secretary and general manager, who has been associated with Target Store pharmacies for the past four years. In their new 4300-square-foot facility, they will offer the public a full line drug store, cosmetics, veterinary supplies, a camera department, gifts, cards and even some staples and grocery items as a convenience.

Upstairs offices above the drug store are now being occupied by Alton Associates, who are doing all the curb and gutter work in Rowley Downs; Cape Enterprises, who do the earthmoving work; Design Spectrum, architects and designers; Levine, Scognamillo and Co., CPAs, and the Rocky Mountain Agency, life and casualty insurance agency. The beautiful new "Parlour" up there will be used for sales offices.

Jim's Meat'n Place, which just opened down the street, is a fascinating old-fashioned service meat market done in Early American decor, complete with chairs and pot-bellied stove where the folks can gather and gab. Jim Hackett, proprietor, has been cutting meat more than 40 years, and his wife, Geneva, who thought up the market's clever name, has set up a "recipe corner" where folks can exchange good recipes. Jim will be cutting only USDA choice meats and will do special cuts for folks as well as freezer cutting.

The new Drug Store



Also in the same distinctive building is the Parker Pantry, a rustic deli-restaurant specializing in home-cooked hot sandwiches and pastries, operated by Pat Erhart. What a wonderful aroma you get when you walk into The Pantry. Ms. Erhart says the deli-restaurant is now offering breakfasts and lunches from 6 a.m. to 8 p.m. daily and is planning to add dinners to the menu.

Just down the board sidewalk is Parker Western Outfitters, which occupies the old blacksmith shop built over 85 years ago. Owned by Sue and Lee Kemper and managed by Jackie Potter, Parker Western Outfitters has an outstanding stock of Western wear at prices more reasonable than those in the big city. These folks pride themselves on the hometown atmosphere in their place, and every one is welcome to come in, chat, get advice or whatever.

A little further down Main Street is Western Federal Savings with their mobile unit, managed by Stephen Van Helden. It comes to Parker now three times a week so folks can deposit their savings.



GOOD PEOPLE. The butcher, the baker and candlestick maker are all in this picture of a group of Parker's merchants. Left to right are, back row: Jim Hackett, Pat Erhart, Georgia Brewster, Carole Straus, Susan Pasko, Jackie Potter, David Stoufer and Tim Snyder. In front row: Geneva Hackett, Hilda Newton, Dorothy Hurd, Steve Van Helden, Mary Ann Stoufer and Darlene Wilson. Not present for picture were Dr. H. Frederick Fodrea and Joyce Luetzelschwab. Read about all these nice people on this page.

Back up and across the street is the Parker Hardware Co. operated by David and Mary Anne Stoufer. They've got over 10,000 different items in their well-stocked 2,000-square-foot store. They're also a member of the True Value marketing system which helps independent store owners meet chain store price competition through mass purchasing and marketing. Parker Hardware Co. is open 7:30 to 6:30 daily, until 8 p.m. on Friday, and Sundays 12 to 4.

Next door is the Parker Liquor Store with shelf after shelf of spirits, wines and beers. This popular place is owned and operated by Bradley and Dorothy Hurd and Jim Hansen. Hurd and Hansen are also airline pilots. They're open from 10 to 8 during the week and 10 to 10 on Fridays and Saturdays.

Right across the street is the real estate firm, Management Investment Associates, Inc. (MIAI), exclusive residential agents for the new town of Parker. Headed by Denny Galluzo, president; Thomas Kelley, vice president in charge of sales, and and George Clark, secretary-treasurer, MIAI is an experienced real estate team working constantly to provide the utmost in service to persons desiring to buy a home site, a custom-built home or any other type of living accommodation in Parker. Their phone is 841-2313.

Just down the street is the Parker Post-office and across the street are our friends at the Parker Press.



MERCY FLIGHTS. One of America's most modern hospitals is only a few minutes away from Parker, 20 miles southeast of central Denver. This helicopter belongs to St. Anthony's Hospital of Denver, and will use a new helipad provided for the purpose in the heart of the community of Parker. Providing improved medical facilities is one of many improvements brought to the community by Parker City Land Company which is in the midst of a $23 million program.



THE PANTRY. This is the new butcher shop-deli-restaurant-laundromat complex on Main Street.

SCHOOLS AND RECREATION

Children in Parker have been somewhat handicapped for lack of conveniently located schools and recreation facilities. Long bus rides have been needed. All that is being changed with the development of elaborate plans to transform Parker into a modern community with the best of school and recreational facilities.

Provision is being made for three elementary schools and a junior-senior high school to be constructed in Parker. The elementary school sites will be ten acres each, and the high school will occupy a 50-acre site.

The elementary school locations will make it possible for children to walk or ride bikes to the schools, in most instances. They will be able to do this by using the network of pathways, bicycle trails and bridle paths which wind through the various residential areas.

The junior-senior high school complex will adjoin the principal public park, making possible and encouraging joint use of facilities. This school will have a campus style comprising several buildings, with a field house and adjacent football field.

The first of the new elementary schools will be included with the second filing of the residential area. The junior-senior high school will be constructed with the fourth filing of the residential area.

Initially, school-age residents of the Parker community will use existing facilities of the Douglas County school system. There is an elementary school called Pine Lane less than two miles north of Parker, and another elementary school, Douglas County Northeast, some four miles south. At present the school children are bused to these, and to the new Douglas County junior-senior high school at Castle Rock.

Lack of a swimming pool and indoor-outdoor tennis facilities will be corrected when Parker gets its new schools. Also to be built as part of the new recreational facilities will be a golf course of 36 holes.

The network of some 100 miles of walking paths, bicycle trails and bridle paths is being developed as part of the parks and open-space program.

Greenbelt areas also will be developed around the projected industrial areas in the Parker community, where a number of light-industry job-producing enterprises are contemplated. This locality is situated near the highway, and it is contemplated that the buildings and their surrounding greenbelt areas can be attractive, as well as making a major economic contribution to the viability of the community.

Hiking, bicycling and horseback riding already are popular recreational activities in the Parker area due to its openness and natural beauty.

Thanks to the backing of the Junior Chamber of Commerce, there are many organized sports activities for Little Leaguers and other young people of various ages. Parker has turned out many noted athletes as well as fine teams in the various competitive sports. New facilities will make it possible to improve this record, while cutting down on the large amount of busing and other driving now required.

SHOPS & STORES

Soon they'll be saying here, "If you can't find it in Parker, you don't need it!"

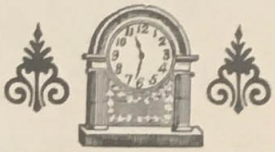
Numerous new shops and stores have opened recently in Parker's business area, and residents and fascinated visitors alike are finding them a refreshing retreat from the big-city shopping hassle.

"Oh Susanna's," which opened recently on main street, is a unique artisan's center, art gallery, and artist's training center – a product of the imagination of Mrs. Susan Pasko. Loaded with paintings, creative arts, pottery, jewelry, needlework and plants, Susan's "Oh Susanna's" (that's how she was baptized in Minneapolis), is a sure hit. Hours are 10 to 5 Mon. through Sat. Phone – 841-3871.

Another newly opened "must-see" is the incomparable Pantiques, a fascinating shop filled with pants and antiques, enjoyably entrepreneured by Georgia Brewster and Hilda Newton, who "quite frankly got tired of playing bridge with the gals after 20 years!" They, too, welcome your perusal 10 thru 5 Mon. through Sat., or call 841-2290.

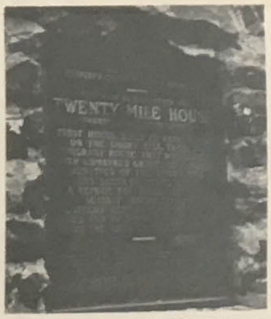
Next door is Carole Straus' Decorium, with everything you'd want in the way of interior decorating and small home accessories. Ms. Straus, who attended the New York School of Interior Design, has hundreds of carpet, drapery, upholstery and wallpaper samples to work from, and she can provide the workmen skilled in painting, remodeling or upholstering as well.

The Decorium is open 10 to 4 Mon. through Sat. Phone 755-0088.



There's also the newly-opened Parker Book Shop, operated by Joyce Luetzelschwab, who is originally from Chicago, came to Parker one day to look around and thought it was so "super" she decided to go into business here. Joyce is a 1964 English Literature graduate of Purdue University and has worked in both libraries and bookstores. Not only does her shop carry a large number of books of all types, but also she welcomes special orders. Shop hours are 10 to 5 Mon. through Sat. Phone – 841-2343.

And in the same distinctive new building Darlene Wilson's Parker Styling Salon, with four skilled operators who offer complete hair styling service including wigs. This is not a new business in Parker. They've just moved from the old wooden frame building down the street. Darlene, an Iowan who fell in love with Parker, has owned the shop for over two years. For appointments call 841-3453.



WHERE PARKER BEGAN. Gold-seekers in the early 1860s stopped at the Twenty Mile House on the Smoky Hill Trail from Kansas as they neared "the Pike's Peak Diggings" at what is now Denver. The new / old community of Parker grew up around the site of Twenty Mile House, near where this stone monument with its bronze marker now stands. This marker, beside Colorado Highway 83 at Parker's Main Street, was put up in 1946 by the State Historical Society of Colorado. It marks the junction point of the Smoky Hill and Santa Fe stage routes, which divided near here.



THE APARTMENTS. These are some of the apartments now being completed. There are 144 one, two and three-bedroom units in nine buildings.

Apartments Ready

(continued from page 1)

Accommodations at Victoria Village range in size to meet the needs of small or large families, or singles. There are one-bedroom, two-bedroom and three-bedroom apartments, and in each building there are laundry facilities for the residents.

After construction of apartments in Victoria Village, a wide range of townhouses and condominiums will follow.

The designers who laid out the new/old Parker realized the importance of convenience to the shopping center, so Victoria Village is situated within easy walking distance of stores and shops. Despite the Victorian styling, there is no lack of modern efficiency in the facilities.

Names of the nine distinctive buildings being constructed in Victoria Village are as English as plum pudding: Stratford, Oxford, Liverpool, Windsor, Cornwall, Plymouth, Dover, Lancaster & Hampton.

WASTE WATER

Despite Federal cutbacks, the Parker Water & Sanitation District received its grant of $419,250 and plans have been carried out for installation of a modern wastewater and sewage treatment system in the new/old community of Parker.

The treatment facility and interceptor sewer line have been installed and are now in operation. Such facilities had been needed for years and the entire community worked to obtain the necessary government support for the installation.

Bill Winship, president of the Parker Water & Sanitation District, publicly expressed the community's gratitude to EPA and the State's delegation in the Senate and House of Representatives who worked for the project.

When drastic cutbacks in government spending were evident, there was much worry that the Parker project might be lost in the shuffle. Fortunately, these fears proved groundless so far as the grant for Parker's facilities was concerned.

The money was used to provide a new, modern, non-discharge sewage treatment plant and interceptor lines. The facilities were designed to take care of the anticipated growth needs of Parker, with the capability for increasing the capacity as needed.

The grant represented 75% of the originally-estimated cost of the plant and other facilities, but spiraling costs increased the total outlay very significantly.

Siddle Construction Company, low bidder on the project, did the work which is now largely completed.

ECOLOGY

(continued from page 1)

Parker is well away from the polluting smog that now plagues Denver and other communities situated close to the Platte River and the "trough" up against the mountains. Farther east on the high rolling prairies, Parker is some 700 feet higher than Denver and blessed by natural breezes that keep the air fresh and clean.

Transforming Parker into a modern community with all the city-type conveniences is being accomplished without urban sprawl and dog-eat-dog disregard of one's neighbors. There is a take-it-easy air about Parker, and the people are friendly. Who could believe that downtown Denver is less than half an hour away, by either car or bus?

Parker has open spaces around it on all sides. Having taken over virtually the whole community, the Parker Land people have been able to rebuild the town to ideal specifications.

Highly unusual steps have been taken to provide parks, openspace areas and recreational facilities throughout the community, with a network of 609 acres set aside to be created for this purpose.

An example of this careful planning is seen in the spacing of homes in Rowley Downs I, on hilly slopes a few blocks east of the business area. Each home will face on and back on an open landscaped greenbelt area. All will be situated on cul-de-sacs from 150 feet to 300 feet in diameter. 300 feet is the length of a football field! And the center of each of the "culs" will be a little landscaped park. $258,000 is provided for landscaping this residential area known as Rowley Downs I.

Preserving the big cottonwood tree that shelters the lobby area of the drug store complex is another example of the care taken to safeguard Parker's environment, even in the business district.

Landscaping with thoughtful concern for ecological factors was included in plans for the commercial area as an integral part of the tasteful and charming whole. This contrasts with pitiful efforts to inject artificial structures that look like trees – or mushrooms – as an afterthought, as seen in Littleton and other cities that "jest growed" like Topsy, to their regret.



Parker is being transformed as Douglas County's first Planned Community Development (PCD). As the Parker Land people stated, this approach "offers the best opportunity to provide a desirable living environment, and an alternative to urban sprawl, with better use of the attributes of the land and watershed."

They went on to point out that the Planned Community way "allows us to combine the diverse activities of community life in a well-planned and harmonious whole, so as to be economically sound and create an environment that is an attractive place to live, work and play."

FINANCING

(continued from page 1)

Right behind the planners and architects with their ideal community blueprints were financial interests with ample funds. An entity to bring it all together was established as the Parker City Land Company. Its President, Thomas P. Scifo, tells what happened next.

From Bankers Trust Company of New York City a commitment of $23.3 million was arranged by United Housing Corporation, a New York brokerage firm.

United Housing maintains a Denver office headed by Charles Pratt III.

United Bank of Denver came into the picture in a large way, providing complete local banking services for the Parker City Land Co. Several of Denver's leading home-financing institutions joined the group to provide individual financing on new homes in Parker. These included Western Federal, Majestic, Columbia, and World Savings & Loan Associations, as well as D. C. Burns Realty & Trust Co., Megapolitan Mortgage Co., and Merchants Credit Corp.

In addition to carefully-planned individual home areas, there will be carefully-laid out clusters of apartments, townhouses, and condominiums. These will be nestled in a series of parks and openspace areas, with homes on curving drives away from traffic.

Financing provides also for the commercial area development in Victorian style for some 50 businesses.

VETERINARY



Dr. H. Frederick Fodrea has moved into his new veterinary clinic, Parker Animal Hospital, just south of the new Fire House. His beautiful new facility which also includes boarding kennels, was erected in the planned service area by the Parker Land people. Dr. Fodrea came to Parker a year ago last September. He is a graduate of Purdue University.

WHERE WESTERN LIVING IS WESTERN AGAIN

(continued from page 1)

Fifteen commercial buildings are already completed or under construction in Parker's central commercial area which will boast an estimated 50 businesses scattered across 21 well-planned acres. Incorporated into this area will be most of the old town of Parker, lending historic charm and warmth. In new buildings, the old Victorian flavor will be maintained to preserve this comfortable historic tone. Expansive malls and courtyards will encourage walking and a more leisurely pace of living.

The first apartments in Victoria Village are now being completed. This is a group of 144 beautiful one, two and three-bedroom apartment units in nine Victorian-style structures within easy walking distance of the shops and stores.

Construction of the Parker Racquet Club including indoor handball courts, swimming pool and tennis courts has also begun. Residents of Rowley Downs will have a membership by virtue of being home owners to use these facilities, and other memberships will be made available to the public through a fee-membership arrangement.

One of the nicest things about our completely-planned and growing town is the fact that all planning and all architecture is controlled by the Parker Land people so there can be no deviation from the overall theme – one which will make Parker one of the most distinctive and memorable communities in the nation.

DEPOT

There's due to be a lot of life in the old Depot, one of the most attractive Victorian-era structures in Parker.

Well, not exactly the *old* Depot, which was dismantled in 1937 about the time the railroad tracks were torn up. The spanking-new version of that landmark on the Colorado & Southern railway is a reminder of the old days, but with new purposes.

Useful as well as ornamental, the reconstituted Depot houses an information and hospitality center. Moreover, it serves as the terminus for the Parker Stage. This is the express bus which provides fast over-the-road transportation to downtown Denver and back, twice a day each way.

To facilitate commuting, the Depot affords ample parking space with free access for use by commuters and others.

Restrooms are provided inside the Depot. These facilities and the hospitality center comprise an area of 486 square feet.

A large open-air waiting room of some 288 square feet is provided, chiefly for use by Parker Stage riders. This room will be enclosed during winter months, but left open most of the year.

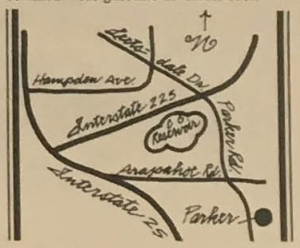
The Depot is almost ready for use, and landscaping will be provided along with parking for 20 cars.



The Parker Stage has been an experimental enterprise of RTD, the regional transportation system. Its early success and the fuel shortage indicate that there will be more and more commuters making use of such facilities as the fast inter-urban Parker Stage.

In the earlier years when Parker had an honored place on the nation's railroad maps, there was a big water tank standing beside the tracks near the Depot. The Depot at that time was a few blocks from its present location.

Nobody has proposed rebuilding the water tank. But come to think of it, that might not be such a bad idea – if it could be filled with gasoline or diesel fuel!





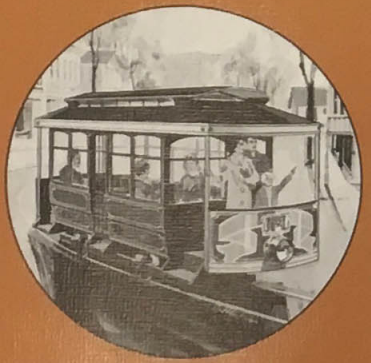
RUBY'S PALACE. This is what Ruby's Palace will look like. It will be a fine, fine restaurant, bar and lounge. (We folks at the Parker Bugle can hardly wait).

Parker...

a fully preplanned community, situated 22 miles southeast of Downtown Denver at the site of historic Parker, Colorado. 1,574 contiguous acres of land to be preserved and developed just the way you would dream of doing it if you could design for yourself the ideal place to live, work and play.

After three years of extensive master-planning, Parker City Land Company has now begun construction on this unique "new city," the ultimate population of which is expected to exceed 35,000 people. Already in the construction stage are handsomely nostalgic retail and commercial buildings which will serve the new Parker, and will become the center for contemporary commerce and business for miles around. 3,500 attractive single-family homes, townhouses, condominiums and rental apartment complexes are also beginning to emerge. Substantial design contributions to the already pleasant, "rural-like" development of recent years.

Yes, the new Parker, Colorado – a magnificent tribute to imaginative design and thorough preplanning to blend and balance population, economics and environment into the best of all possible worlds.



Design Concept...

In keeping with the historic significance of Parker, all commercial and retail buildings will have exteriors of Victorian design. Naturally, interior planning and construction will be completely contemporary, while retaining early-day design touches. The entire community will emphasize openness with living walls of greenery, fountains, courtyards and small lakes. Large expanses of parking area will be minimized visually, and pedestrians, bicyclists and even the occasional horseback rider will feel at home. Transportation throughout the business area will be provided by a new, but faithfully reproduced, trolley for the convenience and added pleasure of shoppers.





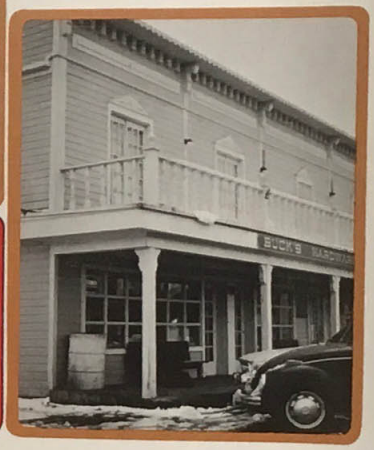


Parker.

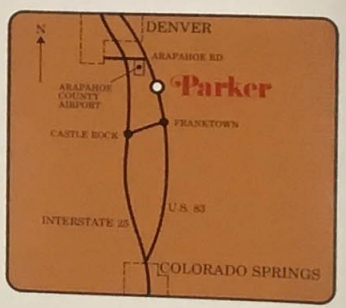
the only major modern shopping complex between Denver and Colorado Springs – so unique it will undoubtedly become a "must see" attraction for visitors to our state – a most popular regional shopping and business activity center for residents – and a successful location for shopkeepers large and small.







Parker, Colorado is located 30 minutes south of Downtown Denver in Douglas County. Within a 5-mile radius there exists a captive market of 11,550 people. Parker offers the only major shopping facilities for these people and is readily accessible by several major roads and state highways.



For leasing information on all Commercial, Retail and Office Space, call Leasing Department

VanSchaack & Co.

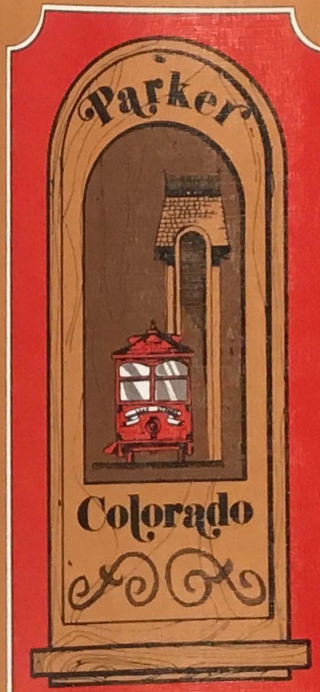
Parker (303) 841-2672
Denver (303) 297-5468
Or write 624 17th Street
Denver, Colorado 80202



Commercial areas available for lease

BLDG. NO.	GENERAL USE		GROSS SQ. FT. PER UNIT
1	1st Floor	Office	3500
	2nd Floor	Office	3500
2	1st Floor	Tea Room	3120
		Floral and Gift	840
		Woman's Boutique	1400
		Woman's Related	1600
	2nd Floor	Offices	5560
3	1st Floor	Toy Shop	2200
		Beauty Salon	1000
		Barber Shop	650
		Ice Cream Shop	3150
		Retail Shop	1600
4	1st Floor	Theater	9000
5	1st Floor	Retail Shop	1575
		Retail Shop	1200
	Basement	Men's Boutique	1575
		Photo Shop	1200
6	1st Floor	Record Shop	1000
		Stereo Hi-Fi	2500
7	1st Floor	Mexican Cafe	2100
8	1st Floor	Family Wear	3800
9	1st Floor	Carpet & Floor Cov.	3600
	2nd Floor	Photo Studio	1800
		Office	1800
10	1st Floor	Book Shop	2000
		Tobacco Shop	700
11	1st Floor	Trolley Bldg. Public Rest Rooms	
	2nd Floor	Restaurant	4900
12	1st Floor	Men and Boys Shop	1300
		Children's Shoes	1300
		Apparel	1300
		Apparel	1300
	2nd Floor	Offices	5200
13	1st Floor	Department Store	7200
	2nd Floor	Department Store	7200
14	1st Floor	Appliance Store	2500
15	1st Floor	Furniture Store	6500
	Mezzanine	Furniture Store	2500
16	1st Floor	Ruby's Palace	7050
17	1st Floor	Drug Store	3800
		Jewelry	945
		Cosmetics	578
		Parker Western Outfitters	700
		Paint & Wall Paper	1236
		Shoe Repair	600
		TV Repair	1236
	2nd Floor	Office	7650

BLDG. NO.	GENERAL USE		GROSS SQ. FT. PER UNIT
18	1st Floor	Hobby Shop	1200
		Fabric and Sewing	2200
	2nd Floor	Office	3400
19		Delicatessen	1500
		Coffee Shop	3000
20	1st Floor	Import-Antique	3000
21	1st Floor	Bath and Gift Shop	1000
		Pachula's	2000
	Basement	Bratskeller	3000
22	1st Floor	Candle Shop	900
		Leather Wear	900
23	1st Floor	Sporting Goods	3500
24	1st Floor	Bank	2025
	2nd Floor	Offices	2025
25	1st Floor	Offices	5925
	2nd Floor	Offices	5925
	Basement	Offices	2275
26	1st Floor	Post Office	7200
27	1st Floor	Savings & Loan	3000
		Stationary & Off. Sup.	1000
		Title Co.	1000
28	1st Floor	Real Estate Office	1500
29	1st Floor	Meat Shop	1500
		Bakery Shop	1300
		Dry Clean & Laundry	2000
		Liquor Store	2100
30	1st Floor	Parker Western Outfitters	2284
31	1st Floor	Day Care Center	2500
32	1st Floor	Supermarket	21000
33	1st Floor	Service/Retail	3330
34	1st Floor	Tire & Auto Shop	4200
35	1st Floor	Hardware Shop	7650
36	1st Floor	Veterinary Clinic	1800
37	1st Floor	Service/Retail	2800
38	1st Floor	Service/Retail	2200
40	1st Floor	Service/Retail	3000
41	1st Floor	Auto Wash	1375
42	1st Floor	Fire Station Sheriff's Dept.	



Developed by
Parker City Land Company
Parker, Colorado 80134
P.O. Box 135

I want to ride The Parker Stage

enclosed is my check for $45.00 for the first month's subscription fee.
Make check payable to The Parker Stage, and mail the check and the signed form to:

Sallie Griffin, Agent
The Parker Stage
c/o Regional Transportation District
56 Steele Street
Denver, Colorado 80206

The undersigned by signing this form acknowledges that The Parker Stage is a demonstration project of the Regional Transportation District (RTD) instituted for the express purpose of developing information and providing bus service for subscribers on a non-profit basis and agrees that at all times during which the subscriber avails himself of the services provided not to hold the RTD liable for any personal injury or any other damages whatsoever relating to the transporting of said subscriber.

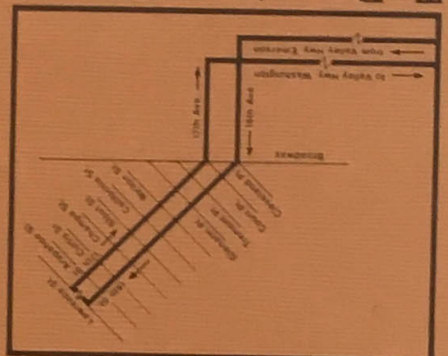
Signature _____ Date _____

Address _____

City _____ Zip _____ Telephone _____

In the event there is not sufficient interest to begin The Parker Stage, all money received from subscribers will be returned in full.

To Downtown Denver

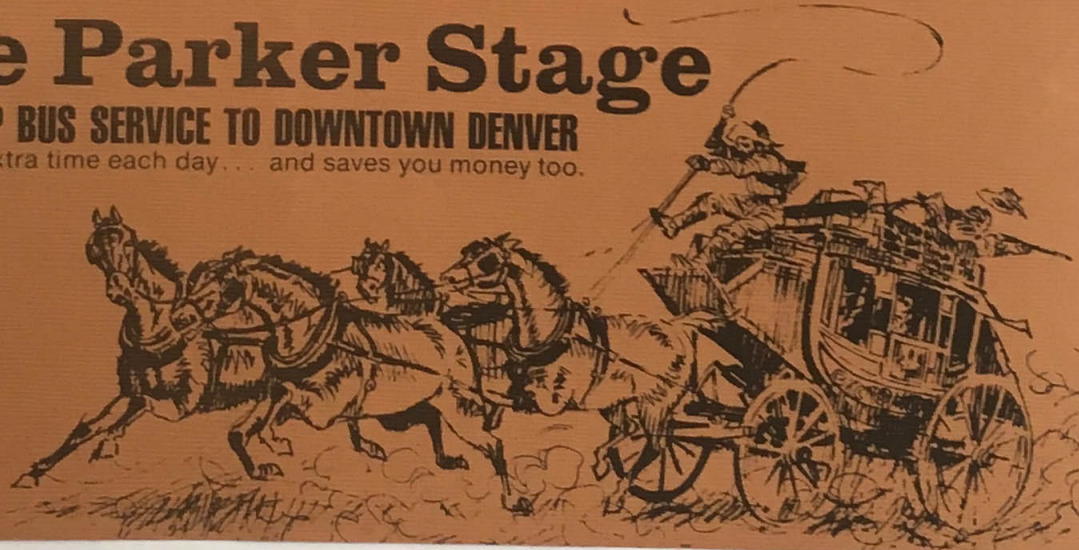


The Parker Stage
56 Steele Street • Denver, Colorado 80206

The Parker Stage

NON-STOP BUS SERVICE TO DOWNTOWN DENVER

Gives you extra time each day . . . and saves you money too.



Starting July 2
The Parker Stage*

offers you a relaxed, productive round trip to downtown Denver each working day.

for more information call Sallie Griffin 399-8140



*A demonstration project of the Regional Transportation District

Tired of the two-way frenzy of Parker road and Arapahoe road twice a day?
Like to rise above the I-25 traffic grind?

Why not trade all of that in for the air conditioned, club-like atmosphere of a modern, over-the-road express bus between Parker and downtown Denver.

It is called The Parker Stage.

The Parker Stage is scheduled to provide express bus service between Parker and downtown twice a day with *no* intermediate stops. The bus will be a large highway coach – the kind used by the cross-country bus companies.

It will have newspapers, reclining seats, and luggage racks for briefcases and other materials. Best of all, you won't have to worry about driving; a professional driver will take care of that.

The Parker Stage will arrive downtown at 7:50 a.m., making stops along 16th street in the business district at Cleveland, Court, Tremont, Glenarm, Welton, California, Stout, Champa, Curtis and Arapahoe. Exact departure time has not yet been determined. But it is about a 40 to 45 minute trip, so you can plan on leaving at 7:00 a.m. or a little later.

The Parker Stage will leave downtown at 5:10 p.m., picking up riders along 17th St. before it heads non-stop for Parker.

Plenty of convenient, free parking is available at Parker for "park and ride" subscribers.

As a subscriber and member of The Parker Stage you will gain valuable extra time each day during the relaxed ride to and from work. You can use this time to catch up on your reading – the mail, trade papers, a good book. Take care of your dictation. Socialize with your fellow passengers. Or, just lean back and take it easy.

You get all of this for just $45.00 a month. Your monthly $45 subscription membership entitles you to one round trip daily, Monday through Friday, excluding national holidays.

The $45 monthly fee is less than it would cost you to drive and park your car for a month. There is also something to be said for saving 50 miles worth of gasoline a day.



Your family will benefit too from having you arrive home in the evening relaxed, even refreshed.

Whatever your reason for riding The Parker Stage each day, however you use your extra hour and a half, one thing you won't have to do is fight the daily rush hour traffic and the expensive downtown parking.

The Parker Stage is a demonstration project supported by the Regional Transportation District (RTD). The RTD was created in 1969 for the purpose of planning a public transit system for Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Denver, Douglas and Jefferson Counties.

The RTD system is designed to benefit the area socially, environmentally and economically. In conjunction with our street and highway systems, the plan would improve mobility within cities and efficiently link the District's growing communities. Including several forms of advanced transportation, the plan would contribute substantially to the orderly, environmentally sound development of the area.

Demonstration projects like The Parker Stage are an important source of information for RTD. The Parker Stage will demonstrate, among other things, whether a community 25 miles from the downtown business center – highly dependent on private autos – will accept a high level of express bus service with extra features.

The Parker Stage is scheduled to begin service on July 2, if enough interest is indicated and sufficient paid subscriptions are purchased by June 28, when the RTD board of directors will meet to make the final decision on the project.

Trolley Car Line To Operate In Parker



THE PRESS (April 5, 1973)

Others talk about the environment, but the Parker City Land Company (PCLC) is doing something about it.

Officials of the PCLC have announced the firm will operate a 20-passenger, electric-powered trolley for the benefit of area residents.

Depending upon the weather and the completion of gradings and elevations, it's anticipated that the track for the trolley will be laid during the first part of June, and the unique vehicle will be operational in Parker the latter part of the month.

Use of the trolley in the downtown Parker area will hopefully cut down if not eliminate automobile congestion and pollution in the shopping hub.

The trolley was designed in keeping with the popular trolleys operated in many metropolitan centers near the turn-of-the-century.

A RECORD SYSTEM

Denver was especially noted for having the largest single cable system in the country.

The body of the trolley designed for Parker by Forrest Gillespie of Draft-Air Technical Services will be fabricated exactly as a turn-of-the-century model with an elaborate interior. All interior surfaces will be made of natural cherrywood, except the ceiling which will be of birch.

The Parker trolley will be a scaled-down model since such public transportation vehicles in the early 1900's were much wider and longer.

The passenger seating capacity will be 16 persons with room for an additional four standees. Passengers will enter the trolley through mechanically operated bi-fold doors and take seats upon plush, maroon upholstered seats framed in black wrought-iron which have the capacity to swivel back and forth for reverse riding, if desired.

Continued on Page 4

Van Schaack Named PCLC Leasing Agent

THE PRESS (April 12, 1973)

Van Schaack & Co. has been appointed leasing agent for some 180,000 square feet of commercial space to be developed in the New City of Parker, according to Thomas P. Scifo, president of the Parker City Land Co., the developer.

Gary Daniels, director of leasing for Van Schaack, said construction already has begun on a number of major structures, all of which have been designed in the Victorian motif common to the old town's existing business district.

The entire community is being re-developed within the 'new city' concept to provide homes, jobs, shopping and recreation for an ultimate population estimated at more than 35,000.

Located just 12 miles southeast of Denver on State Highway 83, Parker is one of the oldest communities in Colorado, and served as a way station known as 'Pine Grove' on the route of the trappers and traders between Denver and the Arkansas Valley.

NEW ENGLAND STYLE

Daniels said the commercial area is being developed in the heart of the old town's historic business district in the style of the old New England town common. The new structures will join a number of existing structures which have been restored in authentic Victorian fashion.

Continued on Page 3



EXAMINING PLANS for development of the old town of Parker as a new planned community for 35,000 dwellers, left to right, are Ron Simpson of Van Schaack & Co., Miss Ruth Daniels of Parker City Land Co., Gary Daniels of Van Schaack, and Thomas P. Scifo of Parker City Land Co.

THE PARKER PRESS

VOL. 1 ---------- THE PARKER PRESS ---------- MAY, 1973

Parker Revamp Sets Precedent

In 1864, the year of the Sand Creek Indian massacre, Parker City was founded as a way station and post office on the old Smokey Hill Trail leading from the plains to Colorado's gold camps. Now, the one-time trail town is making history again, this time as Douglas County's first Planned Community Development (PCD).

For three years, developers have quietly been packaging a master plan that intends to revamp Parker City into a preplanned city of 12,500. The group acquired the entire town of Parker on a piecemeal basis, minus the Methodist Church, a Mountain Bell office and an adjoining ranch land to the east and south, assembling a total of 1,574 acres to be incorporated into the new Parker City.

Incorporated as the Parker City Land Co., developers and investors have made their project a Colorado landmark by securing the first PCD approval from Douglas County Commissioners and planning office. This will be the first time that Douglas County's Planned Community zone district will be utilized.

POPULATION PROJECTION

As statistics project the region's population to grow from 1,408,000 in 1970 to 2,560,000 by the year 2,000, there is an obvious need both for the development of new towns and the modernization of existing 'old towns.' And, with Colorado's emerging growth--control ethic looming large on the real estate scene, with things like 'new towns in town,' regional open space, and the protection of natural amenities being reflected as major public objectives, the PCD concept seems a most appropriate means of accommodating Metro Denver's future growth.

According to a report submitted to the Douglas County Commissioners and planning commission, developers of the new Parker City believe that:

'The Planned Community approach offers the best opportunity to provide a desirable living environment and an alternative to urban sprawl with better use of the attributes of the land and watershed. It allows us to combine the diverse activities of community life in a well-planned and harmonious whole, so as to be economically sound and create an environment that is an attractive place to live, work and play.'

They also point out that the PCD concept allows local governmental leaders and

Continued on Page 4

Construction Begun On New PCLC Complex

THE PRESS (March 15, 1973)

Construction began last week on the Butcher Shop-Bakery-Laundry complex in the downtown development of the Parker City Land Company.

Scheduled for completion by June 1, the complex is located between the MIAI sales office and Parker Western Outfitters.

The laundrette anticipates opening for business the latter part of June. This self-service facility will provide 24 commercial washers, four super-20 double-load washers and fifteen 30-pound Speed Queen dryers. The laundromat will be open seven days a week.

The laundry will also provide a dry cleaning service six days a week. Garments to be cleaned will be taken to a major plant in Denver and returned to the Parker facility within 48-to-72 hours.

The butcher and bakery shops are also slated to open by mid-June or the latter part of the month.

$15 Million In Loans Committed To Parker

THE PRESS (April 5, 1973)

Loans totaling more than $15 million for the continuing development of the old town of Parker as the new City of Parker have been advanced to the Parker City Land Company, the developer, according to James E. Meadows, treasurer.

Meadows said the major commitments were arranged by United Housing Corporation, a New York brokerage firm, and include a $12 million commitment from Bankers Trust of New York City, half for construction and the remainder for permanent financing for commercial areas and apartment.

In addition, United Housing has arranged a $1.9 million loan from Hamilton Investment Trust of Boston for the development of Rowley Downs I, a residential development in the new city, and a subsequent commitment of $1.3 million has been arranged for development of other sections of Rowley Downs.

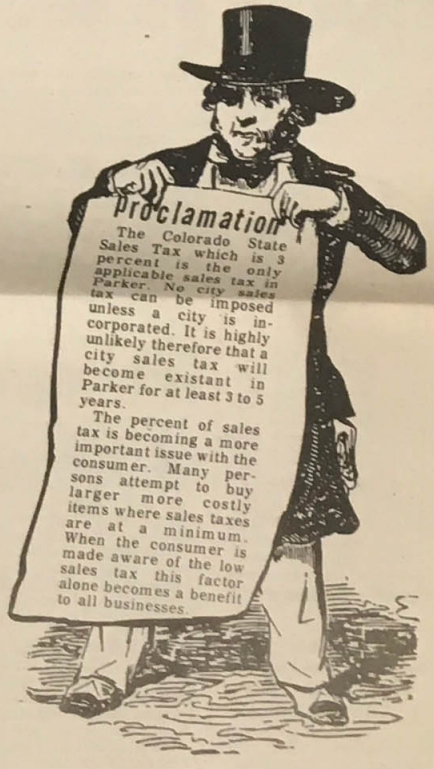
United Housing also has offices in Denver, in addition to New York City. Its Denver branch, located at 1776 South Jackson, is managed by Charles S. Pratt III.

In addition to the major interim and permanent loans, an additional loan has been secured by United Bank of Denver, which is providing complete local banking services for the Parker City Land Company.

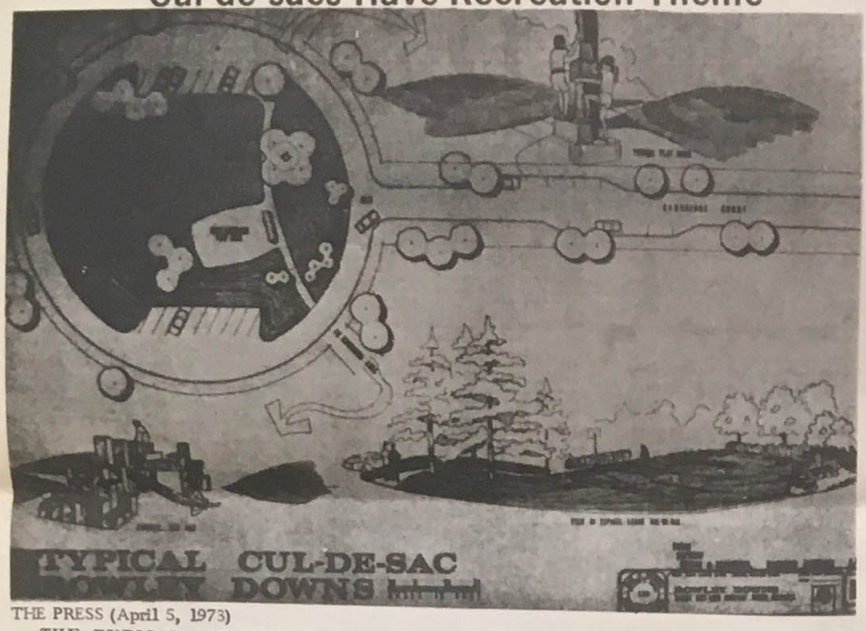
Individual financing on new homes in Parker is being arranged by a number of companies, including D.C. Burns Realty & Trust Co., Megapolitan Mortgage Co., and Majestic, Western Federal, Columbia and World Savings and Loan Associations.

Meadows said construction is well underway on the new

Continued on Page 4



Cul-de-sacs Have Recreation Theme



THE PRESS (April 5, 1973)

THE TYPICAL CUL-DE-SAC in Rowley Downs, Parker, as pictured here, will feature an open play area, a fire pit and a hard-surfaced play area. The cul-de-sacs will be a contoured landscaped area providing bays for auto parking which will be invisible from the roadways. On-street parking will not be allowed in the cul-de-sacs thus allowing each home to have an unobstructed view of the greenbelt. Each cul-de-sac will vary, but each will provide some type of recreational facility. The smallest cul-de-sac will be 150 feet in diameter, the largest twice that size -- or the length of a football field. Landscaping in Rowley Downs subdivisions is being handled for Parker City Land Co. by A. Keeson & Sons.

$1.4 Million In 9 Parker City Land Company Permits OK'd

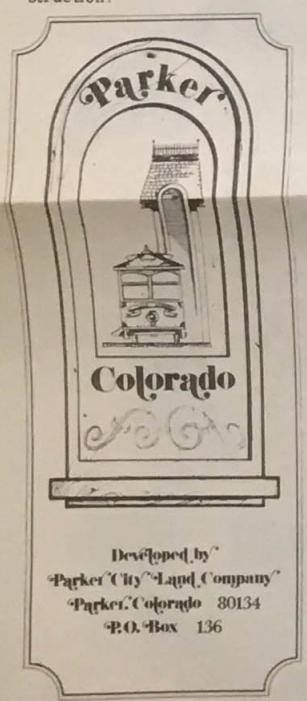
THE PRESS (Feb. 22, 1973)

Construction is continuing at a steady pace in Parker. The Drug Store complex adjacent to the Liquor Emporium is well under way.

The entire commercial area is designed by Design *Spectrum, the firm* contracted by Parker City Land Company.

The Drug Store complex was designed in such a way that the cottonwood tree would remain outside the lobby area. It is the intention of Design Spectrum and PCLC to retain as much of the present physical characteristics as is feasibly possible.

The Drug Store complex should be completed by June 15, according to Boston Dixon, President of Dixon-Marks Construction Company, the firm hired by Parker City Land Company to do the commercial construction.



This complex built of concrete block, brick and frame will provide 17,425 square feet of space on two floors.

The new building will actually connect with the current Parker City Land Company offices by a hallway on the second floor.

The Vet Clinic which is presently under construction is scheduled for completion by April 15, according to Dixon. The clinic is being constructed of concrete block and will be decorated with a frame facade in the Western-Victorian motif of the city.

PCLC has received a $1.4 million building permit for the construction of nine apartment buildings. They will be erected in a cluster north of the Methodist Church.

The apartments will be three story garden-type with 16 units in each building, the first of which is scheduled for completion June 15.

The apartment buildings will be clustered in a green area connected by walk ways, bridle and bicycle paths. Parking will be provided along the sides of the green area thus eliminating automobile traffic in the immediate living complex.

A recreation building is proposed in the center of this complex with a day care center southeast of the complex.

The exteriors of all of the buildings in the commercial area will be Western-Victorian. The gingerbread (mill work) effect will all be created and built in the Parker industrial area by Dixon-Marks Construction Co. The proposed mill-warehouse will provide the space for this construction.

In addition, Parker City Land Company has applied for building permits for a firehouse, a butcher-bakery-laundry complex and a mill-warehouse.

It is anticipated that construction on these buildings will commence within the next few weeks and they will be completed during May and June.

Main Street from the Western Tack Shop to the Methodist Church was graveled during the past week. The graveling was necessary due to the severe snows of the season.

Parker City Land Company wishes to express their thanks to everyone for the cooperation received during this period.

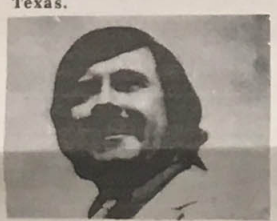
Ex-Grid Star Opens Office In Parker

THE PRESS (April 12, 1973)

Ron 'Doc' Holiday is the president of First Columbine Insurance Agency, a firm that recently opened offices in Parker.

It's interesting to note that Holiday has an extensive sports background too.

A graduate of Texas A & I in Kingsville, Texas, Holiday also attended Del Mar Junior College in Corpus Christi, Texas.



Doc Holiday

During his collegiate career, Doc Holiday was named to both the Junior College All-American and the Small College All-American football teams.

In 1966, he was one of the Denver Bronco draft choices. However, Holiday was forced to leave professional football due to a back injury.

Since leaving pro football, Doc has been actively involved in the formation of both the Colorado Colts and the Lakewood Oilers, semipro football teams in the Denver area.

During the 1972 season, the Lakewood Oilers, quarterbacked by Holiday, sported an unbeaten 9-0 record.

AT PARKER DIGGINGS
Antiques Unearthed

THE PRESS (Jan. 18, 1973)

It wasn't the tomb of a Pharaoh, despite all the excitement caused by the discovery of relics from a bygone era in Colorado history unearthed recently at the former homesite of Parker's most famous citizen and namesake, James S. Parker.

The first phase demolition project by the Parker City Land Company has led indirectly to the uncovering of a virtual storehouse of historical items.

One of the bonafide museum pieces was recovered at the site of the James S. Parker house bordering Main Street. Mr. Parker was an early day postmaster from whom the tiny settlement derives its name.

The antique is a generator that in its day converted carbide into gas light.

Removed from under several feet of dirt by employees of the D & M Construction Co., the firm hired by PCLC to perform commercial construction work, the generator is in remarkably good condition.

With a little scraping, one can detect the name of the manufacturer, J.B.Colt of New York, Colt Acetylene Gas Generator, and the Serial Number 108416.

AN OLD STILL?

'It was found in what would have been the basement of the first and original Parker house,' said Boston Dixon, D & M Construction Co. president.

'It was so big we thought at first that we had stumbled onto an old still,' he told the PRESS.

Dixon estimated the generator to be from the 1870's era and that there probably wouldn't be more than three or four of them left in the entire USA.

'Last time I saw one of those carbide converters was back in 1945 when we were tearing down an old building in Cleveland,' Dixon recollected.

Speculation at the Parker City Land Co. office centered around the size of the generator which certainly was more powerful than anything needed for one home.

The popular conjecture was that 'the thing' stationed in the basement of the old Parker house possibly provided the energy for the gas lights of Parker main street.

OLD OIL LAMP

Another interesting item uncovered at the home of Parker, a bull-whacker and stage driver, was what some believed to be the original oil lamp that provided light at the bottom of the basement stairs.

The marvel of it was that the oil lamp shaped like something out of the Arabian Nights still contained quite a bit of fluid.

The original fluid? The reader's guess is as good as ours! But Boston Dixon swears his workers dug up that lantern and its contents with a pickaxe from where it was embedded in Parker's basement and from under several feet of good old Douglas County dirt.

And Boston Dixon is an honorable man!

He also showed this reporter a long-necked bottle dated November, 1889 (11-89), a 1929 D-mint Lincoln penny from 'The Crash' era and a turn-of-the-century pitcher.

Not quite an antique but of interest too was a 1947 edition of the Denver Post which apparently had been used for insulation for almost three decades until the Parker residence was bulldozed into oblivion.

Other unique finds of some historical value have been discovered in recent weeks in the area where the Parker City Land Co. plans to erect a new planned community.

COORS BOTTLE

In the collection is a rare welded-neck Coors bottle, a Solitaire brand coffee can bearing the legend, 'To the Rim of the World for the Finest,' branding irons, antique railroad spikes, etc.

Some claim to have evidence that the old shed demolished near the Parker house was sometime in history a 'coal stop' on a railroad line variously called the Denver and New Orleans, Texas and Gulf Railroad, Union Pacific Denver and Gulf Railway and finally the Colorado and Southern Railway.

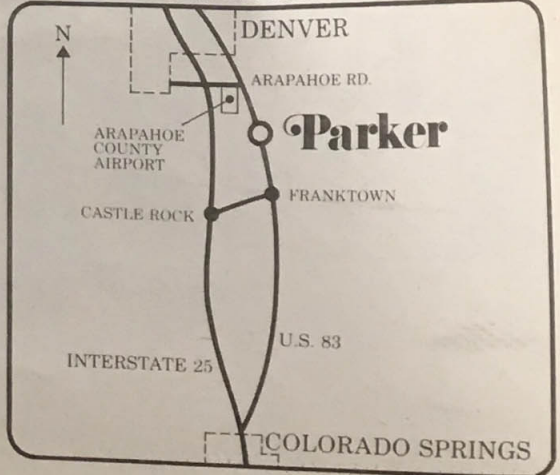
The C & SR was officially abandoned in 1936 following the washout of the tracks in a flash flood during the summer of 1935.

The Parker PRESS Special Centennial Edition (June 19, 1964) noted that the town of Parker was a railroad stop for nearly 50 years, and before that, near where the famous Twenty Mile House stood, was the junction of the Smoky Hill Trail and Santa Fe Stage Lines.

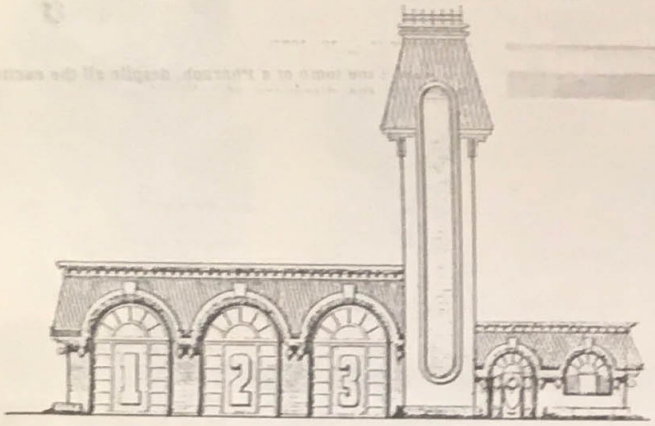
Dixon said there still stands a huge water well or reservoir near Parker's house, some 45 feet in circumference which probably served as the town water supply.

'The water pipes are still there,' he said. 'Even now it can be capped off and used.'

A Parker City Land Co. spokesman indicated the entire cache of historical items will be saved for later display in a small Parker museum to be housed in a Town Hall replica slated for construction in the traditional Western Victorian motif sometime in the near future.



Conception Of New Fire House



Fire District Okays New Station

THE PRESS (Feb. 22, 1973)

Plans for construction of a new fire station to be built shortly in Parker were formally approved Feb. 12th by the board of directors of the Parker Fire Prevention District (PFPD).

The plans call for a structure larger than the present firehouse, with adquate room for a dispatcher, dormitory, sheriff's department representative and rolling equipment (fire trucks, etc.), according to a spokesman for the PFPD.

The 1-story headquarters station also will have a tower for hose-drying, he added.

Boston Dixon, president of Dixon-Marks Construction Co., indicated construction on the high priority project would start in about two weeks after securing appropriate equipment. The new fire station is expected to be completed by June.

Al Adler of Grandview Estates, board president, was chosen as liasson between the PFPD and the construction firm. The structure is being built by the Parker City Land Co. an estimated 300 feet south of the town's main street in exchange for the one located at the present site.

The PFPD also discussed the possibility of leasing or buying a new $30,000 plus fire truck with a pumping capacity of between 500 to 1,000 gallons of water per minute.

The district expects to have approximately $12,000 in the PFPD treasury after tax revenues are disbursed.

The new pumper, if and when purchased or leased, will only be used on structural fires on improved roads where there are fire hydrants, the spokesman added.

It takes anywhere from 6 months to 1½ years to buy the type of a pumper described above.

The district recently augmented its forces by organizing a women's division which will hold down the fort, once they're trained, between the hours of 7 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Concrete block will be the main material used in construction of the fire station on the east side of Parker Road. The 5,700 square feet of space is designed to allow for the future expansion of the fire department to accomodate growth in the Parker area.

Three fire truck bays will be provided along with an office, dispatch center, restrooms for both men and women, a day room with complete kitchen and a dormitory area suitable for eight persons.

A tower structure for drying fire hoses will be visible throughout the Parker area.



The Butcher-Bakery-Laundromat Complex



PARKER IN YEAR 2000

Planner Envisions 60,000 Population

THE PRESS (March 1, 1973)

Mike McCraken, Douglas County planner, discussed the plans and problems of population and commercial growth in the county at the Monday meeting of the Parker Breakfast Club.

McCraken said that approved planned community developments (PCD's) in the Parker area will result in a population growth of 37,500 persons within the next few years.

The planner's projections for the next 27 years anticipate a population of 60,000 for the Parker area and 165,000 for the county.

Such growth will result in real transportation problems for this corner of the county in the near future, he predicted. One plan to alleviate the congestion on Highway-83, according to McCraken, is to improve Parker Road west to I-25.

The official indicated Douglas County has petitioned the State of Colorado for removal from the Metropolitan Planning District in order to align its growth pattern more closely to those of Elbert County, rather than Denver.

Maintenance of county roads and control of dogs will be subjects for discussion at next week's (March 5) meeting of the club. County Commissioner Carl Winkler will be present to represent the county.

The Parker Breakfast Club meets every Monday at 6:30 a.m. at the Parker Methodist Center for a hearty breakfast and a program of current significance to the community.

Anyone in the Parker area interested in attending the meetings is welcome.

Parker City Project Is Humming Along

THE PRESS (Feb. 8, 1973)

Parker was humming last week with construction activities and first phase work in the development being erected by the Parker City Land Company.

Boston Dixon, president of Dixon-Marks Construction Co., the firm hired by PCLC to do commercial construction work, had 11 pieces of heavy equipment lumbering through town on various assignments, and 35 men.

Foundations are completed and masonry work started Friday on the Drug Store complex on Parker's main street. Foundations also are being dug for a veterinarian hospital at the south edge of town.

RIGHT ON SCHEDULE

'We're right on schedule,' Dixon told the PRESS, 'and will shortly start digging the foundations for the first apartment buildings on the north side of town.

'We also hope to start foundation work for the new Parker Fire Station at the main entrance to town along Parker Road within two weeks, if all goes well,' he added.

The construction official reported work is under way too near the Parker Road intersection on an 8-inch water line and 12-inch sewer line, 1,100 feet of each.

The PCLC lines will tap into the trunk line of the new waste water treatment facility and interceptor sewer line to be built by the Parker Water & Sanitation District, Dixon said.

Bill Winship, PWSD president, recently announced he was informed by U.S.Senator Peter Dominick (R-Colo.) that the Environmental Protection Agency has awarded a $419,250 grant to the district earmarked for the construction of a new waste water treatment facility.

The PCLC will construct a 72-apartment unit in its first phase development.

...Van Schaack

Continued from Page 1

and will include complete modern shopping facilities, with special emphasis on unusual shops, crafts, and gifts.

Under construction now are a drug store complex, butcher shop, baker, dry cleaner and other service facilities. They will join hardware store, western wear shop, restaurant, and office buildings.

Also to be included in the commercial district are nine garden-type apartment buildings with a total of 144 units for people who want to live in the 'heart of the city.' Construction of a firehouse in the heart of the commercial area is now in progress.

Unique to the shopping district will be an old-fashioned trolley car, now being assembled, which will ply its way from shop to shop. It is expected to be operational within three months.

Pedestrian, bicycle, and bridle paths also will lace the shopping district.

GREENBELT INCLUDED

The area will be surrounded by a 'new city' planned community of 1574 acres being developed by the Parker City Land Co., to serve a population projected at some 20,000 persons by 1980.

Some 2,000 multiple-family dwelling units will be developed, along with single-family housing, on 820 acres. More than one third, or 608 acres, has been set aside for greenbelt and recreational purposes, while 150 acres is planned for light industrial use.

Sites for two elementary schools also have been set aside, along with a 50-acre site for a junior and senior high school.

Van Schaack currently is agent for approximately 1.7 million square feet of retail shopping space in eight major centers in the Denver, Boulder, and Colorado Springs areas, and in addition serves as leasing and/or management agent for more than 4,000,000 square feet of commercial office space and 6000 units in condominiums, apartments and townhouses.

..Parker Revamp

Continued from Page 1

citizens the opportunity to deal with a total community rather than development on a piecemeal basis. And, the PCD is well in keeping with Colorado's regional planning concept.

PARKER IS UNIQUE

'Parker is unique in that it operates from a publically zoned map and not an architect's plan,' says Jim Meadows, treasurer, Parker City Land Co.

'Because the entire city has been completely zoned and approved according to PCD planning, there is no chance of development being brought to a standstill' -- a threat that confronts many Colorado developers today.

Investors expect to pour more than $25 million into Parker's PCD plan, which calls for 3,500 residential units of four types, 250,000 square feet of commercial space, 40 acres of technical park, 100 miles of walkways and 600 acres of greenbelt.

Of the residential units, approximately 3,460 dwellings are to be constructed on 820 acres. Plans call for 120 garden apartments, 1,400 townhouses, 620 clusters of two, three and four plexes (attached single family dwellings) and 1,320 detached single family units.

'Parker will be a residential suburb for Denver, geared for those who don't want to be taxed for large amounts of land, but who still will have access to a greenbelt,' says Meadows.

THE MASTER PLAN

The master plan calls for an open space network of a minimum of 540 acres established to protect high-density features. Tree-lined gulches and hillsides are to be maintained, and services by an extensive system of pedestrian, bicycle and equestrian paths connecting all parts of the community. A portion of the greenbelt will also be converted into recreational uses, and eventually residents will enjoy two golf courses, a major community park equipped with play fields, tennis courts, picnic areas and a swimming pool.

Commercial development is designed to accommodate about 50 businesses located on 21 acres. The intention is that of serving the commercial needs of Parker 'rather than becoming a regional shopping area,' said Meadows. It will be composed of individual and cluster store buildings done in a western Victorian motif exterior design, following the New England town center concept.

Landscaped malls and courtyards will link the shops together. Development of the central commercial area will be done on a phased basis. The first phase will include service facilities, and offices (such as a medical clinic), a restaurant, bank, veterinarian clinic and a drugstore.

'As Parker is currently a community composed of some 1,000 families, we can forge ahead with commercial development because we have the necessary population base to support it,' says Meadows. This fosters another unique concept particular to this new town: a 'develop everything at once' method. Later phases are planned to include a garden shop, hardware store, dry goods store and a grocery store.

Along with the people employed in the commercial and community facilities areas, part of Parker has been planned for industrial development. It is suggested that 9 ten-acre sites be developed for research and light manufacturing purposes -- non polluting, of course. When developed, the industrial area is expected to employ approximately 2,000 people.

TRANSPORT SYSTEM

Transportation for Parker City is based on a non-destructive road system, designed to minimize the flow of traffic through the heart of the existing Parker community. The community is designed to be pedestrian oriented with an elaborate system of walkways, underground tunnels which will interlace 1,574 acres and link the renovated Parker with each dwelling. And, a mass transit system in the form of a wireless trolley connecting main collection roads is planned.

Meadows predicts that Parker will most likely be the nucleus of a new population center southwest of Denver. As Douglas County is right in the path of Denver's rapid growth surge, its community developments are having to be very forward looking in scope.

And it could well be that the success of Parker could set new precedents for redeveloping land uses of older communities into viable population centers for the future.

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..Trolley Line

Continued from Page 1

In addition to being constructed of safety-tinted glass, the side windows are designed to open upwards while the front and rear windows will be non-opening.

TOURIST DELIGHT

Sure to be a conversation piece and a delight for visitors and tourists -- like the famous Cherrelyn Horsecar once operated in Englewood, Colo., -- the new Parker trolley will have some interesting innovations. One, for example, will be light green plexiglass skylights.

From his position in the middle of the trolley, the motorman will be able to operate the vintage-style vehicle by level controls, and the brass-plated trip gong housed on the roof above the motorman's station.

Along the sides of the trolley will be troughs to receive coins. The troughs will be piped directly to the motorman, thus enabling him to accept the fares of individuals standing on the far ends of the trolley car.

Two ship-lights, obtained from a marine supplier, will be installed as the running lights on the front and back ends of the car.

POWERED BY BATTERIES

The drive truck assembly will be equipped at each end of the car with truck scrapers and six-inch-wide bristled brushes over each rail to insure a clean track.

The trolley will measure 21 feet in length, 6 feet 6 inches in width and the height from the track top will scale 9 feet 6 inches.

Powered by two 24-volt electric batteries, the trolley will travel a maximum speed of 11.5 miles per hour. Normal operating speed will be approximately a horse-and-buggy era eight miles per hour.

The trolley will run on steel tracks manufactured and laid by Railroad Builders, Inc.

All aboard!

Western Victorian Motif



UNIQUE ARCHED windows being erected in the new drugstore complex for the Parker City Land Co. (PCLC) by the Dixon Construction Co. feature a Western Victorian motif with contemporary flair.

View From Rowley Downs



STATELY PONDEROSA Pines mark the entrance-way at Parker City Land Company's Rowley Downs development near Parker. Attention to the ecology is of paramount importance to the development, a PCLC official said.

Rowley Downs Homes Are Ready For Sale

THE PRESS (April 12, 1973)

Management Investment Associates, Inc., report that 17 homes in Rowley Downs I, Parker, already completed or presently under construction are available for sale.

The builders include Morrison Construction, Parker Homes, Inc., Colorado Builders and Western Horizon.

Exterior styles vary and include ranch, tri-level, bi-level, and two story. All of the homes are either three or four bedrooms.

Each of the home sites in Rowley Downs I are on 'cul-de-sacs' which provide that each dwelling will face on and back on an open-landscaped park area. The 'cul-de-sacs' are from 110 to 280 feet across allowing for an expanse of greenbelt area around each home.

The landscaping of the first of these areas is scheduled to commence as soon as the weather permits.

Denny Galluzzo, President of MIAI states that he anticipates an additional 50 homes will be completed and available for sale by June 1.

MIAI is presently hosting prospective homeowners each weekend in Parker and the number is anticipated to increase as the weather continues to warm up.

MIAI is the company selected by Parker City Land Company to handle all sales of homes and home sites. MIAI has offices on Main Street in Parker, in Shamrock Mall in Cinderella City and at 701 West Hampden in Englewood.

WANTED:

Butcher, Baker, Candlestick-Maker

and dozens of other shops and shopkeepers of all sizes and varieties to locate in Colorado's most promising new shopping center — in new Parker, Colorado. Let us show you the plans for a handsome and nostalgic re-creation of the past in the heart of an already established and fast growing trade.

All inquiries given full and imaginative consideration.

Call D. A. Beck
841-2672
Box 224
Parker, Colorado 80134



VAN SCHAACK C.C. CO.

Developed by Parker City Land Company

...Parker Loans

Continued from Page 1

city of Parker in the historic old community 20 miles southeast of Denver on State Highway 83.

Designed as a complete new planned community around the historic landmarks of the last century, the new city will accommodate a variety of townhouses, condominiums, and individual dwellings on some 820 acres, along with 51 acres of commercial shopping and medical facilities, 120 acres of light industrial, and 609 acres of greenbelt and recreational areas. The community has a total of 1,600 acres.

NOW OPEN FOR YOUR SHOPPING CONVENIENCE

Parker Hardware Company Inc.

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Parker Western Outfitters



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on MAIN STREET

Parker Colorado

Parker News

Published by Management Investment Associates, Inc.
"the real estate firm that was picked to sell a city"
Exclusive Agents for the New Parker Development

miai

ROWLEY DOWNS, I - FIRST PARKER RESIDENTIAL AREA UNDERWAY

The first filing of the residential area, known as Rowley Downs, is underway. The first filing will contain 322 homes in the $45,000 to $90,000 class. Contracts have been let and construction has started on the first 49 homes. Several major builders are involved in the construction of the homes at Parker. Homes will all be custom designed with no two homes having the same exterior.

Some of the unique features of the residential areas will be that each home will face on and back on an open landscaped greenbelt area and all will be situated on cul-de-sacs from 150 feet to 300 feet in diameter, the length of a football field, and all will have landscaped parks in the center of the culs.

MAJOR BUILDERS AT PARKER

In line with the emphasis on quality construction of custom-built homes in the first filing of Rowley Downs in the new Parker development, the following major builders are represented: Colorado Builders, Command Homes, Bob Egan Construction, LaPaz Builders, Morrison Construction, Parker Homes, Rhinehart Construction, Dave Stover Construction, United Sales & Development, Vantage Homes and Western Horizon.

Just north of the commercial area of the new city of Parker, construction has begun on a complex of Garden apartments, which, when completed, will include nine buildings, containing one, two and three bedroom apartments, for a total of 144 units.

The buildings will have a Victorian motif and will be 2 ½ stories high.

Also projected for the new city of Parker will be Townhouses (attached single fami-

(cont. page 4)

MIAI INITIALS STAND FOR EXPERIENCED REAL ESTATE TEAM

MIAI - Management Investment Associates, Incorporated is the real estate firm that was picked to sell an entire city - the new city of Parker. They are the exclusive agents for the residential portions of the new Parker development rapidly taking shape southeast of Denver.

Headed up by Denny Galluzo, president, Thomas Kelley, vice president in charge of sales, and George Clark, secretary-treasurer, MIAI is an experienced and aggressive real estate team that works constantly to provide the utmost in service to persons desiring to buy a home site, a custom-built home or any other type of living accommodation in the new Parker development.

MIAI also has a general real estate brokerage business with a large staff of experienced real estate people who not only work on the new Parker development but also work on residential sales and exchanges of property throughout the Metropolitan Denver area.

Many years of experience are represented in the combined backgrounds of the officers of MIAI, plus the large staff of real estate salesmen that are part of the organization.

MIAI is a member of the South Suburban Board of Realtors, the Colorado Association of Real Estate Boards and the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

Main office of MIAI is on the Shamrock Mall of the Cinderella City Shopping

(cont. page 2)

FIRST PHASE OF COMMERCIAL AREA BEGUN.

Construction recently began in the commercial area on the drug store complex which is adjacent to the previously restored hotel building, now housing the Liquor Emporium and a hardware store on the street floor, and the offices of the Parker City Land Company on the second floor.

The drug store complex is designed in such a way that the cottonwood tree would remain outside the lobby area, another effort to preserve existing ecological features of the area.

Built of concrete block, brick and frame, this complex will house six retail businesses on the main floor and office space on the second floor. The entire two floors will provide 17,425 square feet of space.

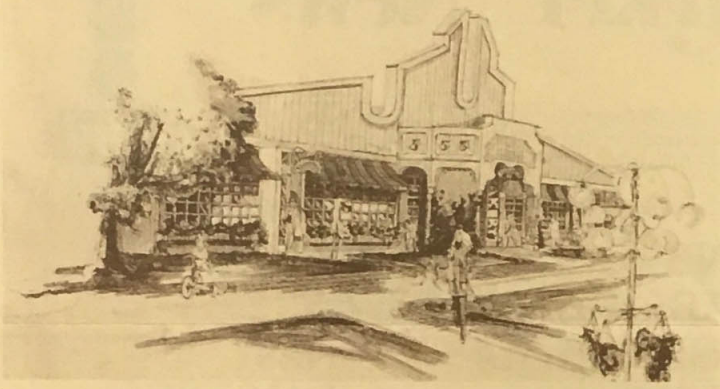
Construction is also underway on the 4,800 square feet of space housing the butcher-bakery-laundry complex. This is a one story building.

Both of these buildings are located in the core of the commercial district of the new city of Parker.

Landscaping will be an important part of the commercial development and plantings will take place throughout the area as construction is completed on all new facilities. Also, the large park in the center of town will start to form on completion of the two new buildings presently being constructed in the core area. This park will include a 210 foot lagoon that will be used for ice skating during the winter months.

(cont. page 2)

ECOLOGY IMPORTANT FACTOR IN DEVELOPING OVERALL PARKER PLAN.



Shown is an artist rendering of the butcher shop-bakery-laundry complex presently under construction on the main street of Parker. It is located adjacent to the offices of MIAI — Management Investment Associates, Inc., exclusive agents for the residential portions of Parker. The exterior design of all the retail buildings in the downtown Parker area will vary while adhering to a contemporary western motif.

$15 MILLION FINANCING COMMITTED TO PARKER

Loans totaling more than $15 million have been advanced to Parker City Land Company, the developer, according to James E. Meadows, Treasurer.

Meadows said the major commitments were arranged by United Housing Corporation, a New York brokerage firm, and include a $12 million commitment from Bankers Trust Company of New York City, half for construction and the remainder for permanent financing for commercial areas and apartment.

In addition, United Housing has arranged a $3.2 million loan from a Boston-based real estate trust for the residential developments in Rowley Downs.

United Housing also has offices in Denver, in addition to New York City. Its Denver branch is managed by Charles S. Pratt III.

Individual financing on new homes in Parker is being arranged by a number of companies, including D. C. Burns Realty & Trust Co., Megapolitan Mortgage Co., and Majestic, Western Federal, Columbia and World Savings and Loan Associations.

FIRST PHASE

(from Page 1)

Construction will start immediately on two additional retail buildings as soon as all design and architectural drawings have been completed. These buildings will be located around the park area mentioned earlier.

Leasing agent for the commercial area of Parker is Van Schaack & Co., Denver. Completion dates of construction already started will be June, 1973.

When completed the entire commercial area will encompass 71 acres with approximately 50 businesses, and the original main street of Parker will be just a memory.

FEDERAL AGENCY AWARDS PARKER WATER DISTRICT $419,250

While federal cutbacks and U. S. project pruning are the order of the day, word has been recently received from Washington, D.C. that a sizable grant of $419,250 has been awarded to the Parker Water & Sanitation District from the Environmental Protection Agency. The grant will be used to help construct a waste water treatment facility and an interceptor sewer line.

Initial notice was received in the form of

(continued on page 3)

In keeping with efficient planning and the ecological thinking of U.S. planners and especially those in Colorado, 43% of the entire Parker project will be devoted to greenbelt. Several recreational features are being planned including a 36 hole golf course, tennis complex and swimming pools. These will be developed in a manner to best preserve the environment and to make certain that all property owners will receive maximum benefits. Both for esthetic and sound community planning reasons, a very significant open space network of 609 acres will be established to protect the community's natural features. In general this will consist of preserving the many tree-lined gulches as well as the hillsides. Many non-traffic areas have been set aside, including walking paths, bridle paths and bicycle trails comprising 100 miles when completed.

Approximately $258,000 is projected to be spent on landscaping Rowley Downs, I, the residential area, which includes plants and trees, plus all mound work, blacktopping in cul-de-sacs and installation of play areas.

The land included in the Parker development consists of rolling plains dissected by tree-lined gulches to remain in natural state. The lowest point on the property is 5,840 feet above sea level, and the highest point is 6,120 feet. Therefore, the property has many different land forms and rises over 700 feet above Denver. Many areas in the Planned Community District have a spectacular view of the Front Range of the Rockies from Long's Peak on the North to Pike's Peak on the south. Other areas on the site have a close relationship with many beautiful groups of cottonwood trees located along the gulches.

The industrial area to be located near the highway, has been designed so that it will be visually attractive and would not pollute the air, land or water. Much greenbelt will surround all buildings in the industrial area, thus contributing to the ecology and not disturbing the generally pleasant attitude created by the entire community.

As stated in the original development plans for the project: The City of Parker, a community with ecology and the environment in mind, where families can live in harmony with man and nature.

MIAI. . .

(from Page 1)

Center at 701 West Hampden in Englewood, telephone (303) 761-6636. MIAI also has an office on the main street of Parker, telephone (303) 841-2313.

PARKER-ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION'S FIRST PLANNED COMMUNITY DISTRICT.

Activities are proceeding at a rapid pace in Parker, located southeast of Denver on Colorado State Highway 83, where construction of the Rocky Mountain Region's first HUD-approved Planned Community District (PCD) is underway.

After three years of extensive master planning, Parker City Land Company has now begun construction on the "new city" of Parker, Colo., which is predicted to have an eventual population of 35,000. Work is presently being done in both the commercial area and the first filing of the residential area on the 1,600 contiguous acres of land.

The new city will have a variety of townhouses, condominiums and individual dwellings on some 820 acres, along with 51 acres of commercial shopping and medical facilities, 120 acres of light industrial and 609 acres of greenbelt and recreational areas.

Parker is a community which has been designed around the historic landmarks of the last century. Prior to the Civil War, Parker had its beginning as the 20-mile way station from Denver.

Basic design is with a strong western flavor with many contemporary touches to make it a community with lasting interest. The architecture is controlled by the Parker City Land Company so that there can be no deviation from the overall theme, designed to make the town one of the most distinctive and memorable communities in the nation.

Preservation of the historical charm of the early Colorado town is one of the goals of the planners, headed by James M. Bowers, A.I.P., principal of James M. Bowers and Associates, Boulder, Colo., who have been responsible for the planning of the entire development. The entire commercial area is designed by Design Spectrum, a Denver firm.

Principals of Parker City Land Company are Thomas P. Scifo, President; Charles F. "Bud" Weydert, Executive Vice-President; Lewis P. Scifo, Vice-President; James E. Meadows, Treasurer; and Richard G. Benitez, Secretary.

TROLLEY CAR UNIQUE FEATURE OF COMMERCIAL AREA OF PARKER

In the commercial area, which will be designed on the mall concept for pedestrian traffic, there will be an added "unusual" feature which fits in closely with the early years flavor of the entire project - a trolley car which will run through the main part of the commercial area and deliver people to their cars in the parking lots on the fringe of the commercial area.

The trolley which will run throughout downtown Parker was designed by Forrest Gillespie of Draft-Air Technical Services, the firm that is presently constructing the trolley for Parker City Land Company.

The trolley was designed in keeping with the popular trolleys operated near the turn of the century. Denver was especially noted for having the largest single cable system in the country.

The body of the trolley designed for Parker will be fabricated exactly as a turn of the century model with all interior surfaces being of natural cherrywood except the ceiling which will be of birch. The Parker trolley will be a scaled down model since trolleys in the early 1900's were much wider and longer. The interior of the Parker trolley will be less conservative and more elaborate.



The passenger seating capacity will be 16 persons with room for an additional four passengers to stand. Passengers will enter the trolley through mechanically operated bifold doors and may be seated upon maroon upholstered seats framed in black wrought iron which will swivel back and forth for reverse riding. The interior will be lighted and electrically heated.

The side windows of safety tinted glass are designed to open upwards while the front and rear windows will be non-

(continued on page 4)

FEDERAL AGENCY

(from Page 2)

a telegram from U. S. Sen. Peter H. Dominick (R-Colo).

Recipient of the telegram, Bill Winship, Parker Water and Sanitation District president stated: "Naturally, we are all very happy about receiving this grant. The action by the EPA culminates a 2-year effort on the part of the district. It's an opportunity for us to get an immediate start on the project.

"We now have the opportunity to give service to the truly needing residents of the district wherever economically feasible."

Winship noted that the amount approved, $419,215, represented 75 per cent of the project cost when the project was originally presented to the EPA back in July, 1971, but due to spiraling costs the announced figure no longer truly reflects the percentage of the project agreed upon.

Winship admitted he and his colleagues on the board were more than a little concerned about ever receiving the EPA grant in view of all the recently announced cutbacks of federal agencies ordered by Nixon.

"What the money will get us is a new, modern, non-discharge sewage treatment plant and interceptor lines slated to take care of the anticipated growth demands in the Parker area," Winship stated. "The plant will also have the capability of increasing its capacity."

The Siddle Construction Company, low bidder on the project, is expected to begin construction of the treatment plant and interceptor lines shortly.

VETERINARY CLINIC, FIRE STATION STARTED IN SERVICE AREA.

Adjacent to the highway, a service area is being created for the city of Parker, which will include a veterinary clinic, gasoline station, auto parts store and other related services including the fire station.

The fire station, presently under construction of concrete block will provide 5,700 square feet of space designed to allow for future expansion of the fire department to accommodate the Parker area. Three fire truck bays will be provided along with an office, dispatch center, restrooms for both men and women, a day room with complete kitchen and a dormitory area suitable for eight persons. Included in the dormitory area will be complete bathroom facilities. The fire station will be accentuated with a tower structure for drying fire hoses and will be visible throughout the Parker area.

PARKER NEWS
Published by MIAI –
Management Investment Associates, Incorporated
"the real estate firm that was picked to sell a city"
Shamrock Mall / Cinderella City Shopping Center
701 West Hampden, Englewood, Colorado 80110

TROLLEY. . .

(from Page 3)

opening. Skylights in the trolley will be a light green plexiglass.

From the motorman's station in the middle of the trolley the motorman will operate the trolley by lever controls. The motorman will also be able to operate the brass plated trip gong which will be on the roof above the motorman's station. Along the sides of the trolley will be troughs to receive coins. These troughs will go directly to the motorman enabling him to accept the fares of those individuals standing on the far ends of the trolley car.

Four red, upper-outside, corner clearance lights and one running light on each end of the car will highlight the painted exterior of the trolley. Two ship lights will be installed as the running lights on each end of the car. These lights were obtained from a marine supplier.

The drive truck assembly will be equipped at each end of the car with truck scrapers and six inch wide bristled brushes over each rail to insure a clean track.

The trolley will be 21 feet in length, 6 feet 6 inches in width and the height from the track top will be 9 feet 6 inches.

Maximum speed will be 11.5 miles per hour and the trolley will be powered by two 24 volt electric batteries. Normal operating speed will be approximately eight miles per hour. The trolley will run on steel tracks which will be constructed by Railroad Builders, Inc., Denver, Colorado. Depending upon the weather and the completion of the gradings and elevations, it is anticipated that the track for the trolley will be laid during the first part of June and the trolley will be operational in Parker the latter part of June. Use of the trolley in the downtown Parker area will eliminate automobile congestion and pollution in the shopping areas.

ROWLEY DOWNS

(from Page 1)

ly dwellings). These will be in clusters and will be located in key spots throughout the community. These townhouses are being planned for a maximum density of nine dwelling units per acre and a maximum height of two-stories. Approximately 1,400 will ultimately be constructed.

In addition, clusters of two, three and four plexes, (attached single family dwellings) will be scattered throughout the community. These are being planned for a maximum density of five dwelling units per acre and a maximum height of two stories. Approximately 620 of these units will ultimately be constructed.

Finally, 1,320 detached single family dwelling units will be constructed (construction has already started on the first of these in the first filing of the residential district known as Rowley Downs I). These will be located in a major part of the community on lots ranging in size from 9,000 square feet to almost one acre. The average density will be 2.5 dwelling units per acre.

Projected plans presently call for a total of 3,460 dwelling units to be constructed on 820 acres - in the manner outlined above. This is in order to provide varied living opportunities for those desiring to reside in the new city of Parker, and to protect the desirable natural features of the site. All dwelling units will be constructed in approximately 8 to 11 years.

PARKER NEWS

Published by MIAI - Management Investment Associates, Incorporated - Exclusive Agents for the New Parker Development.

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Cinderella City Shopping Center
701 West Hampden,
Englewood, Colorado 80110
Telephone: (303) 761-6636

Parker Office,
Parker, Colorado 80134
Telephone: (303) 841-2313

SCHOOLS AND RECREATION OUTSTANDING PARKER FEATURES

In order to provide for resident education and recreation, three elementary and one junior-senior high school will be constructed in the new city of Parker. The elementary school sites will be ten acres each and the junior-senior high school site will be 50 acres. The elementary school sites have been located so that in most cases the school children can walk to the schools and can do this by using the extensive open space-pathway system which has been designed into the residential areas. The junior-senior high school site has been located next to the major community park so that joint use of facilities will be possible and encouraged.

The junior-senior high school complex will be campus style with several buildings including a field house and adjacent outdoor football field. The first elementary school will go in with the second filing of the residential area and the junior-senior high school will be constructed with the fourth filing of the residential area. Initially, school-age residents of the Parker community will use the existing Douglas County school system facilities. There is presently an elementary school located two miles southeast of Parker and a new elementary school one mile northwest of Parker.

miAi
REALTORS

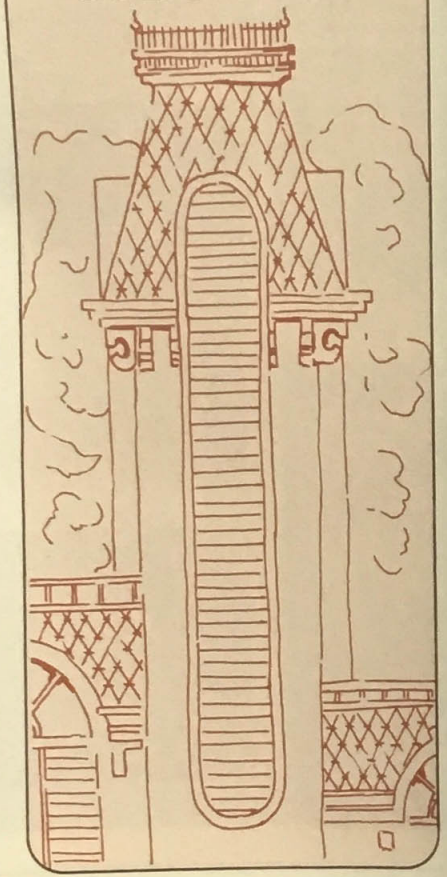
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GENERAL REAL ESTATE
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701 WEST HAMPDEN
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(303) 761-6636/(303) 841-2313

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR THE
NEW PARKER DEVELOPMENT

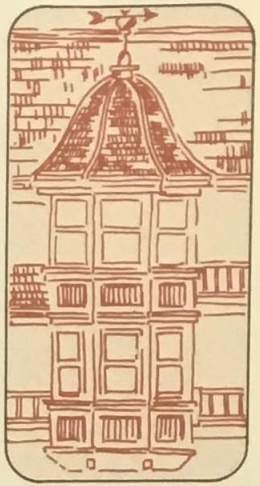
PARKER, COLORADO

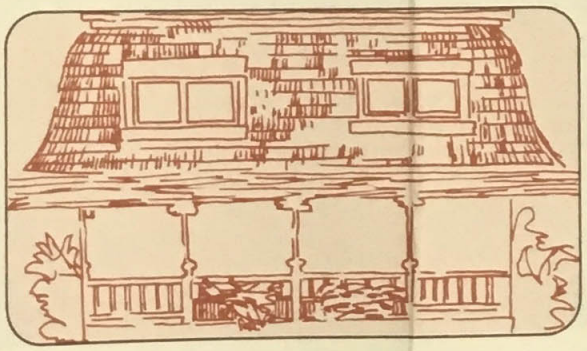


Long before urban sprawl, smog and noise, there used to be another tradition. A different way of life. We like to call it western living. And it was part of Parker more than a hundred years ago.

Today that very same life-style is being created at Parker. It's a firm commitment against smog and crime and all of the other ills afflicting city living. But it's located close enough to the city to offer its conveniences, entertainments and commercial centers.

Which is why we like to think of Parker as a place where western living is western again.





Within the city limits of Parker there once flourished private homes, hotels, restaurants and a host of other amenities which, a hundred years ago, made western living of the 1870's. Today, we're developing that same kind of format: a diverse range of living accommodations including private homes, town houses, multiplexes and apartments.



Your residence will not stand alone in the rolling openness of the plains. Rather, it will have every important support facility necessary to your total living. Restaurants, supermarkets, shops and services will all soon be provided. Parker will become totally self-sustaining, necessitating only an occasional trip into the Mile High City 25 minutes away.

Parker's central commercial area will boast an estimated 50 businesses scattered across 21 well-planned acres. Incorporated into this area will be most of the old town of Parker, lending historic charm and warmth. Within new buildings, some now under construction, old Victorian flavor will be maintained to preserve this comfortable historic tone.

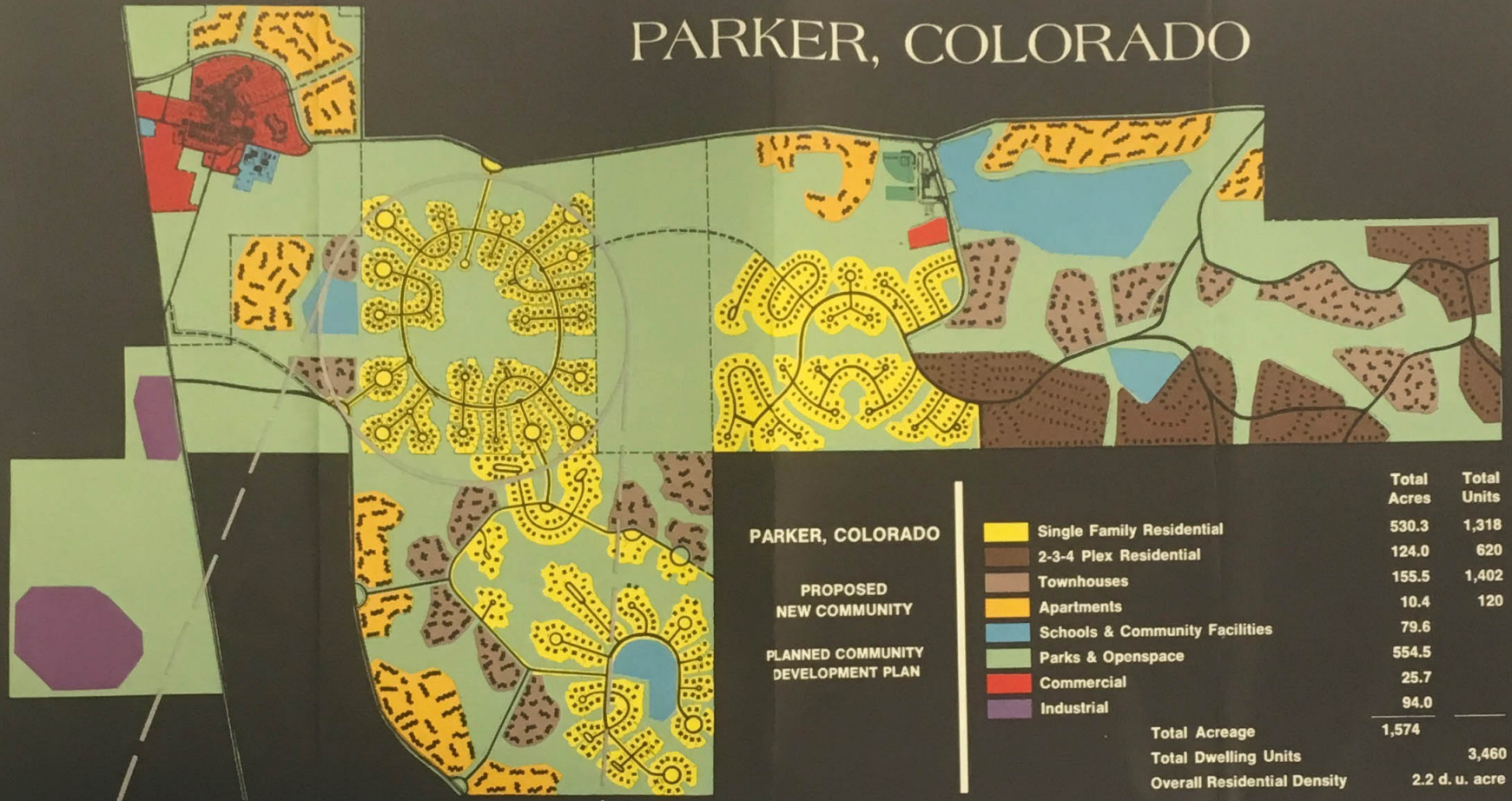
Conceptualized from New England town centers, the commercial area will offer expansive malls and courtyards encouraging walking and a more leisurely pace of living.

Parking areas will be located to avoid those asphalt expanses which typify today's shopping centers.

Landscaping will be extensive and complete, intensifying the comfortable feeling of openness and charm so hard to find today.

In addition to the central commercial area, plans now call for a small area devoted to more specialized business use. Light, pollution-free manufacturing will be encouraged along with other businesses such as research or sales. Within these ten-acre business sites, rigid controls will insure visually attractive, pollution-free enterprise.

PARKER, COLORADO



PARKER, COLORADO

PROPOSED NEW COMMUNITY

PLANNED COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

	Total Acres	Total Units
Single Family Residential	530.3	1,318
2-3-4 Plex Residential	124.0	620
Townhouses	155.5	1,402
Apartments	10.4	120
Schools & Community Facilities	79.6	
Parks & Openspace	554.5	
Commercial	25.7	
Industrial	94.0	
Total Acreage	1,574	
Total Dwelling Units		3,460
Overall Residential Density		2.2 d. u. acre



MIAI offers a wide variety of custom built homes with several builders to choose from. Complete assistance in home planning is one of the many services available.

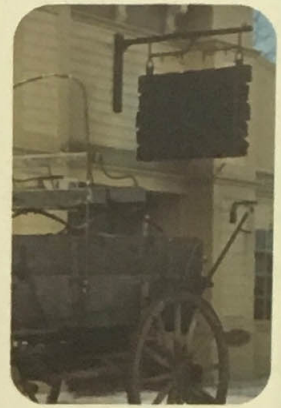
If today's dream is to become tomorrow's reality, then a carefully drawn program of development must be firmly planned and executed. To this end, Parker City Land Company's developers have assembled exceptional talents in land planning, architecture, landscaping, engineering, finance and building.

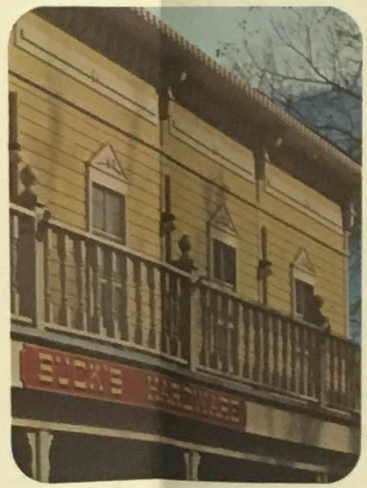
This dedicated team has incorporated a wide range of amenities within Parker, including: total landscaping; homes on cul-de-sacs, away from traffic; pedestrian, horseback and bicycle pathways; tot-lots for neighborhood children; paved streets and underground utilities; playgrounds and riding stables; facilities for golf, tennis, swimming and other sports.

While many developers claim to be building totally planned communities, the question always remains: "Will I get what the developer says I'll get?" To insure your peace of mind as an investor and homeowner, Parker has the answer in the form of a Planned Community District, or PCD.

PCD is a legal structure protecting your investment. Filed and approved by the Douglas County government, it is your assurance that Parker's development will be according to plan, on schedule and properly financed. And Parker is the first Planned Community District in the Rocky Mountain region, pioneering a development concept destined to become a standard for the industry.

Whether you're looking for single-family homesites, or considering garden apartments, town houses, or multiplex homes, look to Parker where "western living is western again!"







COLORADO PROSPECTOR

Historical Highlights From Early Day Newspapers

Vol. 4, No. 6 **Colorado Territory** **Price, Two Bits, 25¢**

THE SMOKY HILL ROUTE

The Latest From The Gold Region From Our Special Correspondent AURARIA CITY, South Platte, Gold Mines, Jan. 10, 1859

(The Times came to hand on the 8th inst., received my thanks for the same.)

The water on the divide will be rather scarce by the 1st of July, and I would advise persons coming here to start early in the spring, the 1st. of April at furthest, and I also would advise all persons coming from the East or South to outfit at Leavenworth City, as that is the cheapest and best point on the Missouri River above St. Louis, to get an outfit.

As to the route to this point, should advise Emigrants leaving Leavenworth City to follow the Military road to Fort Riley; from thence there are several routes- one route is to cross the Kansas river at Fort Riley and follow the divide between Clarke's and Lyon's creek to the Santa Fe road, from thence up the big Arkansas - this would be the most congenial route very early in the spring - but the shortest and most direct route would be from Fort Riley up either the Republican, Solomon's or Smoky Hill forks of the Kansas River. The route up Solomon's fork would be the shortest, and a good road, but has not been travelled much yet.

By this route the emigrant would strike Cherry Creek twenty five miles from the mouth.

Yours, truly,
Wm. McKemens.

• • •

5/7/1865 - Four years ago, the citizens of Leavenworth, unitedly, ordered a survey of the Smoky Hill route, and invested some four thousand dollars in it.

The importance of this route was plain then, but it is plainer, now.

Were that opened, had we a line of stages and of freight wagons, going over it regularly, it would secure us for all time, the trade of the States and Territories west of us. *Without it we must inevitably lose this trade.*

At this juncture, D.A. Butterfield, agent of one of the wealthiest companies in the land, (its cash capital is six millions,) and without asking for money, says to Leavenworth, "furnish me with protection, let me have the share of men which fairly falls to you, get me, as you can, a military escort able to guard safely stations, and the lives and property sent and expressed over the line, and the company I represent in sixty days, will not only establish it, but have daily coaches and express trains running through to, and back from, Denver."

Does any citizens ask what should be done? The plan is practicable and vital to our best interests, Let it fail, and we shall suffer. Let it succeed and we shall prosper.

We shall have more to say on this subject hereafter. - **The Leavenworth Daily Times.**

• • •

6/15/1865** - The expedition to explore this new route to Denver, started on Tuesday morning. It is well manned. Intelligence and hardiness characterize officers and men; plains experience too, and a thorough knowledge of outdoor life, and Indian ways. We anticipate great results from the expedition. If successful it will shorten the route to Denver materially, and open a new and more fertile country, to settlers and travelers, we shall give, if we can obtain it, a list of the officers and c., who start on the second expedition over the new route. - **The Leavenworth Daily Times.

• • •

8/25/1865 - Lieut. J. R. Fitch has returned to the city, and, as Engineer of the Expedition, reports it a triumph. A shorter route, and plenty of wood and water all along it, are the results of Butterfield's great expedition.

A full report of the expedition will appear in the times next week.

We understand that Lt. Fitch has been employed to run a route, as soon as practicable, direct from Leavenworth to Santa Fe. Of this too hereafter. - **The Leavenworth Times**

Prospector's Note: In the week following the date of the above article the Leavenworth Times carried a very long article with details of the route, mileage between landmarks, availability of water and fuel and proposed rest stops etc. In the summer of 1870 the railroad was completed to Denver and the Smoky Hill trail faded from use as the railroad took over the transportation of freight as well as passengers.



Parker's Depot - 1880's

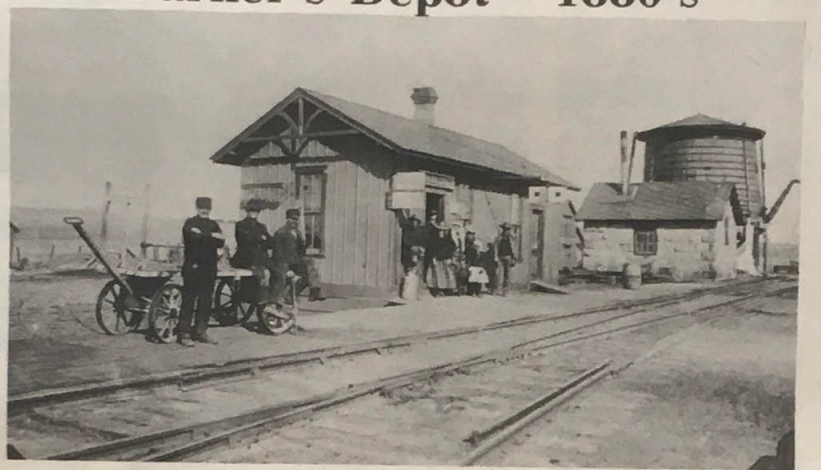


Photo courtesy State Historical Society of Colorado.

Railroad station at Parker on the Colorado and Southern. Station was dismantled in 1937. This photo by Charles L. Hincke was copied from an album in the collection of Ida Welker. The date of the photo has been placed in the early 1880's as the name over the door is Parker's Depot, and it was about then the United States Government requested that the possessive "s" be dropped from postal addresses.



The Glorious Fourth

6/28/1912 - Patriotic citizens in the city of Parker and vicinity are going to celebrate the Fourth of July in fitting style and everyone is given a cordial invitation to come and help them with their celebration.

Parker people have a reputation for hospitality that is known far and wide and there is no doubt but that they will have a big crowd to entertain on that day. An Excellent program has been arranged, which is as follows.

Ball game at 10 o'clock a.m. prize $10.

¾ mile novelty walk, trot and run race; prize $4 and $2.

440 yd. running race, free for all, $4 and $2.

300 yd. pony race for boys, $2 and $1.

Trotting race, green horses, $4 and $2.

100 yd. potato race, saddle horses, $2.

Six ring race, $2.

Girls' foot race, under 10 yrs., 50 yd., $1 and $.50.

Boys' foot race, under 10 yrs., 50 yd., $1 and $.50.

Girls' foot race, under 14 yrs., 50 yd., $1 and $.50.

Boys' foot race, under 14 yrs., 50 yd., $1 and $.50.

Men's foot race, 75 yd. $1 and $.50.

Three-legged race, 50 yd., $1 and $.50.

Sack race, 25 yd., $1 and $.50.

Wheelbarrow race, 50 yd., $1 and $.50.

Shoerace, 50 yd., $1 and $.50.

Free lemonade will be served for dinner.

There will be dancing in the afternoon and evening. - **The Castle Rock Record Journal.**

Rifle Range

4/16/1909 - The 3rd Batallion from Fort Logan is due here on the 15th for target practice.

Mr. Richardson is at the Target Range putting machinery and things in shape for the summer practice. - **The Castle Rock Record Journal.**

• • •

6/11/1909 - Another regiment of soldiers will be out the middle of this month and that will finish the shooting for the year. - **The Castle Rock Record Journal.**

Prospector's Note: The old Prospector dug and dug, sifted and sifted, but could not come up with more newspaper accounts than the above on the intriguing rifle range located at Parker.

11/27/1889 - Rumor has it that one of our young men and a certain blue-eyed young lady in Parker are to be married in the near future. We wish them much joy. - **The Castle Rock Journal.**



Railroad News

11/27/1889 - Mr. S. M. Smith, night operator on the D.T. & Ft. W.R.R., and family, have moved to Denver. Mr. S. is a proficient eye doctor and will soon open an office in Denver and practice his profession. - **The Castle Rock Journal.**

• • •

8/4/1899 - The long-talked of change on the Colorado Southern road took place August 1st and now all through passenger and freight trains over this line use the Santa Fe road between Denver and Colorado Springs. We still have two trains each way daily and the accomodations on the road of curves and grades is very good. - **The Elbert County Banner.**

• • •

3/9/1906 - A special work train passed down the road Saturday morning loaded with Japs, who were being taken south to remove a wrecked train and to shovel snow from the road so that trains could get through. - **The Elbert County Banner.**

• • •

2/4/1910 - On Monday, a double headed train loaded with ties passed through here, and on Wednesday ten car loads were left at Parker. Looks as though they might do a little work on the road. - **The Castle Rock Record Journal**

• • •

7/15/1910 - First of the month the C&S consolidated the sections on the road, there now being six where formerly there were fourteen. - **The Castle Rock Record Journal.**

• • •

8/5/1910 - The old "Jerk Water" line between Denver and Pueblo is now being improved by the Colorado & Southern, presumably to release congestion between these two points. The branch has been practically out of commission for years. It is believed that all C&S freight trains will run over this road when repairs are completed, so that the Santa Fe passenger trains will not be delayed. - **The Elbert Tribune.**

• • •

7/14/1911 - After the first of August, the trains will run only as far as Eastonville and back to Denver; the track from Eastonville to Colorado Springs will be abandoned. - **The Elbert Tribune.**

10/11/1912 - C. B. Pond was one of the joy riders from Parker to see Woodrow Wilson at Denver last Monday evening. - **The Castle Rock Record Journal.**

COLORADO PROSPECTOR

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St. Mary's Academy - 1864



Photos courtesy St. Mary's Academy Collection.

Lilies Of The Field

By Bob Byrd

When Bishop Machebeuf asked the Sisters of Loretto to move from Santa Fe to the Denver area in June of 1864 to establish the first school in the Colorado territory, their transition involved much more than an uncomfortable mail coach ride.

Denver was in its infancy, and the majority of inhabitants in the wild and brawling gold rush community cared little for cultural aspects. It was quite a change from peaceful Santa Fe for the Sisters, but their mission was vital and with the help of a few concerned Denverites who were looking for something better in the community, St. Mary's Academy was founded on August 1, 1864.

St. Mary's Academy opened as a select school for girls — Catholic and non-Catholic — who were to acquire a "convent polish."

The first building was a small white house on the corner of 14th and California, purchased from William M. Clayton, now the present location of the Denver Post building.

The generosity of many Denver citizens sustained the Sisters and their new school in the crucial first years. While Father Machebeuf chopped the firewood and built the furniture, neighbors supplied the Sisters with food and clothing.

The Sisters had the difficult task of instructing a growing number of day-schoolers and boarders plus handling all the chores.

Sister Joanna Walsh, one of the Sisters of Loretto, recorded in her journal, "We had to do everything ourselves with boarders and day-scholars, classes of different grades in the school, music lessons, and all the accessories of day and boarding school were confronting us. We had besides to apportion all the housework and cooking and reserve time for our spiritual exercises."

Sister Pancratia Bonfils, niece of Fred G. Bonfils, founder of the Denver Post, joined the Sisters of Loretto shortly after they had arrived in Denver. She was instrumental in building the school and in establishing Loretto Heights as a boarding house outside of Denver. Sister Bonfils was to become the Mother Superior of St. Mary's Academy in 1882 and again in 1910.

When fire destroyed the original school in 1869, there was an opportunity to build larger facilities. In 1872, a three-story red brick structure was erected on the same corner taking up more of the land.

Although there were numerous classes since its beginning in 1864, St. Mary's Academy did not have a graduate until 1875 — the first high school diploma given in the Colorado territory. The recipient was Jessie Forshee, who was later to become a Sister of Loretto.

By 1884, enrollment had grown to 125 day students, 100 boarders, and a faculty of 25 — quite impressive for those times.

In 1911, the school moved to 14th and Pennsylvania, however, as the environment of the area became unsuitable, the Sisters began to look for a location outside the downtown area to move the school. In 1952, they purchased the Allan R. Hickerson estate south of Denver. The house now serves as the convent for the present school at 4545 South University Boulevard. The first school building was erected on Mr. Hickerson's two acre vegetable garden south of the convent, and in 1964, with a generous grant from Helen Bonfils, the high school addition was completed.

Since Jessie Forshee received her diploma in 1875, St. Mary's Academy has had a history of educating many of the "gracious ladies" of Denver. Mulligan, Morrison, McNickols, Currigan, Mahoney, Tynan, Cervi, and Akolt are but a few of the better known Denver families who have had daughters attend St. Mary's Academy.

The history of St. Mary's Academy parallels the history of Colorado from the beginning of its statehood. The contributions of St. Mary's Academy to the growth of Denver and Colorado are evident from its founding to the present.



Jessie Forshee

Colorado's First High School Graduate

Books

THE SOUTHERN UTES, A Tribal History. Compiled by the Southern Ute Tribe, Tribal Affairs Building, Ignacio, Colorado 81137. $7.50 each - 10 or more $4.50 each.

The oldest continuous residents of Colorado have gathered their history together starting with the Spanish invasion of Ute lands and continuing through the modern era.

A chronology, lists of Ute leaders, maps and pictures are included. Intertribal relations, religion, songs, dances, medicines and cures are described.

Society

12/18/1908 - W. L. Lewis is distributing some very unique calendars to his customers. They are in the shape of a large dinner plate and the months and days being around it. - **The Castle Rock Record Journal.**

12/3/1909 - A very pretty wedding was solemnized in Parker Thanksgiving day by Rev. Varner at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. F. Wheeler when Miss Hattie Brackett became the wife of Mr. Hugh Wheeler. The bride was attended by Miss C. Minor as bridesmaid and Mr. Elmer Killam acted as best man. The bride wore a pretty panama dress of pale blue trimmed with white lace and carried a bouquet of roses and ferns. Immediately after the ceremony the guests were invited to the dining room where tables, filled with good things were placed before them. About fifty guests were present. A large number of useful and valuable presents were received. - **The Castle Rock Record Journal.**

1/9/1889 - J. S. Parker, of Parker's Station, was in Castle Rock, Tuesday. His many friends here were glad of an opportunity to congratulate him on his recent "union." - **The Castle Rock Journal.**

• • •

9/3/1890 - The Cherry Creek Grange dance was quite a success and was under the supervision of Messrs F. Dane and R. Hawkey. The music was excellent and supper unequaled. - **The Castle Rock Journal.**

• • •

4/9/1909 - Among the Parker people who took in the Shriners' circus last week were: C. B. Ames and two daughters, Lena and Mary, Miss Mabel Crooks, John Dyson and two sons, Chas Montgomery, John Oswald and several others. - **The Castle Rock Record Journal.**

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Parker Resident Passes On

4/28/1939 - A host of people in Douglas County, as well as elsewhere, were saddened when they learned that Mr. Charles Herzog, of Parker, a resident of this county for sixty years, had passed from this life on Monday evening of this week. The greater part of his life was spent right here in Douglas County, and his honesty and integrity, his jovial manner, and sympathetic nature, made friends of all with whom he came in contact. His passing is recognized by all as a distinct loss to Douglas County.

While he had been in failing health for quite some time, it was not until about five months ago that his condition was thought to be serious. Since that time, however, everything that could be done, was done for him, but his condition grew steadily worse until last Friday morning, when he was rushed to St. Luke's hospital in Denver for emergency treatment. But here again, nothing that medical science could do was of lasting benefit, and as the sun sank over the western hills on Monday evening, he gave up his unequal fight and passed peacefully away.

Charles Herzog was born in Alsace-Lorraine, France, on January 1, 1870. At the age of four years, he came with his parents to the United States. The family first settled in Illinois. Some five years later they came to Colorado and located on a ranch on the "Divide" near Cherry, and it was here that Charley grew to manhood.

At the time of the building of the Colorado & Southern railroad from Denver to Texas points — then a main line road running through Parker and Elbert — he worked as a teamster, hauling logs and the [illegible]

At the turn of the century, he went up to Telluride, Colorado, then a thriving gold camp, where he was employed in Kracaw's Grocery, one of the largest grocery stores in the state at that time.

On December 27, 1906, Mr. Herzog was united in marriage to Esther Lewis, who also was a member of a pioneer family of the Cherry Creek Valley. To this union, one son was born.

In 1910, Mr. Herzog returned to Douglas county with his family and went into partnership with W. M. Lewis in a general merchandise business in Parker. Later, he became sole proprietor of this business, which he continued to operate until his death.

Besides carrying on his private business, Mr. Herzog found time to do his full part toward the upbuilding and welfare of his community. For the greater part of the past forty years he has been a member of the Parker school board, and helped direct the building of the present high school building in the Parker Consolidated School District.

And Charley loved sports and athletics. When a young man he was a very efficient base ball player, and never lost interest in the game. He was always interested in sponsoring various types of athletics in the community and in the schools for the young folks.

He was a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and was very active in that order when they had a camp in Parker.

Funeral services were held at the Stevens Mortuary in Denver on Thursday afternoon at 2:30, and burial was made in Fairmount cemetery. Pall-bearers were: Dr. Charles W. Converse, X. J. Baldauf, Bert Hall, Harvey Kime, Fred Gradall and Dewey Hellinga.

The large number of beautiful floral remembrances gave beautiful evidence of the esteem in which the deceased was held in the hearts of his friends and neighbors.

Deceased leaves to mourn his passing his loving wife, his son, Charles Lewis Herzog, of Denver, his grandson, Charles William Herzog, and two nieces, Mrs. Josephine Lenzini, of Ziegler, Illinois; and Ann Herzog, of San Francisco, California.

The heartfelt sympathy of the entire community is extended to the sorrowing relatives in their bereavement. - **The Castle Rock Record Journal.**

Pioneers Honored

THE TWENTY MILE HOUSE MONUMENT was dedicated at Parker, February 1, 1946. Five hundred people attended the ceremony. The monument, made of pieces of petrified wood, stands on the west side of Colorado Highway 83. The tablet bears the following legend:

Due west ¼ mile stood the TWENTY MILE HOUSE. (Twenty miles from Denver.) First house built in Parker, 1864. On the Smoky Hill Trail, an emigrant route that was dotted with unmarked graves of Pioneers. Junction of the Smoky Hill and Santa Fe stage lines. A refuge for early settlers against Indian attacks. Hostelry kept in turn by Nelson Doud and James S. Parker (for whom the town is named).

Erected by
State Historical Society of Colorado from the Mrs. J.N. Hall Foundation and by the American Pioneer Trails Association, Dr. Margaret Long and School Children of Parker, 1945.

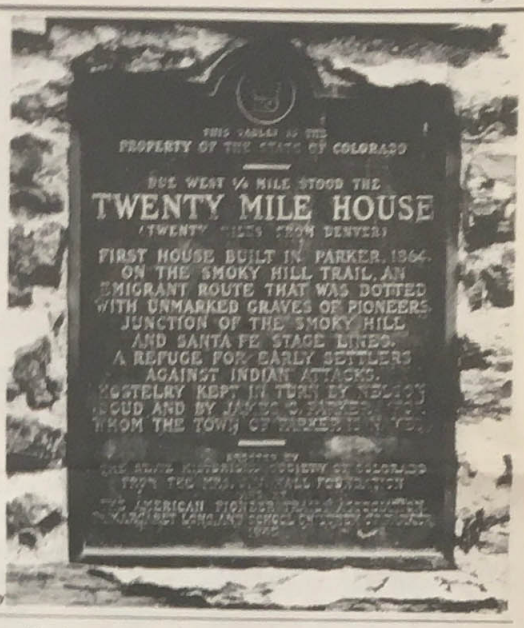


Photo courtesy Parker City Land Company

Miscellaneous

8/27/1890 - Mr. Joe Holton's house burned down last Thursday night. No one was at home at the time, so the origin of the fire is a mystery. Mr. W. Anthony lost all his clothes which he had stored at Mr. Holton's house. - **The Castle Rock Journal.**

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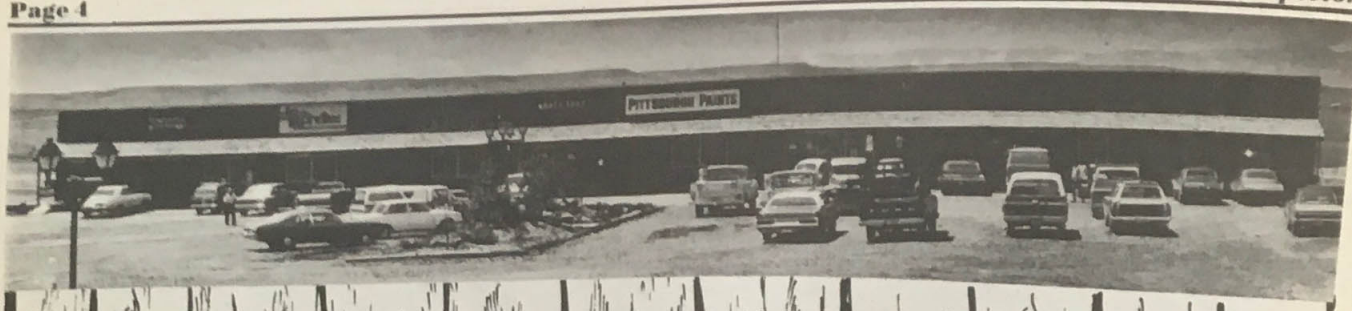
9/3/1890 - Mr. Jimmy Parker met with quite a serious accident last Friday. While helping to unload a car of lumber for fluming the new ditch, a heavy piece of lumber struck him across the back. He is confined to his bed and suffers considerable pain. - **The Castle Rock Journal.**

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School Bells

3/14/1888 - Mr. Wm. Lambert, county surveyor, was at Parker last Saturday, locating the school house grounds. - **The Castle Rock Journal.**

• • •

5/23/1913 - Friday evening, Parker celebrated the close of a most successful year's school by a program which combined the school children and Mrs. Reynolds' music class. The entertainment was given in the new Methodist church, which was packed to the limit.

Every number on the program was exceptionally well rendered, and gave evidence of thorough training. It is needless to add that the efforts of the children met with hearty approval of the audience.

At the close of the performance, most delightful refreshments, consisting of ice cream, cake and coffee were served, and then the crowd, reluctantly departed for home, more proud than ever of their school and justly so. - **The Castle Rock Record Journal.**

• • •

12/3/1909 - Our teacher, Miss Pond, ate turkey with the home folks last Thursday. Miss Pond is giving good satisfaction in her school work. - **The Castle Rock Record Journal.**

• • •

3/25/1910 - School began on Monday after two weeks' vacation on account of diphtheria in our vicinity. - **The Castle Rock Journal Record.**



The Fonder school, built of stone was used in the 1860's and still stands on the original site, behind The Pinery Stables south of Parker. The school grounds were fenced so the horses the children rode to school would not wander while students learned their three r's.



Photo courtesy Vera Siebert Collection, Parker.

Parker school 1910. Back row, left to right, Laura Stover, teacher; Blanche Tallman, Retta Rowley, Mary Clark, George O'Connor, James O'Connor, William Schrorer. Front row. Florence Tallman, Frances Woodbury, Winnie Tallman, George Bauldauf, Vera Rowley, Robert Rowley.

Farm And Ranch Roundup

8/6/1890 Most of the ranch men are busy rebuilding their ditches which the late storm damaged. Some are so badly broken and washed out that it will take weeks of hard labor to make them of any use. - **The Castle Rock Journal.**

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1/1/1909 - Fine prairie Hay $12.00 per ton at The Douglas County Mercantile Co., Castle Rock, Colorado - **The Castle Rock Record Journal.**

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4/9/1909 - Colonel Williams of Parker is selling all of his pure bred Rhode Island Red chickens. He intends to return to his old position as superintendent of a mine in Mexico. - **The Castle Rock Record Journal.**

8/6/1909 - The ranchmen are complaining about the dry weather at Parker. Quite a lot of grain has commenced to burn in the fields. The native hay turned out fine and most of the ranchmen have it all in stack. - **The Castle Rock Record Journal.**

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8/20/1909 - Mr. Alhand has been selling a number of fine young ducks. He raised a flock of forty-six from three ducks. - **The Castle Rock Record Journal.**

• • •

5/23/1913 - A number of ranchers at Parker are losing stock. By black leg they think. - **The Castle Rock Record Journal.**

11/18/1910 - Last week there was shipped from here one car of hogs and two cars of grain. That's going some for Parker. - **The Castle Rock Record Journal.**

• • •

1/1/1909 - While driving from Parker to Denver during a heavy storm of wind and snow last week, Mr. Galbreath and family had quite an experience. A heavy wind struck the wagon and carried away Mr. Galbreath's spectacles, Miss Maud's hat, and a heavy lap robe. The lost articles must still be blowing as none of them were recovered. - **The Castle Rock Record Journal.**



8/9/1907 - Mr. and Mrs. James Parker of Parker's stayed overnight at the Elizabeth Hotel last Saturday on their return from Kiowa. He is one of the best known men in Colorado, having come to Denver from Illinois and camped on 15th Street, 41 years ago the 7th of this month and has ever since made Colorado his home and at an early day lived in Kiowa and ran the stage from that point to Denver. - **The Elbert County Banner.**

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Photo courtesy Vera Siebert Collection, Parker.

An early Parker photo shows the William Rowley Sr. home with left to right Mr. Rowley, daughter Grace, unidentified rider, Mr. Rowley's wife Polly, and Robert and Rosella Hawkey. Grace Rowley, now Mrs. Cummings, is 87 and lives in Denver.

Sports



7/2/1890 - A number of Melvin people came up to Parker last Sunday to witness the matched game between the Melvin nine and the Parkerites.

Part of the former club did not show up, but by borrowing from the Parker boys a sufficient number was counted to let the game go on. The Melvins won the game, the score standing 31 to 32. - **The Castle Rock Journal.**

* * *

5/28/1909 - The ball game between the Castle Rock and Parker teams ended after the fifth inning on account of a heavy rain. The score stood 3 to 2 in favor of Parker. - **The Castle Rock Record Journal.**

Miscellaneous

10/30/1908 - Quite a number of Parker young ladies and their escorts attended the box social and dance at the Grange hall last Saturday evening.

The proceeds of the dance go towards building a kitchen on the Cherry Creek Grange hall near Melvin. - **The Castle Rock Record Journal.**

5/19/1904 - Mrs. Robert Hawkey of Melvin spent a couple of days here last week visiting her daughter, Mrs. George McKimmie. Mrs. Hawkey has the distinction of being the teacher at the first school organized in what is now Elbert county, then a part of Douglas county. This was in 1866. The school house was located near Running Creek about eight miles north west of Elbert on what was then known as the Williams and Jones ranch. E. E. Baldwin, J. H. Jones and J. H. Lundy assisted in building the school house, a log building. - **The Elbert County Tribune.**

Obituaries

ROSELLA HAWKEY

1/6/1930 - Mrs. Rosella Hawkey, resident of Colorado for sixty-five years, died Saturday after a brief illness, at the home of a daughter, Mrs. Will Rogerson, Parker, Colo. with whom she had lived several years. She was 86 years old.

Widow of Robert Hawkey, she was the last of the charter members of Cherry Creek Grange No. 58. She was born in Chicago and was married two years after she came to Colorado. The marriage took place at what was known as the old Seventeen-Mile house on Cherry Creek. The couple settled on a homestead near Melvin, where they lived until Mr. Hawkey's death in 1913.

Surviving, besides Mrs. Rogerson, are three children - Richard Hawkey, Melvin, Colo.; Mrs. George McKimmie, Denver, and Mrs. Myron Mayfield, Denver. There are eight grandchildren and one great-grandchild. - **The Denver Post.**

ERA PARKER

12/17/1930 - Mrs. Era Parker, widow of the late J. S. Parker, Colorado pioneer and founder of the town of Parker, southeast of Denver, died last Friday in Carlsbad, Calif., according to word received by friends here yesterday.

Funeral services were conducted yesterday at Carlsbad under auspices of the Eastern Star, and burial was in Los Angeles.

Mrs. Parker was born in Galena, Ill., 78 years ago. She came to Colorado in 1888 and was married the same year.

The couple remained on the old Parker ranch, which was widely-known in the early days of Denver's history, until 1910, when Mr. Parker died.

Mrs. Parker then came to Denver to reside, and remained here until eight years ago when she went to California. Her death came within three days of the 20th anniversary of her husband's death.

She is survived by one son, Jay S. Parker of Los Angeles. - **The Rocky Mountain News.**

(Prospector's Note: Mrs. Era Parker was the second wife of J. S. Parker. Mattie his first wife died in June, 1888 at age 48 and is buried in the family plot at Parker.)

ELLEN DYSON

7/1/1938 - Mrs. Mary Ellen Dyson, wife of Win S. Dyson, of Parker, was born in Enwood, County, Kansas, on September 25th, 1871. She was united in marriage to Mr. John S. Dyson on December 24th, 1890, at Hutchinson, Kansas. She and her husband came to Colorado some thirty-eight years ago and settled on the ranch six miles south of Parker, where they lived until 1918 when she and her husband moved to Denver, where they have since made their home.

Five children were born to this union, two daughters and three sons. Four of whom survive their mother. Mrs. Dyson has been in failing health for the last several years but was cheerful through it all and remained optimistic about being able to return to her old home on the ranch, where she felt that the fresh air and sunshine would be of great benefit to her. However, her ailment was such that medical science could do nothing for her and she passed away at her home at 523 South Race Street in Denver on Thursday, June 23rd, 1938, her husband and children being at her bedside when the end came. She is survived by her daughter, Mrs. Leota Surber and her three sons, William B. Dyson, of Denver, John S. Dyson Jr. and James C. Dyson of Parker; six grandchildren and three great grandchildren. Her daughter Mrs. Iva Swingle, preceded her in death some time ago.

Funeral services were held at Olinger's Mortuary in Denver on Monday afternoon at four o'clock and burial was made in Fairmount cemetery. Rev. Rogers, of Denver officiated. At the request of Mrs. Dyson, previous to her death, her sons acted as pallbearers.

A large number of Douglas county friends and neighbors went to Denver to attend the funeral services and to pay respects to a departed loved one.

Heartfelt sympathy is extended to her bereaved family. - **The Castle Rock Record Journal.**

MARY VULGAMOTT

2/24/1938 - Mrs. Mary Catherine Vulgamott resident of Colorado for 65 years, died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. C. J. Shaughnessy, 3241 Grove St. She was 84.

Coming to Colorado in 1872, Mrs. Vulgamott helped her parents homestead one of the first ranches near Parker, Colo. The wife of Albert Vulgamott, she lived in and around Parker for the past 65 years, coming to Denver only four months ago.

Survivors, besides her daughter, are, a son, Roy Vulgamott, 3809 Winona St.; two grandchildren, Willa Hebert, 3743 Newton St., and Charles Jewell, 18 S. Monroe St., and two great-grandchildren.

Funeral services and burial will be at Parker. - **The Rocky Mountain News.**

REV. C.A. STEVENSON

11/14/1939 - Funeral services will be held at 2 p.m. Wednesday in the Galilee Baptist church for the Rev. C. A. Stevenson, 70, retired Baptist clergyman, who died Sunday in his home near Parker, Colo., after a sudden illness.

The Rev. Joshua Gravett, pastor of the Galilee Baptist church, will officiate. Arrangements are in charge of the Howard mortuary.

The Rev. Mr. Stevenson was born April 1, 1869, in Oglaye county, Ohio. During his career in the church he held pastorates in a number of Colorado towns, including Peyton, Ault, Fruitdale and Deertail.

Surviving are his daughter, Miss May Stevenson, a teacher in the Hill Top school, and a half brother and half sister, James Stevenson and Mrs. Mollie Myers, both of whom live in Ohio. - **The Denver Post.**

DAISY ROGERSON

9/30/1947 - Mrs. Daisy Belle Rogerson, native of Colorado, will be buried in Parker following funeral services at 10:30 a.m. tomorrow in Parker Community Church.

Mrs. Rogerson died Monday in her home in Parker of a heart attack.

Born in Melvin, Colo., June 24, 1876, Mrs. Rogerson had been a resident of Parker for many years.

She is survived by Mr. Rogerson and three children by her first marriage, Mrs. George Siebert, 175 S. Pearl St.; Mrs. Harvey Kime and Robert R. Rawley, both of Parker. - **The Denver Post.**

Church News

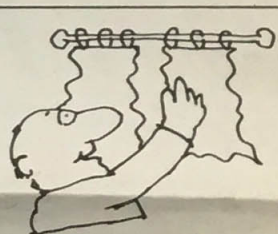
11/18/1910 - On October 29th, Father Alba of Colorado Springs said Mass at Parker for the Catholics. It was the first Mass in two years. He expects to be able to have service here once a month. There were twenty-seven present. - **The Castle Rock Record Journal.**

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COMMERCIAL & FINANCIAL

1886 FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF DENVER, TEXAS AND GULF RAILROAD.

Line of Road. — Denver, Col., *via* Pueblo, to the Canadian River ..... 350.00 miles.

Completed, Jan. 1, 1886.

Denver to Pueblo		
Franceville Junction to Franceville Coal Mines	124.27	
Manitou Junction to Colorado Springs	4.55	
	9.14	-138.06 miles.

Sidings, etc., 7.40 miles. Gauge, 4 ft. 8½ in. Rail (steel, 122.76 miles), 52 lbs.

This railroad was originally chartered under the name *Denver and New Orleans Railway Company*, January 25, 1881; road opened, 50 miles, May 1, 1882. Built by the D. & N.

ORR Construction Co., capital, $1,500,000. That sum was all expended in construction of the 50 miles of road. To complete the road to Pueblo the Construction Company, on the 19th of June, 1882, placed its entire property, including the amount of stock and bonds of the Railroad Company received and to be received, in trust to secure an issue of $1,000,000 10 per cent. notes, payable April 1, 1883. On the 24th of June, 1882, another deed was executed on the same property to secure an additional $350,000 of the notes. Default was made in their payment April 1, 1883, and on September 15, 1883, the deposit securities sold by the trust company. They were purchased for account of the railroad company.

On May 28, 1885, the present company, the Denver, Texas and Gulf RR. Co. was organized, and in March, 1886, it succeeded to all the railroad, franchises, etc., of the old company, whose property had previously, March 18, 1886, been sold under foreclosure and purchased by the mortgage trustees.

In payment of the 138 miles of completed road thus acquired, the new company issued first mortgage bonds, at the rate of $15,000 per mile, and bonds at the same rate are authorized to be issued on the whole road according as it shall be completed.

The authorized amount of capital stock is $35,000,000, and all of both stock and bonds issued are in the hands of J. S. Brown, of Denver, as trustee, to be held off of the market until the road shall have been completed to a connection with the Fort Worth and Denver City RR. at the Canadian River. The line for this extension has been all surveyed, and is claimed to be the most direct practicable route between Galveston and Denver.

The company has recently closed a traffic contract with the Colorado Midland Ry. Co., whose proposed road from Colorado Springs via Leadville and Aspen to Glenwood Springs is now under construction, and will, it is expected, to be completed during 1887.

The bonds are dated October 1, 1885, due October 1, 1921, bear interest at rate of 6 per cent, payable semi-annually, April and October. Total authorized amount, $12,000,000. Coupon bonds, $1,000 each; registered, $5,000. Trustee, Mercantile Trust Co. of New York.

Annual meeting, third Wednesday in January.

Rolling Stock, January 1, 1886. — Locomotive engines, 8. Cars — passenger, 4; baggage, mail and express, 2; freight (box, 50; stock, 14; platform, 79; coal 96), 248; caboose, 3; other, 30 — total cars, 287.

Directors (elected May 29, 1885). — John Evans, George Tritch, Wm. Barth, J. S. Brown, C. B. Kountze, S. H. Elbert, J. A. Cooper, F. A. Keener, W. G. Evans, Denver, Col.

JOHN EVANS, *President* ..... Denver, Col.

Vice-President — J. S. Brown ..... Denver, Col. — *Treasurer* — W. B. Berger ..... Denver, Col.
1st Vice-Pres. — J. A. Cooper ..... Denver, Col. — *Secretary* — Charles Wheeler ..... Denver, Col.
Superintendent — E. W. Grant ..... Denver, Col.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND ADDRESS ..... Denver, Col.

Poor's Railroad Manual, New York.

5/17/1882 - On our ride on the Denver and New Orleans the first place to attract our attention was Parkers, twenty-three miles up Cherry Creek, where ground is being broken by Denver capitalists for working the immense bed of clay found at this place. This interest alone insures the building of a prosperous village at Parker. - **The Rocky Mountain News.**

* * *

7/2/1880 - Mr. Geo. Parker has the contract for carrying the mail between Parker and Franktown for the coming four years. He has purchased a new buggy and one of Mr. Frank Montgomery's fine trotting mares. - **The Castle Rock Journal.**

* * *

8/28/1890 - Parker is a promising point in consequence of its railroad facilities and the improvements commenced and the prospect of rapid transit to and from Denver by the proposed Cherry Creek boulevard.

The post office building was erected by Hon. Alfred Botters in 1883 on the Lord farm. He traded the affair to one Goldsmith for a yoke of cattle. Goldsmith sold it to George Long, who moved it to its present location. J. S. Parker bought the ranch on which the station and post office are located in 1870. - **The Denver Republican.**

5/6/1880 - The manufactory run by Maj. J. A. Brickey in Parker is now under full headway. They make plush cases and trays for holding jewelry. The Maj. is well pleased with our part of the country and will reside here permanently. - **The Castle Rock Journal.**

* * *

2/26/1909 - Owing to poor health, Wm. Rubbe of Parker intends leasing his hotel and saloon and with his wife expects to travel for several months. - **The Castle Rock Record Journal.**

* * *

1/3/1913 - The Parker State Bank will have a meeting of its stockholders on January 6, at 7:00 p.m. All should come so you can become familiar with its prosperity. - **The Castle Rock Record Journal.**

* * *

12/4/1908 - N. R. D'Arcy intends selling his grocery and general merchandise store and devoting his whole time to his two ranches. Anyone wanting to buy out a good business would do well to look at this sale. - **The Castle Rock Record Journal.**

* * *

1/8/1909 - W. Duray will run the separator of the O. S. Creamery of Parker. Roy Vulgamott who has charge of the place for several months, will enter the butter department of the same company in Denver. Until further notice the separator will only run every other day. - **The Castle Rock Record Journal.**

7/22/1909 - The electric road from Denver to Colorado Springs seems to be a sure thing in the near future. The first party of surveyors, nine in number, are boarding at the Ames ranch near Parker, and will start their work Monday. The road will run on the east side of Cherry Creek. - **The Castle Rock Record Journal.**

* * *

10/22/1909 - Still more improvements on Euclid corner. Oswald is putting his wagon scale in next to the post office so he will be ready for the cement sidewalk. W. M. Lewis has finished a fine cement sidewalk in front of his building. M. H. Goddard, of the Rhode Island Hotel, now has a cement sidewalk in front of his place. - **The Castle Rock Record Journal.**



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Telephone Company Expands

1/13/1913 - The Cherry Creek Telephone Company held its monthly meeting last Monday. M.H. Goddard, president; E.H. Pond, vice president and Wm. Boegel, secretary-treasurer; were all present.

We had all of these names on our subscriber list.

Are you one of us?

Agnes Minor, Wm. Boegel, Louis Rothschopf, Henry Boegel, Nellie O. Davis, L.A. France, J.M. Swingle, E.H. Pond, August Reuter, Chas. von Outer, John Dyson, George Meinsel, V.P. Frye, J. Galbraith, F.L. Montgomery, John Schweiger, L.C. Tuggle and Lewis & Herzog.

Are now building east of the county line and will have phones in there by the 1st or sooner.

The Cherry Creek Telephone Company, in connection with the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company, can connect you to any point reached by them - Chicago or New York, all the same. Parker to Chicago, a three minute talk, $5.20; Salt Lake City, $3.75. We are small but we can deliver the goods. Try us. - **The Castle Rock Record Journal.**

Good Roads Day?

5/3/1912 - As the governor has appointed Friday, May 10th, 1912, as Good Roads Day, now therefore, I, E.H. Pond, as vice-president of the Colorado Good Roads Association for Douglas County, hereby issue a call for a good roads meeting to be held at the Pike's Peak Grange hall on that day, Friday, May 10th, 1912, at one o'clock p.m.

A delegation of good speakers of the State Association will be out from Denver. Also the governor is expected. Everybody interested in good roads, and especially the farmers, should be there. Remember that every dollar spent on good roads will return good interest in many ways. There will be a good program with good music. Elbert county people are cordially invited. - **The Castle Rock Record Journal.**

* * *

6/24/1909 - Mr. Goddard rode out from Denver to Parker in an automobile a few mornings ago and it took him just forty minutes. - **The Castle Rock Record Journal.**

Rabies Rampant

1/21/1910 - We had two mad dogs in Parker last week. One was killed and the other went on south. - **The Castle Rock Record Journal.**

* * *

5/8/1910 - Whereas, rabies has been and now is epidemic in Colorado, and Whereas the State Board of Health has issued request to all local Boards of Health to issue orders that dogs running at large be muzzled for a period of ninety days, and that dogs running at large and not properly muzzled, be destroyed.

Therefore, be it, and it hereby is ordered by the County Board of Health of Douglas County, Colorado, that, owners of dogs within said county shall have their dogs muzzled on or before the 18th day of April, 1910, and that all dogs found at large within the county unmuzzled after such date and until the 5th day of July, 1910, shall be destroyed; and all persons not complying with this order shall be liable to prosecution.

By The County Board Of Health of Douglas County, Colo.

S. B. Smith, Chairman
The Castle Rock Record Journal.

4/16/1909 - W. M. Lewis is the second one in Parker to have the pleasure of lighting his store with acetylene gas. Turned it on for the first time Monday evening and it was quite a change from the oil lamp. - **The Castle Rock Record Journal.**

11/20/1908 - M. H. Goddard of Parker is talking of putting up a concrete building right away if the good weather holds out. The upper story to be used for dance and public entertainment and the lower floor for offices. - **The Castle Rock Record Journal.**

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Jan. East Park County	*Jul. Idaho Springs*
Feb. Matchless Mine	*Aug. Cheyenne County*
Mar. History of Littleton	*Sep. Arvada*
Apr. Canon City	*Oct. Grand Junction*
May Denver Mint	*Nov. South Park*
Jun. Lincoln County	*Dec. 1872's December*

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Feb. Bob Ford Killed in Creede	*Aug. Chipeta, Queen of Utes*
Mar. Leadville Ice Palace Melts	*Sep. Beecher Island Massacre*
Apr. Clara Brown, Central City	*Oct. Madame Astle Case*
May Kit Carson	*Nov. Early Day Mail Service*
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Feb. D.Day, Solid Muldoon	*Aug. Buffalo Bill*
Mar. Inarressible Silverton	*Sep. History of Aurora*
Apr. Unsinkable Molly Brown	*Oct. Early Automobiling*
May More Molly Brown	*Nov. Early Conservation*
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Their Efforts Preserve Past

Douglas County Library

The Parker branch of the Douglas county library presently housed in the Methodist Community Center in Parker is starting a department for historical items. Photos, documents, old newspapers, anything historical of that nature is welcome.

Such a file is of great value to future researchers. Be sure to mark the material with the name of the donor.

Saint-Philip-In-The-Field, Sedalia

St. Philip - in - the - Field, Sedalia, has the distinction of being the first landmark in Douglas County to be entered in the National Register of Historic Places in Washington D.C. as of April 11, 1973.

This is the third church in the state to be so designated the others being Trinity Church and St. Elizabeth both in Denver, each of which were constructed with Douglas county stone.

Built in 1872 St. Philip-In-The-Field started as a community church and did not become an Episcopal church until 1887. The first confirmation was held there by Bishop John Spalding in May of 1879 and he conducted the consecration in 1889.

The church received the national recognition mainly through the efforts of Mrs. John Marr who was baptised there in 1900 and is presently historian of the Douglas County Historical Soeicty.

Wheat Ridge "Save Our Soddie" Committee

Sod houses, a very definite memorial to pioneer ingenuity are now few and far between but Wheat Ridge has one of its very own.

The structure, at 4610 Robb Street has been purchased by the city of Wheat Ridge along with the adjoining site.

A "Save Our Soddie" committee has been formed and is soliciting funds for the purpose of aiding in the development and care of the building and grounds, some artifacts depicting life of the early settlers are available and will be placed on display.

Custodian of the fund is, Wheat Ridge National Bank, 44th at Wadsworth, Wheat Ridge, 80033, and further information about the project may be obtained by contacting Boyd Kraemer, Director of Parks and Recreation, 421-8480, ext. 27.

Colorado Library Association

Preparing for the Colorado centennial, the Colorado Library Association has embarked on a project to locate collections of state and local history with plans to compile a directory listing such collections as an aid for those doing historical research.

Carol Joy and Terry Mood, librarians at the Metropolitan State College are asking to be notified of the location of collections of books, photographs, clippings, business records, letters or tapes. They may be contacted at Metropolitan State College Library, 250 West 14th Ave. Denver, 80215.

Historic Denver Inc.

The Dennis Sheedy residence at 1115 Grant Street and lately the Lamont School of Music is one of the buildings in which Historic Denver Inc. has taken an interest.

Mr. Sheedy has a rags to riches story so familiar to this area. Working first on the cattle trails, he later became a cattle baron, held interests in mining, railroads and banking.

Reorganizing a tottering Denver Dry Goods company he made it into a going concern and served as its president for 25 years until his death in 1923.

Historic Denver Inc. presently the most active organization in the location, preservation and putting-to-useful-purpose of historic structures has been given a limited amount of time to save the Sheedy home.

Kenneth D. Watson, Executive Director of H. D. Inc. stated that a drive is planned for memberships in the Historic Denver organization rather than individual drives for specific buildings, such money then can be used as a whole to save various buildings such as the Sheedy mansion.

Historic Denver Inc. may be contacted at 1340 Pennsylvania Street, Denver. Colorado 80203 - TAbor 5-8455.

Muzzle Loading Shoot Of The Year

Whether you make frequent or infrequent trips to the Colorado mountains an event well worth planning to attend will be held at Leadville July 19-22, 1973.

Labeled "The Muzzle-Loading Shoot Of The Year" the events will include the Colorado State Championship Muzzle Loading matches under the sponsorship of the Leadville Chamber of Commerce and the Denver Muzzle Loading Gun Club. Half Moon camp ground south of Leadville at the foot of Mt. Elbert will be the site of the shoot. Mr. Paul Arndt of Leadville chose the site as being a spot where mountain men would likely rendezvous, trade, swap lies and hold muzzle shooting contests.

The contest is expected to attract about 200 muzzle loading gun enthusiasts from all over the country, some dressed in the buckskin of the early days and in Civil war uniforms.

The main event will be a timed "running shoot" in which the contestant fires his own gun as the starting signal, then loads and fires on the run at targets of varying distances, throws a tomahawk and a knife into log targets and starts a fire with flint and steel. When the tinder bursts into a sustaining flame the contestant's time is recorded.

Also part of the activities will be a cannon and mortar shoot on ranges up to 300 yards.

Adding to the color, a primitive camp such as one might expect to see when visiting a trapper's rendezvous will be set up.

Further information may be obtained by contacting Ron Long, 81 Delta St., Denver, 80221, 428-7835 or Paul Arndt, 617 Dexter St., Leadville 80461, 486-1501.

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Photo courtesy Parker City Land Company.

PARKER, COLORADO - LINE NO. 1, ELECTRIC POWERED TROLLEY CAR - This artist's drawing shows the proposed tram. Design and building is being handled by Forrest Gillespie, owner of Draft-Air Technical Services, 5310 E. Pacific Place, Denver.

Resembling a trolley used in 1900 it will be powered by self contained batteries and will be operated from the center of the car.

The interior will be of cherry and birch woods, seats will be wooden upholstered in red Vinyl and of course will flip over, eliminating the need of a turntable.

Museums - State Historical Society Of Colorado

State Historical Society Museum, 200 E. 14th Ave., Denver. 9-5 weekdays; 10-5 weekends and holidays.

The Bloom House and Pioneer Museum, Trinidad, 9-4:30 through October 15.

Fort Garland, 9-4:30, through October 31.

Fort Vasquez, 9-5 through November 30.

Healy House and Dexter Cabin, Leadville, 9-4:30, through October 1.

Pike's Stockade, San Luis Valley, 9-4:30, through October 15.

Ute Museum, Montrose, 9-5 through October 15, (July and August open until 8 p.m.)

El Pueblo Museum, Pueblo, 9-5 weekdays, 10-5 week-ends and holidays.

• • •

The Executive Mansion of Colorado, 400 East Eighth Avenue, Denver, is open 2 to 4 p.m. on each Tuesday from 1 May through 25 September for public tours, which will be conducted by the Volunteers of the State Historical Society of Colorado.

12/4/1908 - Both hotels in Parker served fine turkey dinners to their customers on thanksgiving and were well patronized. - **The Castle Rock Record Journal.**

SURPRISE!

2/19/1909 - The friends of Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Montgomery gave them a surprise last Thursday evening. About fifty persons met at J. S. Parker's and all went up together and had an enjoyable time. Dancing and card playing and a fine lunch were enjoyed during the evening. Mr. Parker after a few well chosen words presented Mrs. Montgomery with a sum of money to buy a chair as a kind remembrance of her Parker friends. - **The Castle Rock Record Journal.**

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PARKER CITY LAND COMPANY

RECEIVED

FEB 7 - 1974

OFFICE OF
SUPERINTENDENT
U. S. MINT AT DENVER

February 6th, 1974

Mrs. Betty Higby
Superintendent
U. S. Mint
320 W. Colfax
Denver, Colorado
80204

Dear Mrs. Higby:

Parker City Land Company wishes to make you aware of our offer to donate acreage for the new U. S. Mint.

Attached is a copy of our letter to Mr. Frank Rhea along with various literature regarding our project.

We would be pleased to have you as our guest to view our project in Parker. If your schedule will allow such a meeting please call my office to set up an appointment at your convenience.

Sincerely,

PARKER CITY LAND COMPANY

Thomas P. Scifo by RD

Thomas P. Scifo
President

TPS:lmb
cc
enclosure

February 5th, 1974

Mr. Frank Rhea
Facility Project Manager
U. S. Mint
320 W. Colfax Avenue
Denver, Colorado 80204

Dear Mr. Rhea:

Parker City Land Company would like to donate the necessary 40 to 80 acres for the new proposed U. S. Mint.

Parker City Land Company is the developer of 1,574 zoned acres located in and adjacent to the pre-civil war town of Parker, Colorado in Douglas County. Parker is approximately 30 minutes South of downtown Denver on State Highway 83. Parker was the first Planned Community Development in the entire Rocky Mountain Region.

Development in Parker includes 3,530 dwelling units which includes rental apartments, cluster of two, three, four-plexes and condominiums and detached single family dwellings. The average density will be 2.5 dwelling units per acre. At the present time, 144 garden apartment units are in the completion stage and approximately 60 single family dwellings are completed or near completion. A central commercial area located on 80 acres has been designed and a number of new retail businesses and offices have already opened and additional commercial buildings are in the construction stage. This area designed in the New England town style consists of individual and clustered store buildings in the Western Victorian exterior design.

Parker City Land Company has requested and received authorization for five municipal well permits from the State of Colorado. A sewer treatment plant has just been completed 3.5 miles Northwest of Parker. It is a part of the Parker Water and Sanitation District.

The Regional Transportation District presently operates an express bus line week days from Parker to downtown Denver. In addition, the RTD recently announced that expansion plans of the RTD service for Douglas County will be operational during the first half of 1974.

This development was pre-planned for three years prior to any construction commencing. The master plan includes a medical facility and amenities for the entire community consisting of bridal paths, bicycle paths, walking paths, horse stable, golf courses, a racquet club, including both indoor and outdoor tennis courts, squash courts, handball courts and swimming facilities along with a trolley system thoughout the commercial area connecting with the subdivision. This unique form of transportation will contribute toward a more desirable environmental community. In our opinion, Parker would be an ideal location for the U. S. Mint.

Parker City Land Company would be pleased to meet with all persons involved with the selection of the new site for the U. S. Mint. Obviously, we would like those interested persons to tour our project and learn the details of our plans.

Enclosed is various literature to further acquaint you with our project and plans.

If we can provide additional information or if we can arrange to meet with you, I would appreciate your calling my office at your earliest convenience.

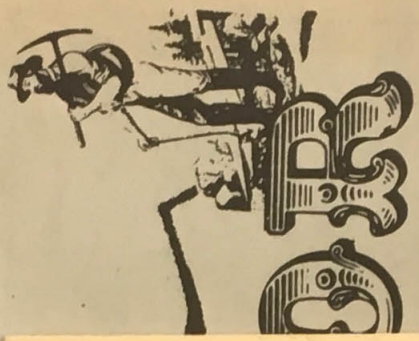
Sincerely,

PARKER CITY LAND COMPANY

Thomas P. Scifo
President

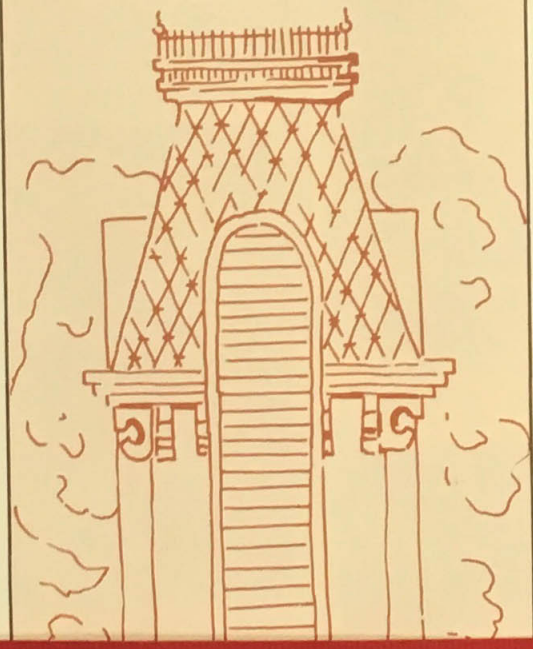
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PARKER CITY
LAND COMPANY



Price, Two Bits, 25¢

PARKER, COLORADO




The
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Colorado
Developed by
reation and sports
developed. Parks, bridle paths, walkways and bicycle trails, playgrounds and open-space areas galore – these in addition to indoor-outdoor swimming and tennis facilities, and in the not-distant future a
can come true. Dreams,
nightmares.
And they have just the place for it. The ideal place, they say, is the unspoiled
Only when they
for Parker did they admit that their o
dreams for Parker had been somethi


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LAND COMPANY
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REALTORS

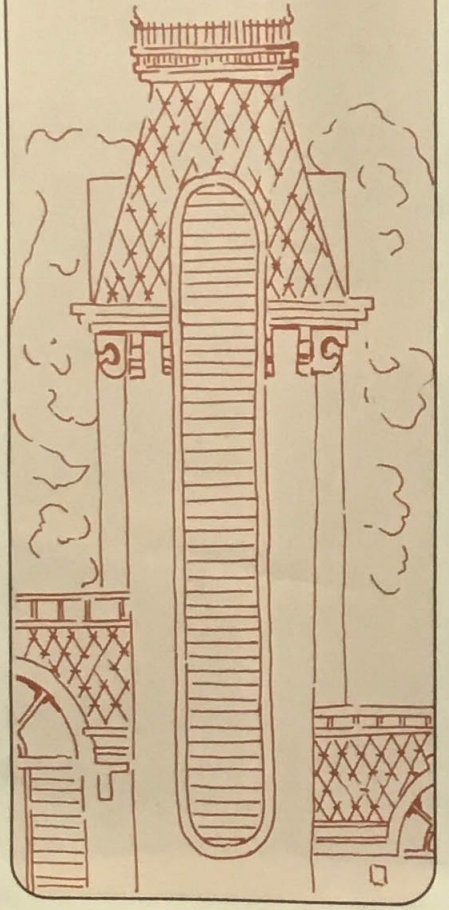
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EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR THE
NEW PARKER DEVELOPMENT

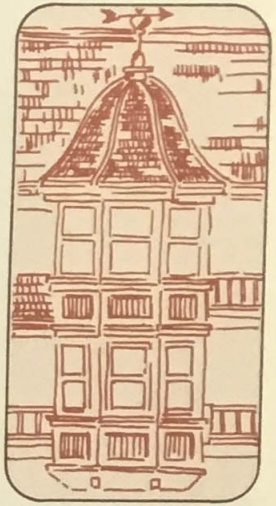
PARKER, COLORADO

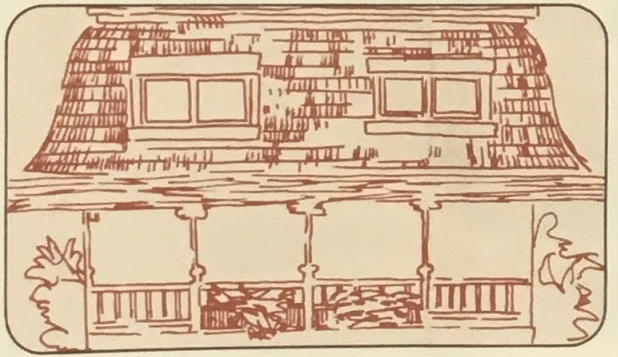


Long before urban sprawl, smog and noise, there used to be another tradition. A different way of life. We like to call it western living. And it was part of Parker more than a hundred years ago.

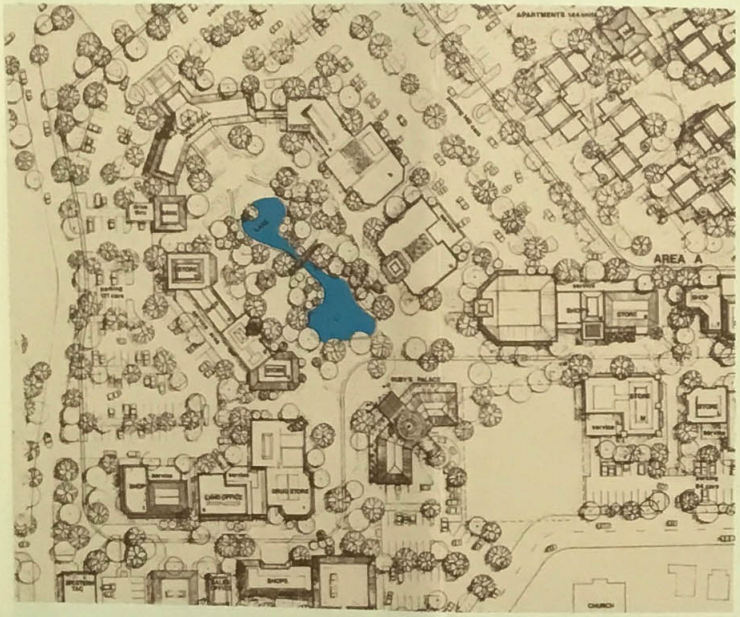
Today that very same life-style is being created at Parker. It's a firm commitment against smog and crime and all of the other ills afflicting city living. But it's located close enough to the city to offer its conveniences, entertainments and commercial centers.

Which is why we like to think of Parker as a place where western living is western again.





Within the city limits of Parker there once flourished private homes, hotels, restaurants and a host of other amenities which, a hundred years ago, made western living of the 1870's. Today, we're developing that same kind of format: a diverse range of living accommodations including private homes, town houses, multiplexes and apartments.



Your residence will not stand alone in the rolling openness of the plains. Rather, it will have every important support facility necessary to your total living. Restaurants, supermarkets, shops and services will all soon be provided. Parker will become totally self-sustaining, necessitating only an occasional trip into the Mile High City 25 minutes away.

Parker's central commercial area will boast an estimated 50 businesses scattered across 21 well-planned acres. Incorporated into this area will be most of the old town of Parker, lending historic charm and warmth. Within new buildings, some now under construction, old Victorian flavor will be maintained to preserve this comfortable historic tone.

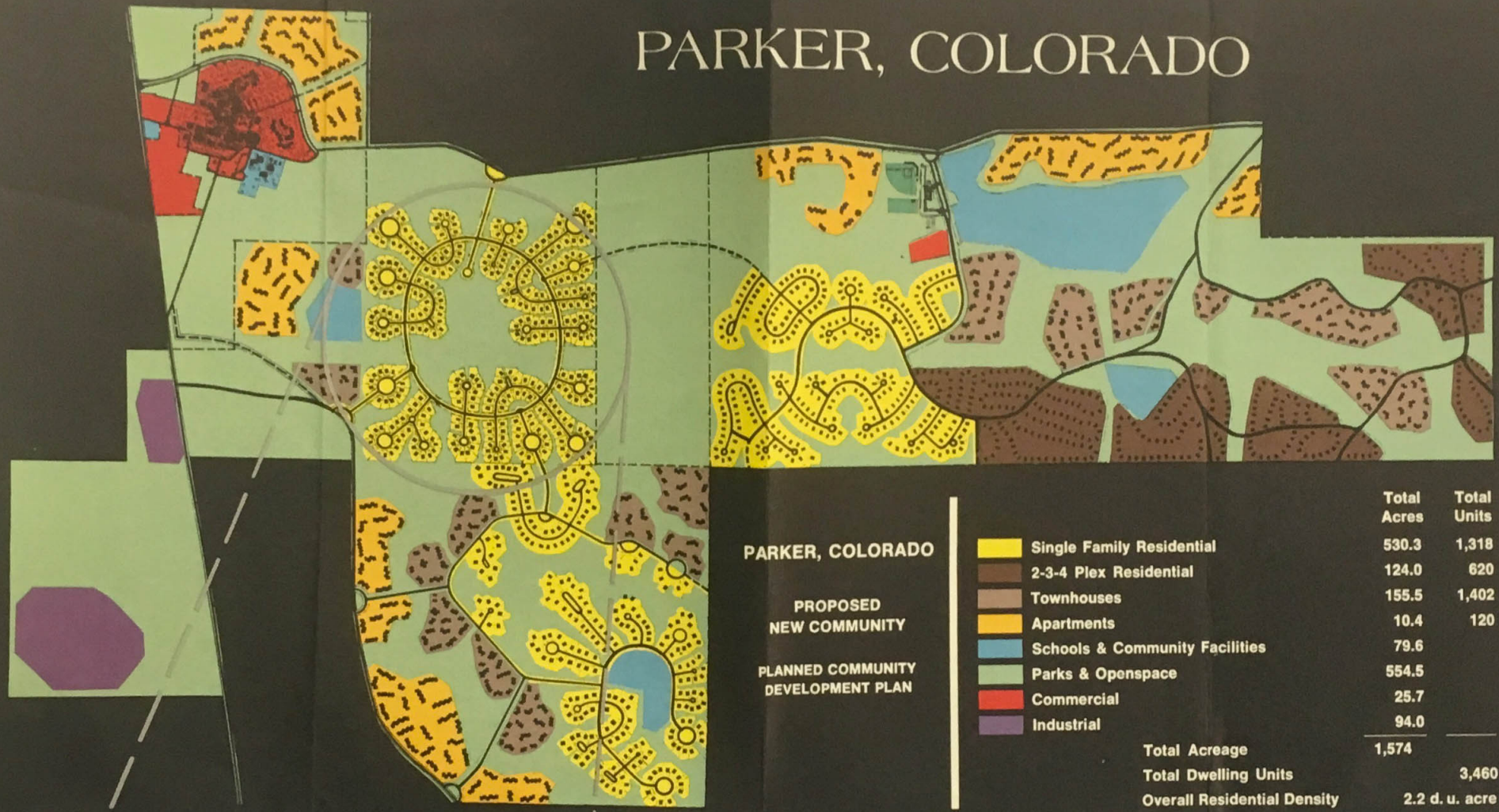
Conceptualized from New England town centers, the commercial area will offer expansive malls and courtyards encouraging walking and a more leisurely pace of living.

Parking areas will be located to avoid those asphalt expanses which typify today's shopping centers.

Landscaping will be extensive and complete, intensifying the comfortable feeling of openness and charm so hard to find today.

In addition to the central commercial area, plans now call for a small area devoted to more specialized business use. Light, pollution-free manufacturing will be encouraged along with other businesses such as research or sales. Within these ten-acre business sites, rigid controls will insure visually attractive, pollution-free enterprise.

PARKER, COLORADO



PARKER, COLORADO

PROPOSED NEW COMMUNITY

PLANNED COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

	Total Acres	Total Units
Single Family Residential	530.3	1,318
2-3-4 Plex Residential	124.0	620
Townhouses	155.5	1,402
Apartments	10.4	120
Schools & Community Facilities	79.6	
Parks & Openspace	554.5	
Commercial	25.7	
Industrial	94.0	
Total Acreage	1,574	
Total Dwelling Units		3,460
Overall Residential Density		2.2 d. u. acre



MIAI offers a wide variety of custom built homes with several builders to choose from. Complete assistance in home planning is one of the many services available.

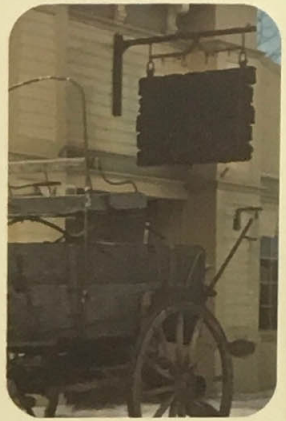
If today's dream is to become tomorrow's reality, then a carefully drawn program of development must be firmly planned and executed. To this end, Parker City Land Company's developers have assembled exceptional talents in land planning, architecture, landscaping, engineering, finance and building.

This dedicated team has incorporated a wide range of amenities within Parker, including: total landscaping; homes on cul-de-sacs, away from traffic; pedestrian, horseback and bicycle pathways; tot-lots for neighborhood children; paved streets and underground utilities; playgrounds and riding stables; facilities for golf, tennis, swimming and other sports.

While many developers claim to be building totally planned communities, the question always remains: "Will I get what the developer says I'll get?" To insure your peace of mind as an investor and homeowner, Parker has the answer in the form of a Planned Community District, or PCD.

PCD is a legal structure protecting your investment. Filed and approved by the Douglas County government, it is your assurance that Parker's development will be according to plan, on schedule and properly financed. And Parker is the first Planned Community District in the Rocky Mountain region, pioneering a development concept destined to become a standard for the industry.

Whether you're looking for single-family homesites, or considering garden apartments, town houses, or multiplex homes, look to Parker where "western living is western again!"







Parker News

Published by Management Investment Associates, Inc.
"the real estate firm that was picked to sell a city"
Exclusive Agents for the New Parker Development

ROWLEY DOWNS, I - FIRST PARKER RESIDENTIAL AREA UNDERWAY

The first filing of the residential area, known as Rowley Downs, is underway. The first filing will contain 322 homes in the $45,000 to $90,000 class. Contracts have been let and construction has started on the first 49 homes. Several major builders are involved in the construction of the homes at Parker. Homes will all be custom designed with no two homes having the same exterior.

Some of the unique features of the residential areas will be that each home will face on and back on an open landscaped greenbelt area and all will be situated on cul-de-sacs from 150 feet to 300 feet in diameter, the length of a football field, and all will have landscaped parks in the center of the culs.

MAJOR BUILDERS AT PARKER

In line with the emphasis on quality construction of custom-built homes in the first filing of Rowley Downs in the new Parker development, the following major builders are represented: Colorado Builders, Command Homes, Bob Egan Construction, LaPaz Builders, Morrison Construction, Parker Homes, Rhinehart Construction, Dave Stover Construction, United Sales & Development, Vantage Homes and Western Horizon.

Just north of the commercial area of the new city of Parker, construction has begun on a complex of Garden apartments, which, when completed, will include nine buildings, containing one, two and three bedroom apartments, for a total of 144 units.

The buildings will have a Victorian motif and will be 2 ½ stories high.

Also projected for the new city of Parker will be Townhouses (attached single fami-

(cont. page 4)

MIAI INITIALS STAND FOR EXPERIENCED REAL ESTATE TEAM

MIAI - Management Investment Associates, Incorporated is the real estate firm that was picked to sell an entire city - the new city of Parker. They are the exclusive agents for the residential portions of the new Parker development rapidly taking shape southeast of Denver.

Headed up by Denny Galluzo, president, Thomas Kelley, vice president in charge of sales, and George Clark, secretary-treasurer, MIAI is an experienced and aggressive real estate team that works constantly to provide the utmost in service to persons desiring to buy a home site, a custom-built home or any other type of living accommodation in the new Parker development.

MIAI also has a general real estate brokerage business with a large staff of experienced real estate people who not only work on the new Parker development but also work on residential sales and exchanges of property throughout the Metropolitan Denver area.

Many years of experience are represented in the combined backgrounds of the officers of MIAI, plus the large staff of real estate salesmen that are part of the organization.

MIAI is a member of the South Suburban Board of Realtors, the Colorado Association of Real Estate Boards and the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

Main office of MIAI is on the Shamrock Mall of the Cinderella City Shopping

(cont. page 2)

FIRST PHASE OF COMMERCIAL AREA BEGUN.

Construction recently began in the commercial area on the drug store complex which is adjacent to the previously restored hotel building, now housing the Liquor Emporium and a hardware store on the street floor, and the offices of the Parker City Land Company on the second floor.

The drug store complex is designed in such a way that the cottonwood tree would remain outside the lobby area, another effort to preserve existing ecological features of the area.

Built of concrete block, brick and frame, this complex will house six retail businesses on the main floor and office space on the second floor. The entire two floors will provide 17,425 square feet of space.

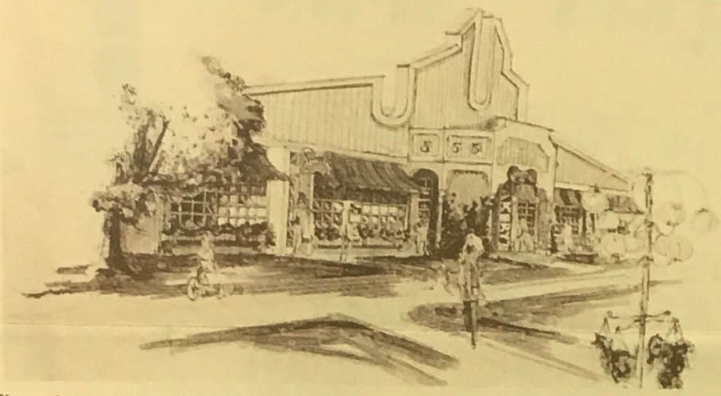
Construction is also underway on the 4,800 square feet of space housing the butcher-bakery-laundry complex. This is a one story building.

Both of these buildings are located in the core of the commercial district of the new city of Parker.

Landscaping will be an important part of the commercial development and plantings will take place throughout the area as construction is completed on all new facilities. Also, the large park in the center of town will start to form on completion of the two new buildings presently being constructed in the core area. This park will include a 210 foot lagoon that will be used for ice skating during the winter months.

(cont. page 2)

ECOLOGY IMPORTANT FACTOR IN DEVELOPING OVERALL PARKER PLAN.



Shown is an artist rendering of the butcher shop-bakery-laundry complex presently under construction on the main street of Parker. It is located adjacent to the offices of MIAI — Management Investment Associates, Inc., exclusive agents for the residential portions of Parker. The exterior design of all the retail buildings in the downtown Parker area will vary while adhering to a contemporary western motif.

$15 MILLION FINANCING COMMITTED TO PARKER

Loans totaling more than $15 million have been advanced to Parker City Land Company, the developer, according to James E. Meadows, Treasurer.

Meadows said the major commitments were arranged by United Housing Corporation, a New York brokerage firm, and include a $12 million commitment from Bankers Trust Company of New York City, half for construction and the remainder for permanent financing for commercial areas and apartment.

In addition, United Housing has arranged a $3.2 million loan from a Boston-based real estate trust for the residential developments in Rowley Downs.

United Housing also has offices in Denver, in addition to New York City. Its Denver branch is managed by Charles S. Pratt III.

Individual financing on new homes in Parker is being arranged by a number of companies, including D. C. Burns Realty & Trust Co., Megapolitan Mortgage Co., and Majestic, Western Federal, Columbia and World Savings and Loan Associations.

FIRST PHASE

(from Page 1)

Construction will start immediately on two additional retail buildings as soon as all design and architectural drawings have been completed. These buildings will be located around the park area mentioned earlier.

Leasing agent for the commercial area of Parker is Van Schaack & Co., Denver. Completion dates of construction already started will be June, 1973.

When completed the entire commercial area will encompass 71 acres with approximately 50 businesses, and the original main street of Parker will be just a memory.

FEDERAL AGENCY AWARDS PARKER WATER DISTRICT $419,250

While federal cutbacks and U. S. project pruning are the order of the day, word has been recently received from Washington, D.C. that a sizable grant of $419,250 has been awarded to the Parker Water & Sanitation District from the Environmental Protection Agency. The grant will be used to help construct a waste water treatment facility and an interceptor sewer line.

Initial notice was received in the form of

(continued on page 3)

In keeping with efficient planning and the ecological thinking of U.S. planners and especially those in Colorado, 43% of the entire Parker project will be devoted to greenbelt. Several recreational features are being planned including a 36 hole golf course, tennis complex and swimming pools. These will be developed in a manner to best preserve the environment and to make certain that all property owners will receive maximum benefits. Both for esthetic and sound community planning reasons, a very significant open space network of 609 acres will be established to protect the community's natural features. In general this will consist of preserving the many tree-lined gulches as well as the hillsides. Many non-traffic areas have been set aside, including walking paths, bridle paths and bicycle trails comprising 100 miles when completed.

Approximately $258,000 is projected to be spent on landscaping Rowley Downs, I, the residential area, which includes plants and trees, plus all mound work, blacktopping in cul-de-sacs and installation of play areas.

The land included in the Parker development consists of rolling plains dissected by tree-lined gulches to remain in natural state. The lowest point on the property is 5,840 feet above sea level, and the highest point is 6,120 feet. Therefore, the property has many different land forms and rises over 700 feet above Denver. Many areas in the Planned Community District have a spectacular view of the Front Range of the Rockies from Long's Peak on the North to Pike's Peak on the south. Other areas on the site have a close relationship with many beautiful groups of cottonwood trees located along the gulches.

The industrial area to be located near the highway, has been designed so that it will be visually attractive and would not pollute the air, land or water. Much greenbelt will surround all buildings in the industrial area, thus contributing to the ecology and not disturbing the generally pleasant attitude created by the entire community.

As stated in the original development plans for the project: The City of Parker, a community with ecology and the environment in mind, where families can live in harmony with man and nature.

MIAI. . .

(from Page 1)

Center at 701 West Hampden in Englewood, telephone (303) 761-6636. MIAI also has an office on the main street of Parker, telephone (303) 841-2313.

PARKER-ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION'S FIRST PLANNED COMMUNITY DISTRICT.

Activities are proceeding at a rapid pace in Parker, located southeast of Denver on Colorado State Highway 83, where construction of the Rocky Mountain Region's first HUD-approved Planned Community District (PCD) is underway.

After three years of extensive master planning, Parker City Land Company has now begun construction on the "new city" of Parker, Colo., which is predicted to have an eventual population of 35,000. Work is presently being done in both the commercial area and the first filing of the residential area on the 1,600 contiguous acres of land.

The new city will have a variety of townhouses, condominiums and individual dwellings on some 820 acres, along with 51 acres of commercial shopping and medical facilities, 120 acres of light industrial and 609 acres of greenbelt and recreational areas.

Parker is a community which has been designed around the historic landmarks of the last century. Prior to the Civil War, Parker had its beginning as the 20-mile way station from Denver.

Basic design is with a strong western flavor with many contemporary touches to make it a community with lasting interest. The architecture is controlled by the Parker City Land Company so that there can be no deviation from the overall theme, designed to make the town one of the most distinctive and memorable communities in the nation.

Preservation of the historical charm of the early Colorado town is one of the goals of the planners, headed by James M. Bowers, A.I.P., principal of James M. Bowers and Associates, Boulder, Colo., who have been responsible for the planning of the entire development. The entire commercial area is designed by Design Spectrum, a Denver firm.

Principals of Parker City Land Company are Thomas P. Scifo, President; Charles F. "Bud" Weydert, Executive Vice-President; Lewis P. Scifo, Vice-President; James E. Meadows, Treasurer; and Richard G. Benitez, Secretary.

TROLLEY CAR UNIQUE FEATURE OF COMMERCIAL AREA OF PARKER

In the commercial area, which will be designed on the mall concept for pedestrian traffic, there will be an added "unusual" feature which fits in closely with the early years flavor of the entire project - a trolley car which will run through the main part of the commercial area and deliver people to their cars in the parking lots on the fringe of the commercial area.

The trolley which will run throughout downtown Parker was designed by Forrest Gillespie of Draft-Air Technical Services, the firm that is presently constructing the trolley for Parker City Land Company.

The trolley was designed in keeping with the popular trolleys operated near the turn of the century. Denver was especially noted for having the largest single cable system in the country.

The body of the trolley designed for Parker will be fabricated exactly as a turn of the century model with all interior surfaces being of natural cherrywood except the ceiling which will be of birch. The Parker trolley will be a scaled down model since trolleys in the early 1900's were much wider and longer. The interior of the Parker trolley will be less conservative and more elaborate.



The passenger seating capacity will be 16 persons with room for an additional four passengers to stand. Passengers will enter the trolley through mechanically operated bifold doors and may be seated upon maroon upholstered seats framed in black wrought iron which will swivel back and forth for reverse riding. The interior will be lighted and electrically heated.

The side windows of safety tinted glass are designed to open upwards while the front and rear windows will be non-

(continued on page 4)

FEDERAL AGENCY

(from Page 2)

a telegram from U. S. Sen. Peter H. Dominick (R-Colo).

Recipient of the telegram, Bill Winship, Parker Water and Sanitation District president stated: "Naturally, we are all very happy about receiving this grant. The action by the EPA culminates a 2-year effort on the part of the district. It's an opportunity for us to get an immediate start on the project.

"We now have the opportunity to give service to the truly needing residents of the district wherever economically feasible."

Winship noted that the amount approved, $419,215, represented 75 per cent of the project cost when the project was originally presented to the EPA back in July, 1971, but due to spiraling costs the announced figure no longer truly reflects the percentage of the project agreed upon.

Winship admitted he and his colleagues on the board were more than a little concerned about ever receiving the EPA grant in view of all the recently announced cutbacks of federal agencies ordered by Nixon.

"What the money will get us is a new, modern, non-discharge sewage treatment plant and interceptor lines slated to take care of the anticipated growth demands in the Parker area," Winship stated. "The plant will also have the capability of increasing its capacity."

The Siddle Construction Company, low bidder on the project, is expected to begin construction of the treatment plant and interceptor lines shortly.

VETERINARY CLINIC, FIRE STATION STARTED IN SERVICE AREA.

Adjacent to the highway, a service area is being created for the city of Parker, which will include a veterinary clinic, gasoline station, auto parts store and other related services including the fire station.

The fire station, presently under construction of concrete block will provide 5,700 square feet of space designed to allow for future expansion of the fire department to accommodate the Parker area. Three fire truck bays will be provided along with an office, dispatch center, restrooms for both men and women, a day room with complete kitchen and a dormitory area suitable for eight persons. Included in the dormitory area will be complete bathroom facilities. The fire station will be accentuated with a tower structure for drying fire hoses and will be visible throughout the Parker area.

PARKER NEWS
Published by MIAI –
Management Investment Associates, Incorporated
"the real estate firm that was picked to sell a city"
Shamrock Mall / Cinderella City Shopping Center
701 West Hampden, Englewood, Colorado 80110

TROLLEY. . .

(from Page 3)

opening. Skylights in the trolley will be a light green plexiglass.

From the motorman's station in the middle of the trolley the motorman will operate the trolley by lever controls. The motorman will also be able to operate the brass plated trip gong which will be on the roof above the motorman's station. Along the sides of the trolley will be troughs to receive coins. These troughs will go directly to the motorman enabling him to accept the fares of those individuals standing on the far ends of the trolley car.

Four red, upper-outside, corner clearance lights and one running light on each end of the car will highlight the painted exterior of the trolley. Two ship lights will be installed as the running lights on each end of the car. These lights were obtained from a marine supplier.

The drive truck assembly will be equipped at each end of the car with truck scrapers and six inch wide bristled brushes over each rail to insure a clean track.

The trolley will be 21 feet in length, 6 feet 6 inches in width and the height from the track top will be 9 feet 6 inches.

Maximum speed will be 11.5 miles per hour and the trolley will be powered by two 24 volt electric batteries. Normal operating speed will be approximately eight miles per hour. The trolley will run on steel tracks which will be constructed by Railroad Builders, Inc., Denver, Colorado. Depending upon the weather and the completion of the gradings and elevations, it is anticipated that the track for the trolley will be laid during the first part of June and the trolley will be operational in Parker the latter part of June. Use of the trolley in the downtown Parker area will eliminate automobile congestion and pollution in the shopping areas.

ROWLEY DOWNS

(from Page 1)

ly dwellings). These will be in clusters and will be located in key spots throughout the community. These townhouses are being planned for a maximum density of nine dwelling units per acre and a maximum height of two-stories. Approximately 1,400 will ultimately be constructed.

In addition, clusters of two, three and four plexes, (attached single family dwellings) will be scattered throughout the community. These are being planned for a maximum density of five dwelling units per acre and a maximum height of two stories. Approximately 620 of these units will ultimately be constructed.

Finally, 1,320 detached single family dwelling units will be constructed (construction has already started on the first of these in the first filing of the residential district known as Rowley Downs I). These will be located in a major part of the community on lots ranging in size from 9,000 square feet to almost one acre. The average density will be 2.5 dwelling units per acre.

Projected plans presently call for a total of 3,460 dwelling units to be constructed on 820 acres - in the manner outlined above. This is in order to provide varied living opportunities for those desiring to reside in the new city of Parker, and to protect the desirable natural features of the site. All dwelling units will be constructed in approximately 8 to 11 years.

PARKER NEWS
Published by MIAI - Management Investment Associates, Incorporated - Exclusive Agents for the New Parker Development.

Shamrock Mall,
Cinderella City Shopping Center
701 West Hampden,
Englewood, Colorado 80110
Telephone: (303) 761-6636

Parker Office,
Parker, Colorado 80134
Telephone: (303) 841-2313

SCHOOLS AND RECREATION OUTSTANDING PARKER FEATURES

In order to provide for resident education and recreation, three elementary and one junior-senior high school will be constructed in the new city of Parker. The elementary school sites will be ten acres each and the junior-senior high school site will be 50 acres. The elementary school sites have been located so that in most cases the school children can walk to the schools and can do this by using the extensive open space-pathway system which has been designed into the residential areas. The junior-senior high school site has been located next to the major community park so that joint use of facilities will be possible and encouraged.

The junior-senior high school complex will be campus style with several buildings including a field house and adjacent outdoor football field. The first elementary school will go in with the second filing of the residential area and the junior-senior high school will be constructed with the fourth filing of the residential area. Initially, school-age residents of the Parker community will use the existing Douglas County school system facilities. There is presently an elementary school located two miles southeast of Parker and a new elementary school one mile northwest of Parker.

COLORADO PROSPECTOR

Historical Highlights From Early Day Newspapers

Vol. 4, No. 6 **Colorado Territory** **Price, Two Bits, 25¢**

THE SMOKY HILL ROUTE

The Latest From The Gold Region
From Our Special Correspondent
AURARIA CITY, South Platte,
Gold Mines, Jan. 10, 1859

(The Times came to hand on the 8th inst., received my thanks for the same.)

The water on the divide will be rather scarce by the 1st of July, and I would advise persons coming here to start early in the spring, the 1st. of April at furthest, and I also would advise all persons coming from the East or South to outfit at Leavenworth City, as that is the cheapest and best point on the Missouri River above St. Louis, to get an outfit.

As to the route to this point, should advise Emigrants leaving Leavenworth City to follow the Military road to Fort Riley; from thence there are several routes- one route is to cross the Kansas river at Fort Riley and follow the divide between Clarke's and Lyon's creek to the Santa Fe road, from thence up the big Arkansas - this would be the most congenial route very early in the spring - but the shortest and most direct route would be from Fort Riley up either the Republican, Solomon's or Smoky Hill forks of the Kansas River. The route up Solomon's fork would be the shortest, and a good road, but has not been travelled much yet.

By this route the emigrant would strike Cherry Creek twenty five miles from the mouth.

Yours, truly,
Wm. McKemens.

• • •

5/7/1865 - Four years ago, the citizens of Leavenworth, unitedly, ordered a survey of the Smoky Hill route, and invested some four thousand dollars in it.

The importance of this route was plain then, but it is plainer, now.

Were that opened, had we a line of stages and of freight wagons, going over it regularly, it would secure us for all time, the trade of the States and Territories west of us. Without it we must inevitably lose this trade.

At this juncture, D.A. Butterfield, agent of one of the wealthiest companies in the land, (its cash capital is six millions,) and without asking for money, says to Leavenworth, "furnish me with protection, let me have the share of men which fairly falls to you, get me, as you can, a military escort able to guard safely stations, and the lives and property sent and expressed over the line, and the company I represent in sixty days, will not only establish it, but have daily coaches and express trains running through to, and back from, Denver."

Does any citizens ask what should be done? The plan is practicable and vital to our best interests, Let it fail, and we shall suffer. Let it succeed and we shall prosper.

We shall have more to say on this subject hereafter. - **The Leavenworth Daily Times.**

• • •

6/15/1865 - The expedition to explore this new route to Denver, started on Tuesday morning. It is well manned. Intelligence and hardiness characterize officers and men; plains experience too, and a thorough knowledge of outdoor life, and Indian ways. We anticipate great results from the expedition. If successful it will shorten the route to Denver materially, and open a new and more fertile country, to settlers and travelers, we shall give, if we can obtain it, a list of the officers and c., who start on the second expedition over the new route. - **The Leavenworth Daily Times.**

• • •

8/25/1865 - Lieut. J. R. Fitch has returned to the city, and, as Engineer of the Expedition, reports it a triumph. A shorter route, and plenty of wood and water all along it, are the results of Butterfield's great expedition.

A full report of the expedition will appear in the times next week.

We understand that Lt. Fitch has been employed to run a route, as soon as practicable, direct from Leavenworth to Santa Fe. Of this too hereafter. - **The Leavenworth Times**

Prospector's Note: In the week following the date of the above article the Leavenworth Times carried a very long article with details of the route, mileage between landmarks, availability of water and fuel and proposed rest stops etc. In the summer of 1870 the railroad was completed to Denver and the Smoky Hill trail faded from use as the railroad took over the transportation of freight as well as passengers.

Parker's Depot - 1880's



Photo courtesy State Historical Society of Colorado.

Railroad station at Parker on the Colorado and Southern. Station was dismantled in 1937. This photo by Charles L. Hincke was copied from an album in the collection of [illegible]. The photo was taken [illegible] United States Government requested that the possessive "s" be dropped from postal addresses.

The Glorious Fourth

6/28/1912 - Patriotic citizens in the city of Parker and vicinity are going to celebrate the Fourth of July in fitting style and everyone is given a cordial invitation to come and help them with their celebration.

Parker people have a reputation for hospitality that is known far and wide and there is no doubt but that they will have a big crowd to entertain on that day. An Excellent program has been arranged, which is as follows.

Ball game at 10 o'clock a.m. prize $10.

¾ mile novelty walk, trot and run race; prize $4 and $2.

440 yd. running race, free for all, $4 and $2.

300 yd. pony race for boys, $2 and $1.

Trotting race, green horses, $4 and $2.

100 yd. potato race, saddle horses, $2.

Six ring race, $2.

Girls' foot race, under 10 yrs., 50 yd., $1 and $.50.

Boys' foot race, under 10 yrs., 50 yd., $1 and $.50.

Girls' foot race, under 14 yrs., 50 yd., $1 and $.50.

Boys' foot race, under 14 yrs., 50 yd., $1 and $.50.

Men's foot race, 75 yd. $1 and $.50.

Three-legged race, 50 yd., $1 and $.50.

Sack race, 25 yd., $1 and $.50.

Wheelbarrow race, 50 yd., $1 and $.50.

Shoerace, 50 yd., $1 and $.50.

Free lemonade will be served for dinner.

There will be dancing in the afternoon and evening. - **The Castle Rock Record Journal.**

Rifle Range

4/16/1909 - The 3rd Batallion from Fort Logan is due here on the 15th for target practice.

Mr. Richardson is at the Target Range putting machinery and things in shape for the summer practice. - **The Castle Rock Record Journal.**

• • •

6/11/1909 - Another regiment of soldiers will be out the middle of this month and that will finish the shooting for the year. - **The Castle Rock Record Journal.**

Prospector's Note: The old Prospector dug and dug, sifted and sifted, but could not come up with more newspaper accounts than the above on the intriguing rifle range located at Parker.

11/27/1889 - Rumor has it that one of our young men and a certain blue-eyed young lady in Parker are to be married in the near future. We wish them much joy. - **The Castle Rock Journal.**

Railroad News

11/27/1889 - Mr. S. M. Smith, night operator on the D.T. & Ft. W.R.R., and family, have moved to Denver. Mr. S. is a proficient eye doctor and will soon open an office in Denver and practice his profession. - **The Castle Rock Journal.**

• • •

8/4/1899 - The long-talked of change on the Colorado Southern road took place August 1st and now all through passenger and freight trains over this line use the Santa Fe road between Denver and Colorado Springs. We still have two trains each way daily and the

The Elbert County Banner.

• • •

3/9/1906 - A special work train passed down the road Saturday morning loaded with Japs, who were being taken south to remove a wrecked train and to shovel snow from the road so that trains could get through. - **The Elbert County Banner.**

• • •

2/4/1910 - On Monday, a double headed train loaded with ties passed through here, and on Wednesday ten car loads were left at Parker. Looks as though they might do a little work on the road. - **The Castle Rock Record Journal**

• • •

7/15/1910 - First of the month the C&S consolidated the sections on the road, there now being six where formerly there were fourteen. - **The Castle Rock Record Journal.**

• • •

8/5/1910 - The old "Jerk Water" line between Denver and Pueblo is now being improved by the Colorado & Southern, presumably to release congestion between these two points. The branch has been practically out of commission for years. It is believed that all C&S freight trains will run over this road when repairs are completed, so that the Santa Fe passenger trains will not be delayed. - **The Elbert Tribune.**

• • •

7/14/1911 - After the first of August, the trains will run only as far as Eastonville and back to Denver; the track from Eastonville to Colorado Springs will be abandoned. - **The Elbert Tribune.**

10/11/1912 - C. B. Pond was one of the joy riders from Parker to see Woodrow Wilson at Denver last Monday evening. - **The Castle Rock Record Journal.**

COLORADO PROSPECTOR

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Lilies Of The Field

By Bob Byrd

When Bishop Machebeuf asked the Sisters of Loretto to move from Santa Fe to the Denver area in June of 1864 to establish the first school in the Colorado territory, their transition involved much more than an uncomfortable mail coach ride.

Denver was in its infancy, and the majority of inhabitants in the wild and brawling gold rush community cared little for cultural aspects. It was quite a change from peaceful Santa Fe for the Sisters, but their mission was vital and with the help of a few concerned Denverites who were looking for something better in the community, St. Mary's Academy was founded on August 1, 1864.

St. Mary's Academy opened as a select school for girls — Catholic and non-Catholic — who were to acquire a "convent polish."

The first building was a small white house on the corner of 14th and California, purchased from William M. Clayton, now the present location of the Denver Post building.

The generosity of many Denver citizens sustained the Sisters and their new school in the crucial first years. While Father Machebeuf chopped the firewood and built the furniture, neighbors supplied the Sisters with food and clothing.

The Sisters had the difficult task of instructing a growing number of day-schoolers and boarders plus handling all the chores.

Sister Joanna Walsh, one of the Sisters of Loretto, recorded in her journal, "We had to do everything ourselves with boarders and day-scholars, classes of different grades in the school, music lessons, and all the accessories of day and boarding school were confronting us. We had besides to apportion all the housework and cooking and reserve time for our spiritual exercises."

Sister Pancratia Bonfils, niece of Ezra G. Beadle, founder of the Denver Post, joined the Sisters of Loretto shortly after they had arrived in Denver. She was instrumental in building the school and in establishing Loretto Heights as a boarding house outside of Denver. Sister Bonfils was to become the Mother Superior of St. Mary's Academy in 1882 and again in 1910.

When fire destroyed the original school in 1869, there was an opportunity to build larger facilities. In 1872, a three-story red brick structure was erected on the same corner taking up more of the land.

Although there were numerous classes since its beginning in 1864, St. Mary's Academy did not have a graduate until 1875 — the first high school diploma given in the Colorado territory. The recipient was Jessie Forshee, who was later to become a Sister of Loretto.

By 1884, enrollment had grown to 125 day students, 100 boarders, and a faculty of 25 — quite impressive for those times.

In 1911, the school moved to 14th and Pennsylvania, however, as the environment of the area became unsuitable, the Sisters began to look for a location outside the downtown area to move the school. In 1952, they purchased the Allan B. Hickerson estate south of Denver. The house now serves as the convent for the present school at 4545 South University Boulevard. The first school building was erected on Mr. Hickerson's two acre vegetable garden south of the convent, and in 1964, with a generous grant from Helen Bonfils, the high school addition was completed.

Since Jessie Forshee received her diploma in 1875, St. Mary's Academy has had a history of educating many of the "gracious ladies" of Denver. Mulligan, Morrison, McNichols, Corrigan, Mahoney, Tynan, Cervi, and Akolt are but a few of the better known Denver families who have had daughters attend St. Mary's Academy.

The history of St. Mary's Academy parallels the history of Colorado from the beginning of its statehood. The contributions of St. Mary's Academy to the growth of Denver and Colorado are evident from its founding to the present.

St. Mary's Academy - 1864



Photos courtesy St. Mary's Academy Collection



Jessie Forshee
Colorado's First High School Graduate

Books

THE SOUTHERN UTES, A Tribal History. Compiled by the Southern Ute Tribe, Tribal Affairs Building, Ignacio, Colorado 81137. $7.50 each - 10 or more $4.50 each.

The oldest continuous residents of Colorado have gathered their history together starting with the Spanish invasion of Ute lands and continuing through the modern era.

A chronology, lists of Ute leaders, maps and pictures are included. Intertribal relations, religion, songs, dances, medicines and cures are described.

Society

12/18/1898 - W. L. Lewis is distributing some very unique calendars to his customers. They are in the shape of a large dinner plate and the months and days being around it. - **The Castle Rock Record Journal.**

12/3/1899 - A very pretty wedding was solemnized in Parker Thanksgiving day by Rev. Varner at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. F. Wheeler when Miss Hattie Brackett became the wife of Mr. Hugh Wheeler. The bride was attended by Miss C. Minor as bridesmaid and Mr. Elmer Killam acted as best man. The bride wore a pretty panama dress of pale blue trimmed with white lace and carried a bouquet of roses and ferns. Immediately after the ceremony the guests were invited to the dining room where tables, filled with good things were placed before them. About fifty guests were present. A large number of useful and valuable presents were received. - **The Castle Rock Record Journal.**

1/9/1889 - J. S. Parker, of Parker's Station, was in Castle Rock, Tuesday. His many friends here were glad of an opportunity to congratulate him on his recent "union." - **The Castle Rock Journal.**

* * *

9/3/1890 - The Cherry Creek Grange dance was quite a success and was under the supervision of Messrs F. Dane and B. Hawkey. The music was excellent and supper unequaled. - **The Castle Rock Journal.**

* * *

4/9/1909 - Among the Parker people who took in the Shriners' circus last week were: C. B. Ames and two daughters, Lena and Mary, Miss Mabel Crooks, John Dyson and two sons, Chas Montgomery, John Oswald and several others. - **The Castle Rock Record Journal.**

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Parker Resident Passes On

4/28/1939 - A host of people in Douglas County, as well as elsewhere, were saddened when they learned that Mr. Charles Herzog, of Parker, a resident of this county for sixty years, had passed from this life on Monday evening of this week. The greater part of his life was spent right here in Douglas County, and his honesty and integrity, his jovial manner, and sympathetic nature, made friends of all with whom he came in contact. His passing is recognized by all as a distinct loss to Douglas County.

While he had been in failing health for quite some time, it was not until about five months ago that his condition was thought to be serious. Since that time, however, everything that could be done, was done for him, but his condition grew steadily worse until last Friday morning, when he was rushed to St. Luke's hospital in Denver for emergency treatment. But here again, nothing that medical science could do was of lasting benefit, and as the sun sank over the western hills on Monday evening, he gave up his unequal fight and passed peacefully away.

Charles Herzog was born in Alsace-Lorraine, France, on January 1, 1870. At the age of four years, he came with his parents to the United States. The family first settled in Illinois. Some five years later they came to Colorado and located on a ranch on the "Divide" near Cherry, and it was here that Charley grew to manhood.

At the time of the building of the Colorado & Southern railroad from Denver to Texas points — then a main line road running through Parker and Elbert — he worked as a teamster, hauling logs and ties needed for building that line.

At the turn of the century, he went up to Telluride, Colorado, then a thriving gold camp, where he was employed in Kracaw's Grocery, one of the largest grocery stores in the state at that time.

On December 27, 1906, Mr. Herzog was united in marriage to Esther Lewis, who also was a member of a pioneer family of the Cherry Creek Valley. To this union, one son was born.

In 1910, Mr. Herzog returned to Douglas county with his family and went into partnership with W. M. Lewis in a general merchandise business in Parker. Later, he became sole proprietor of this business, which he continued to operate until his death.

Besides carrying on his private business, Mr. Herzog found time to do his full part toward the upbuilding and welfare of his community. For the greater part of the past forty years he has been a member of the Parker school board, and helped direct the building of the present high school building in the Parker Consolidated School District.

And Charley loved sports and athletics. When a young man he was a very efficient base ball player, and never lost interest in the game. He was always interested in sponsoring various types of athletics in the community and in the schools for the young folks.

He was a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and was very active in that order when they had a camp in Parker.

Funeral services were held at the Stevens Mortuary in Denver on Thursday afternoon at 2:30, and burial was made in Fairmount cemetery. Pall-bearers were: Dr. Charles W. Converse, X. J. Baldauf, Bert Hall, Harvey Kime, Fred Gradall and Dewey Hellinga.

The large number of beautiful floral remembrances gave beautiful evidence of the esteem in which the deceased was held in the hearts of his friends and neighbors.

Deceased leaves to mourn his passing his loving wife, his son, Charles Lewis Herzog, of Denver, his grandson, Charles William Herzog, and two nieces, Mrs. Josephine Lenzini, of Ziegler, Illinois; and Ann Herzog, of San Francisco, California.

The heartfelt sympathy of the entire community is extended to the sorrowing relatives in their bereavement. - **The Castle Rock Record Journal.**

Pioneers Honored

THE TWENTY MILE HOUSE MONUMENT was dedicated at Parker, February 1, 1946. Five hundred people attended the ceremony. The monument, made of pieces of petrified wood, stands on the west side of Colorado Highway 83. The tablet bears the following legend:

Due west ¼ mile stood the TWENTY MILE HOUSE. (Twenty miles from Denver.) First house built in Parker, 1864. On the Smoky Hill Trail, an emigrant route that was dotted with unmarked graves of Pioneers. Junction of the Smoky Hill and Santa Fe stage lines. A refuge for early settlers against Indian attacks. Hostelry kept in turn by Nelson Doud and James S. Parker (for whom the town is named).

Erected by

State Historical Society of Colorado from the Mrs. J.N. Hall Foundation and by the American Pioneer Trails Association, Dr. Margaret Long and School Children of Parker, 1945.

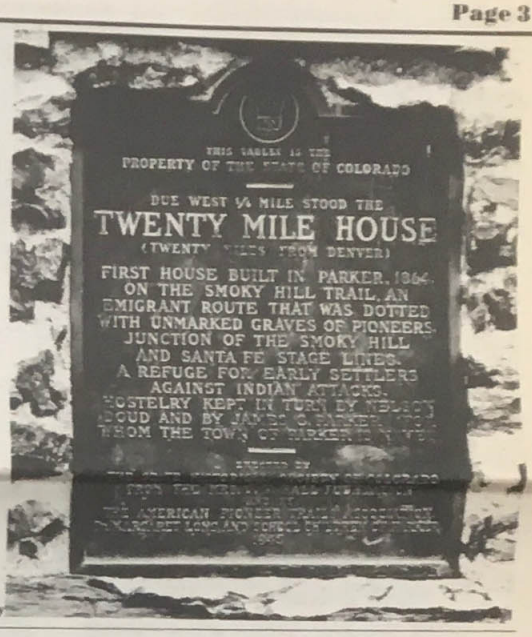


Photo courtesy Parker City Land Company

Miscellaneous

8/27/1890 - Mr. Joe Holton's house burned down last Thursday night. No one was at home at the time, so the origin of the fire is a mystery. Mr. W. Anthony lost all his clothes which he had stored at Mr. Holton's house. - **The Castle Rock Journal.**

• • •

9/3/1890 - Mr. Jimmy Parker met with quite a serious accident last Friday. While helping to unload a car of lumber for fluming the new ditch, a heavy piece of lumber struck him across the back. He is confined to his bed and suffers considerable pain. - **The Castle Rock Journal.**

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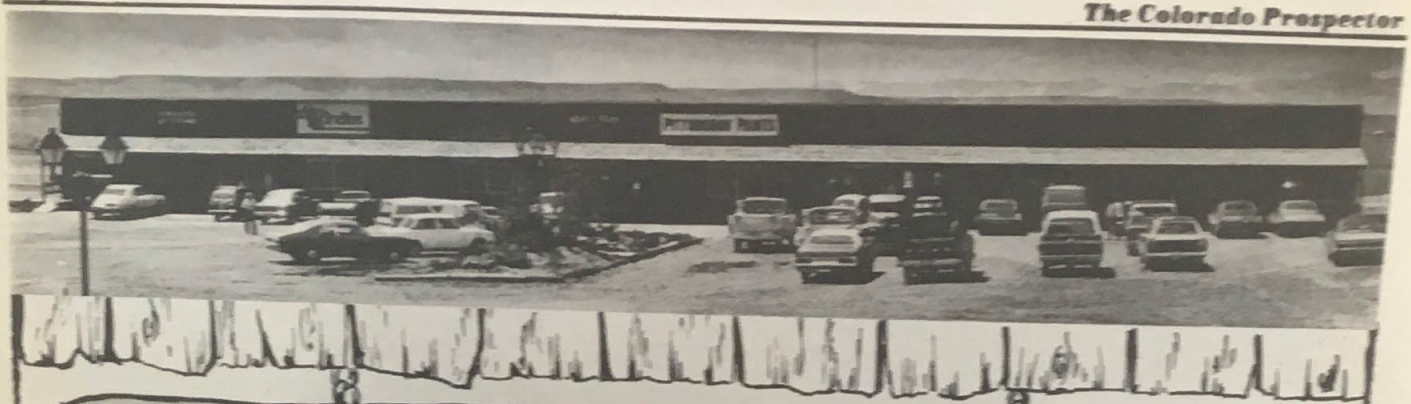
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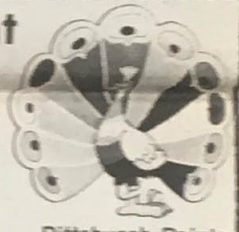
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School Bells

3/14/1888 - Mr. Wm. Lambert, county surveyor, was at Parker last Saturday, locating the school house grounds. - **The Castle Rock Journal.**

• • •

5/23/1913 - Friday evening, Parker celebrated the close of a most successful year's school by a program which combined the school children and Mrs. Reynolds' music class. The entertainment was given in the new Methodist church, which was packed to the limit.

Every number on the program was exceptionally well rendered, and gave evidence of thorough training. It is needless to add that the efforts of the children met with hearty approval of the audience.

At the close of the performance, most delightful refreshments, consisting of ice cream, cake and coffee were served, and then the crowd, reluctantly departed for home, more proud than ever of their school and justly so. - **The Castle Rock Record Journal.**

• • •

12/3/1909 - Our teacher, Miss Pond, ate turkey with the home folks last Thursday. Miss Pond is giving good satisfaction in her school work. - **The Castle Rock Record Journal.**

• • •

3/25/1910 - School began on Monday after two weeks' vacation on account of diphtheria in our vicinity. - **The Castle Rock Journal Record.**



The Fowler school, built of stone was used in the 1860's and still stands on the original site, behind The Pinery Stables south of Parker. The school grounds were fenced so the horses the children rode to school would not wander while students learned their three r's.



Photo courtesy Vera Siebert Collection, Parker.

Parker school 1910. Back row, left to right, Laura Stover, teacher; Blanche Tallman, Retta Rowley, Mary Clark, George O'Connor, James O'Connor, William Schrorer. Front row. Florence Tallman, Frances Woodbury, Winnie Tallman, George Bauldauf, Vera Rowley, Robert Rowley.

Farm And Ranch Roundup

8/6/1890 Most of the ranch men are busy rebuilding their ditches which the late storm damaged. Some are so badly broken and washed out that it will take weeks of hard labor to make them of any use. - **The Castle Rock Journal.**

• • •

1/1/1909 - Fine prairie Hay $12.00 per ton at The Douglas County Mercantile Co., Castle Rock, Colorado - **The Castle Rock Record Journal.**

• • •

4/9/1909 - Colonel Williams of Parker is selling all of his pure bred Rhode Island Red chickens. He intends to return to his old position as superintendent of a mine in Mexico. - **The Castle Rock Record Journal.**

8/6/1909 - The ranchmen are complaining about the dry weather at Parker. Quite a lot of grain has commenced to burn in the fields. The native hay turned out fine and most of the ranchmen have it all in stack. - **The Castle Rock Record Journal.**

• • •

8/20/1909 - Mr. Alhand has been selling a number of fine young ducks. He raised a flock of forty-six from three ducks. - **The Castle Rock Record Journal.**

• • •

5/23/1913 - A number of ranchers at Parker are losing stock. By black leg they think. - **The Castle Rock Record Journal.**

11/18/1910 - Last week there was shipped from here one car of hogs and two cars of grain. That's going some for Parker. - **The Castle Rock Record Journal.**

• • •

1/1/1909 - While driving from Parker to Denver during a heavy storm of wind and snow last week, Mr. Galbreath and family had quite an experience. A heavy wind struck the wagon and carried away Mr. Galbreath's spectacles, Miss Maud's hat, and a heavy lap robe. The lost articles must still be blowing as none of them were recovered. - **The Castle Rock Record Journal.**



8/9/1907 - Mr. and Mrs. James Parker of Parker's stayed overnight at the Elizabeth Hotel last Saturday on their return from Kiowa. He is one of the best known men in Colorado, having come to Denver from Illinois and camped on 15th Street, 41 years ago the 7th of this month and has ever since made Colorado his home and at an early day lived in Kiowa and ran the stage from that point to Denver. - **The Elbert County Banner.**

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Photo courtesy Vera Siebert Collection, Parker.

An early Parker photo shows the William Rawley Sr. home with left to right Mr. Rawley, daughter Grace, unidentified rider, Mr. Rawley's wife Polly, and Robert and Rosella Hawkey. Grace Rawley, now Mrs. Cummings, is 87 and lives in Denver.

Sports



7/2/1898 - A number of Melvin people came up to Parker last Sunday to witness the matched game between the Melvin nine and the Parkerites.

Part of the former club did not show up, but by borrowing from the Parker boys a sufficient number was counted to let the game go on. The Melvins won the game, the score standing 31 to 32. - The Castle Rock Journal.

* * *

5/25/1909 - The ball game between the Castle Rock and Parker teams ended after the fifth inning on account of a heavy rain. The score stood 3 to 2 in favor of Parker. - The Castle Rock Record Journal.

Miscellaneous

10/30/1908 - Quite a number of Parker young ladies and their escorts attended the box social and dance at the Grange hall last Saturday evening.

The proceeds of the dance go towards building a kitchen on the Cherry Creek Grange hall near Melvin. - The Castle Rock Record Journal.

5/19/1904 - Mrs. Robert Hawkey of Melvin spent a couple of days here last week visiting her daughter, Mrs. George McKinnie. Mrs. Hawkey has the distinction of being the teacher at the first school organized in what is now Elbert county, then a part of Douglas county. This was in 1866. The school house was located near Running Creek about eight miles north west of Elbert on what was then known as the Williams and Jones ranch. E. E. Baldwin, J. H. Jones and J. H. Lundy assisted in building the school house, a log building. - The Elbert County Tribune.

Obituaries

ROSELLA HAWKEY

1/6/1930 - Mrs. Rosella Hawkey, resident of Colorado for sixty-five years, died Saturday after a brief illness, at the home of a daughter, Mrs. Will Rogerson, Parker, Colo. with whom she had lived several years. She was 86 years old.

Widow of Robert Hawkey, she was the last of the charter members of Cherry Creek Grange [illegible] She was born in Detroit, Mich. [illegible] marriage took place at what was known as the old Seventeen-Mile house on Cherry Creek. The couple settled on a homestead near Melvin, where they lived until Mr. Hawkey's death in 1913.

Surviving, besides Mrs. Rogerson, are three children - Richard Hawkey, Melvin, Colo.; Mrs. George McKinnnie, Denver, and Mrs. Myron Mayfield, Denver. There are eight grandchildren and one great-grandchild. - The Denver Post.

ERA PARKER

12/17/1930 - Mrs. Era Parker, widow of the late J. S. Parker, Colorado pioneer and founder of the town of Parker, southeast of Denver, died last Friday in Carlsbad, Calif., according to word received by friends here yesterday.

Funeral services were conducted yesterday at Carlsbad under auspices of the Eastern Star, and burial was in Los Angeles.

Mrs. Parker was born in Galena, Ill., 78 years ago. She came to Colorado in 1880 and was married the same year.

The couple remained on the old Parker ranch, which was widely-known in the early days of Denver's history, until 1910, when Mr. Parker died.

Mrs. Parker then came to Denver to reside, and remained here until eight years ago when she went to California. Her death came within three days of the 20th anniversary of her husband's death.

She is survived by one son, Jay S. Parker of Los Angeles. - The Rocky Mountain News.

(Prospector's Note: Mrs. Era Parker was the second wife of J. S. Parker. Mattie his first wife died in June, 1888 at age 48 and is buried in the family plot at Parker.)

ELLEN DYSON

7/1/1930 - Mrs. Mary Ellen Parker, was born in Elwood County, Kansas, on September 25th, 1871. She was united in marriage to Mr. John S. Dyson on December 24th, 1890, at Hutchinson, Kansas. She and her husband came to Colorado some thirty-eight years ago and settled on the ranch six miles south of Parker, where they lived until 1918 when she and her husband moved to Denver, where they have since made their home.

Five children were born to this union, two daughters and three sons. Four of whom survive their mother. Mrs. Dyson has been in failing health for the last several years but was cheerful through it all and remained optimistic about being able to return to her old home on the ranch, where she felt that the fresh air and sunshine would be of great benefit to her. However, her ailment was such that medical science could do nothing for her and she passed away at her home at 523 South Race Street in Denver on Thursday, June 23rd, 1930, her husband and children being at her bedside when the end came. She is survived by her daughter, Mrs. Leota Surber and her three sons, William B. Dyson, of Denver, John S. Dyson Jr. and James C. Dyson of Parker; six grandchildren and three great grandchildren. Her daughter Mrs. Iva Swingle, preceded her in death some time ago.

Funeral services were held at Olinger's Mortuary in Denver on Monday afternoon at four o'clock and burial was made in Fairmount cemetery. Rev. Rogers, of Denver officiated. At the request of Mrs. Dyson, previous to her death, her sons acted as pallbearers.

A large number of Douglas county friends and neighbors went to Denver to attend the funeral services and to pay respects to a [illegible] to her bereaved family. - The Castle Rock Record Journal.

MARY VULGAMOTT

2/24/1938 - Mrs. Mary Catherine Vulgamott resident of Colorado for 65 years, died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. C. J. Shaughnessy, 3241 Grove St. She was 84.

Coming to Colorado in 1872, Mrs. Vulgamott helped her parents homestead one of the first ranches near Parker, Colo. The wife of Albert Vulgamott, she lived in and around Parker for the past 65 years, coming to Denver only four months ago.

Survivors, besides her daughter, are, a son, Roy Vulgamott, 3809 Winona St.; two grandchildren, Willa Hebert, 3743 Newton St., and Charles Jewell, 18 S. Monroe St., and two great-grandchildren.

Funeral services and burial will be at Parker. - The Rocky Mountain News.

REV. C.A. STEVENSON

11/14/1939 - Funeral services will be held at 2 p.m. Wednesday in the Galilee Baptist church for the Rev. C. A. Stevenson, 70, retired Baptist clergyman, who died Sunday in his home near Parker, Colo., after a sudden illness.

The Rev. Joshua Gravett, pastor of the Galilee Baptist church, will officiate. Arrangements are in charge of the Howard mortuary.

The Rev. Mr. Stevenson was born April 1, 1869, in Oglaye county, Ohio. During his career in the church he held pastorates in a number of Colorado towns, including Peyton, Ault, Fruitdale and Deertail.

Surviving are his daughter, Miss [illegible] high school, and a half brother and half sister, James Stevenson and Mrs. Mollie Myers, both of whom live in Ohio. - The Denver Post.

DAISY ROGERSON

9/30/1947 - Mrs. Daisy Belle Rogerson, native of Colorado, will be buried in Parker following funeral services at 10:30 a.m. tomorrow in Parker Community Church.

Mrs. Rogerson died Monday in her home in Parker of a heart attack.

Born in Melvin, Colo., June 24, 1876, Mrs. Rogerson had been a resident of Parker for many years.

She is survived by Mr. Rogerson and three children by her first marriage, Mrs. George Siebert, 175 S. Pearl St.; Mrs. Harvey Kime and Robert R. Rawley, both of Parker. - The Denver Post.

Church News

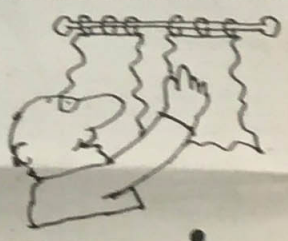
11/18/1910 - On October 29th, Father Alba of Colorado Springs said Mass at Parker for the Catholics. It was the first Mass in two years. He expects to be able to have service here once a month. There were twenty-seven present. - The Castle Rock Record Journal.

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COMMERCIAL & FINANCIAL

1886 FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF DENVER, TEXAS AND GULF RAILROAD.

Line of Road. — Denver, Col., *via* Pueblo, to the Canadian River ..... 350.00 miles.

Completed, Jan. 1, 1886.
- Denver to Pueblo 124.37
- Franceville Junction to Franceville Coal Mines 4.55
- Manitou Junction to Colorado Springs 9.14

-138.06 miles.

Sidings, etc., 7.45 miles. Gauge, 4 ft. 8½ in. Rail (steel, 132.76 miles), 52 lbs.

This railroad was originally chartered under the name *Denver and New Orleans Railway Company*, January 25, 1881; road opened, 50 miles, May 3, 1882. Built by the D. & N.

ORR Construction Co., capital, $1,500,000. That sum was all expended in construction of the 50 miles of road. To complete the road to Pueblo the Construction Company, on the 19th of June, 1882, placed its entire property, including the amount of stock and bonds of the Railroad Company received and to be received, in trust to secure an issue of $1,050,000 10 per cent, notes, payable April 1, 1883. On the 24th of June, 1882, another deed was executed on the same property to secure an additional $350,000 of the notes. Default was made in their payment April 1, 1883, and on September 19, 1883, the deposit securities sold by the trust company. They were purchased for account of the railroad company.

On May 28, 1885, the present company, the Denver, Texas and Gulf RR. Co. was organized, and in March, 1886, it succeeded to all the railroad, franchises, etc., of the old company, whose property had previously, March 18, 1886, been sold under foreclosure and purchased by the mortgage trustees.

In payment of the 138 miles of completed road thus acquired, the new company issued first mortgage bonds, at the rate of $15,000 per mile, and bonds at the same rate are authorized to be issued on the whole road according as it shall be completed.

The authorized amount of capital stock is $15,000,000, and all of both stock and bonds issued are in the hands of J. S. Brown, of Denver, as trustee, to be held off of the market until the road shall have been completed to a connection with the Fort Worth and Denver City RR. at the Canadian River. The line for this extension has been all surveyed, and is claimed to be the most direct practicable route between Galveston and Denver.

The company has recently closed a traffic contract with the Colorado Midland Ry. Co., whose proposed road from Colorado Springs via Leadville and Aspen to Glenwood Springs is now under construction, and will, it is expected, to be completed during 1887.

The bonds are dated October 1, 1885, due October 1, 1921, bear interest at rate of 6 per cent, payable semi-annually, April and October. Total authorized amount, $12,000,000. Coupon bonds, $1,000 each; registered, $5,000. Trustee, Mercantile Trust Co. of New York.

Annual meeting, third Wednesday in January.

Rolling Stock, January 1, 1886. — Locomotive engines, 8. Cars — passenger, 4; baggage, mail and express, 2; freight (box, 59; stock, 14; platform, 79; coal 96), 248; caboose, 3; other, 30 — total cars, 287.

Directors (elected May 29, 1885). — John Evans, George Tritch, Wm. Barth, J. S. Brown, C. B. Kountze, S. H. Elbert, J. A. Cooper, F. A. Keener, W. G. Evans, Denver, Col.

JOHN EVANS, *President* ..... Denver, Col.

Vice-President — J. S. Brown	Denver, Col.	*Treasurer* — W. B. Berger	Denver, Col.
2d Vice-Pres. — J. A. Cooper	Denver, Col.	*Secretary* — Charles Wheeler	Denver, Col.
Superintendent — B. W. Grover			Denver, Col.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND ADDRESS			Denver, Col.

Poor's Railroad Manual, New York.

5/17/1888 - On our ride on the Denver and New Orleans the first place to attract our attention was Parkers, twenty-three miles up Cherry Creek, where ground is being broken by Denver capitalists for working the immense bed of clay found at this place. This interest alone insures the building of a prosperous village at Parker. - **The Rocky Mountain News.**

* * *

7/2/1890 - Mr. Geo. Parker has the contract for carrying the mail between Parker and Franktown for the coming four years. He has purchased a new buggy and one of Mr. Frank Montgomery's fine trotting mares. - **The Castle Rock Journal.**

* * *

8/28/1890 - Parker is a promising point in consequence of its railroad facilities and the improvements commenced and the prospect of rapid transit to and from Denver by the proposed Cherry Creek boulevard.

The post office building was erected by Hon. Alfred Butters in 1863 on the Lord farm. He traded the affair to one Goldsmith for a yoke of cattle. Goldsmith sold it to George Long, who moved it to its present location. J. S. Parker bought the ranch on which the station and post office are located in 1870. - **The Denver Republican.**

5/8/1889 - The manufactory run by Maj. J. A. Brickey in Parker is now under full headway. They make plush cases and trays for holding jewelry. The Maj. is well pleased with our part of the country and will reside here permanently. - **The Castle Rock Journal.**

* * *

3/26/1909 - Owing to poor health, Wm. Rubbe of Parker intends leasing his hotel and saloon and with his wife expects to travel for several months. - **The Castle Rock Record Journal.**

* * *

1/3/1913 - The Parker State Bank will have a meeting of its stockholders on January 6, at 7:00 p.m. All should come so you can become familiar with its prosperity. - **The Castle Rock Record Journal.**

* * *

12/4/1908 - N. R. D'Arcy intends selling his grocery and general merchandise store and devoting his whole time to his two ranches. Anyone wanting to buy out a good business would do well to look at this sale. - **The Castle Rock Record Journal.**

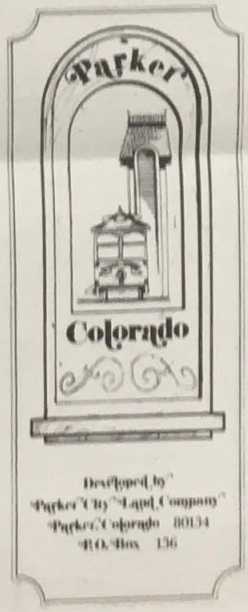
* * *

1/8/1909 - W. Duray will run the separator of the O. S. Creamery of Parker. Roy Vulgamott who has charge of the place for several months, will enter the butter department of the same company in Denver. Until further notice the separator will only run every other day. - **The Castle Rock Record Journal.**

7/23/1909 - The electric road from Denver to Colorado Springs seems to be a sure thing in the near future. The first party of surveyors, nine in number, are boarding at the Ames ranch near Parker, and will start their work Monday. The road will run on the east side of Cherry Creek. - **The Castle Rock Record Journal.**

* * *

10/22/1909 - Still more improvements on Euculid corner. Oswald is putting his wagon scale in next to the post office so he will be ready for the cement sidewalk. W. M. Lewis has finished a fine cement sidewalk in front of his building. M. H. Goddard, of the Rhode Island Hotel, now has a cement sidewalk in front of his place. - **The Castle Rock Record Journal.**



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Telephone Company Expands

1/13/1913 - The Cherry Creek Telephone Company held its monthly meeting last Monday. M.H. Goddard, president; E.H. Pond, vice president and Wm. Boegel, secretary-treasurer, were all present.

We had all of these names on our subscriber list.

Are you one of us?

Agnes Minor, Wm. Boegel, Louis Rothschopf, Henry Boegel, Nellie O. Davis, L.A. France, J.M. Swingle, E.H. Pond, August Reuter, Chas. von Oster, John Dyson, George Meissel, V.P. Frye, J. Galbraith, F.L. Montgomery, John Schweiger, L.C. Tuggle and Lewis & Herzog.

Are now building east of the county line and will have phones in there by the 1st or sooner.

The Cherry Creek Telephone Company, in connection with the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company, can connect you to any point reached by them - Chicago or New York, all the same. Parker to Chicago, a three minute talk, $5.20; Salt Lake City, $3.75. We are small but we can deliver the goods. Try us. - **The Castle Rock Record Journal.**

Good Roads Day?

5/3/1912 - As the governor has appointed Friday, May 10th, 1912, as Good Roads Day, now therefore, I, E.H. Pond, as vice-president of the Colorado Good Roads Association for Douglas County, hereby issue a call for a good roads meeting to be held at the Pike's Peak Grange hall on that day, Friday, May 10th, 1912, at one o'clock p.m.

A delegation of good speakers of the State Association will be out from Denver. Also the governor is expected. Everybody interested in good roads, and especially the farmers, should be there. Remember that every dollar spent on good roads will return good interest in many ways. There will be a good program with good music. Elbert county people are cordially invited. - **The Castle Rock Record Journal.**

* * *

6/24/1909 - Mr. Goddard rode out from Denver to Parker in an automobile a few mornings ago and it took him just forty minutes. - **The Castle Rock Record Journal.**

Rabies Rampant

1/21/1910 - We had two mad dogs in Parker last week. One was killed and the other went on south. - **The Castle Rock Record Journal.**

* * *

5/8/1910 - Whereas, rabies has been and now is epidemic in Colorado, and Whereas the State Board of Health has issued request to all local Boards of Health to issue orders that dogs running at large be muzzled for a period of ninety days, and that dogs running at large and not properly muzzled, be destroyed.

Therefore, be it, and it hereby is ordered by the County Board of Health of Douglas County, Colorado, that, owners of dogs within said county shall have their dogs muzzled on or before the 18th day of April, 1910, and that all dogs found at large within the county unmuzzled after such date and until the 5th day of July, 1910, shall be destroyed; and all persons not complying with this order shall be liable to prosecution.

By The County Board Of Health of Douglas County, Colo.

S. B. Smith, Chairman
The Castle Rock Record Journal.

4/16/1909 - W. M. Lewis is the second one in Parker to have the pleasure of lighting his store with acetylene gas. Turned it on for the first time Monday evening and it was quite a change from the oil lamp. - **The Castle Rock Record Journal.**

11/20/1908 - M. H. Goddard of Parker is talking of putting up a concrete building right away if the good weather holds out. The upper story to be used for dance and public entertainment and the lower floor for offices. - **The Castle Rock Record Journal.**

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Their Efforts Preserve Past

Douglas County Library

The Parker branch of the Douglas county library presently housed in the Methodist Community Center in Parker is starting a department for historical items. Photos, documents, old newspapers, anything historical of that nature is welcome.

Such a file is of great value to future researchers. Be sure to mark the material with the name of the donor.

Saint-Philip-In-The-Field, Sedalia

St. Philip - in - the - Field, Sedalia, has the distinction of being the first landmark in Douglas County to be entered in the National Register of Historic Places in Washington D.C. as of April 11, 1973.

This is the third church in the state to be so designated the others being Trinity Church and St. Elizabeth both in Denver, each of which were constructed with Douglas county stone.

Built in 1872 St. Philip-In-The-Field started as a community church and did not become an Episcopal church until 1887. The first confirmation was held there by Bishop John Spalding in May of 1879 and he conducted the consecration in 1889.

The church received the national recognition mainly through the efforts of Mrs. John Marr who was baptised there in 1900 and is presently historian of the Douglas County Historical Soeicty.

Wheat Ridge "Save Our Soddie" Committee

Sod houses, a very definite memorial to pioneer ingenuity are now few and far between but Wheat Ridge has one of its very own.

The structure, at 4610 Robb Street has been purchased by the city of Wheat Ridge along with the adjoining site.

A "Save Our Soddie" committee has been formed and is soliciting funds for the purpose of aiding in the development and care of the building and grounds, some artifacts depicting life of the early settlers are available and will be placed on display.

Custodian of the fund is, Wheat Ridge National Bank, 44th at Wadsworth, Wheat Ridge, 80033, and further information about the project may be obtained by contacting Boyd Kraemer, Director of Parks and Recreation, 421-8480, ext. 27.

Colorado Library Association

Preparing for the Colorado centennial, the Colorado Library Association has embarked on a project to locate collections of state and local history with plans to compile a directory listing such collections as an aid for those doing historical research.

Carol Joy and Terry Mood, librarians at the Metropolitan State College are asking to be notified of the location of collections of books, photographs, clippings, business records, letters or tapes. They may be contacted at Metropolitan State College Library, 250 West 14th Ave. Denver, 80215.

Historic Denver Inc.

The Dennis Sheedy residence at 1115 Grant Street and lately the La- Inc. has taken an interest.

Mr. Sheedy has a rags to riches story so familiar to this area. Working first on the cattle trails, he later became a cattle baron, held interests in mining, railroads and banking.

Reorganizinga tottering Denver Dry Goods company he made it into a going concern and served as its president for 25 years until his death in 1923.

Historic Denver Inc. presently the most active organization in the location, preservation and putting-to-useful-purpose of historic structures has been given a limited amount of time to save the Sheedy home.

Kenneth D. Watson, Executive Director of H. D. Inc. stated that a drive is planned for memberships in the Historic Denver organization rather than individual drives for specific buildings, such money then can be used as a whole to save various buildings such as the Sheedy mansion.

Historic Denver Inc. may be contacted at 1340 Pennsylvania Street, Denver. Colorado 80203 - TAbor 5-8455.

Muzzle Loading Shoot Of The Year

Whether you make frequent or infrequent trips to the Colorado mountains an event well worth planning to attend will be held at Leadville July 19-22, 1973.

Labeled "The Muzzle-Loading Shoot Of The Year" the events will include the Colorado State Championship Muzzle Loading matches under the sponsorship of the Leadville Chamber of Commerce and the Denver Muzzle Loading Gun Club. Half Moon camp ground south of Leadville at the foot of Mt. Elbert will be the site of the shoot. Mr. Paul Arndt of Leadville chose the site as being a spot where mountain men would likely rendezvous, trade, swap lies and hold muzzle shooting contests.

The contest is expected to attract about 200 muzzle loading gun enthusiasts from all over the country, some dressed in the buckskin of the early days and in Civil war uniforms.

The main event will be a timed "running shoot" in which the contestant fires his own gun as the starting signal, then loads and fires on the run at targets of varying distances, throws a tomahawk and a knife into log targets and starts a fire with flint and steel. When the tinder bursts into a sustaining flame the contestant's time is recorded.

Also part of the activities will be a cannon and mortar shoot on ranges up to 300 yards.

Adding to the color, a primitive camp such as one might expect to see when visiting a trapper's rendezvous will be set up.

Further information may be obtained by contacting Ron Long, 81 Delta St., Denver, 80221, 428-7835 or Paul Arndt, 617 Dexter St., Leadville 80461. 486-1501.

The Colorado Prospector

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Photo courtesy Parker City Land Company.

PARKER, COLORADO - LINE NO. 1, ELECTRIC POWERED TROLLEY CAR - This artist's drawing shows the proposed tram. Design and building is being handled by Forrest Gillespie, owner of Draft-Air Technical Services, 5310 E. Pacific Place, Denver.

Resembling a trolley used in 1900 it will be powered by self contained batteries and will be operated from the center of the car.

The interior will be of cherry and birch woods, seats will be wooden upholstered in red Vinyl and of course will flip over, eliminating the need of a turntable.

Museums - State Historical Society Of Colorado

State Historical Society Museum, 200 E. 14th Ave., Denver. 9-5 weekdays; 10-5 weekends and holidays.

The Bloom House and Pioneer Museum, Trinidad, 9-4:30 through October 15.

Fort Garland, 9-4:30, through October 31.

Fort Vasquez, 9-5 through November 30.

Healy House and Dexter Cabin, Leadville, 9-4:30, through October 1.

Pike's Stockade, San Luis Valley, 9-4:30, through October 15.

Ute Museum, Montrose, 9-5 through October 15, (July and August open until 8 p.m.)

El Pueblo Museum, Pueblo, 9-5 weekdays, 10-5 week-ends and holidays.

• • •

The Executive Mansion of Colorado, 400 East Eighth Avenue, Denver, is open 2 to 4 p.m. on each Tuesday from 1 May through 25 September for public tours, which will be conducted by the Volunteers of the State Historical Society of Colorado.

SURPRISE!

2/19/1909 - The friends of Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Montgomery gave them a surprise last Thursday evening. About fifty persons met at J. S. Parker's and all went up together and had an enjoyable time. Dancing and card playing and a fine lunch were enjoyed during the evening. Mr. Parker after a few well chosen words presented Mrs. Montgomery with a sum of money to buy a chair as a kind remembrance of her Parker friends. - **The Castle Rock Record Journal.**

12/4/1908 - Both hotels in Parker served fine turkey dinners to their customers on thanksgiving and were well patronized. - **The Castle Rock Record Journal.**

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Trolley Car Line To Operate In Parker



THE PRESS (April 5, 1973)

Others talk about the environment, but the Parker City Land Company (PCLC) is doing something about it.

Officials of the PCLC have announced the firm will operate a 20-passenger, electric-powered trolley for the benefit of area residents.

Depending upon the weather and the completion of gradings and elevations, it's anticipated that the track for the trolley will be laid during the first part of June, and the unique vehicle will be operational in Parker the latter part of the month.

Use of the trolley in the downtown Parker area will hopefully cut down if not eliminate automobile congestion and pollution in the shopping hub.

The trolley was designed in keeping with the popular trolleys operated in many metropolitan centers near the turn-of-the-century.

A RECORD SYSTEM

Denver was especially noted for having the largest single cable system in the country.

The body of the trolley designed for Parker by Forrest Gillespie of Draft-Air Technical Services will be fabricated exactly as a turn-of-the-century model with an elaborate interior. All interior surfaces will be made of natural cherrywood, except the ceiling which will be of birch.

The Parker trolley will be a scaled-down model since such public transportation vehicles in the early 1900's were much wider and longer.

The passenger seating capacity will be 16 persons with room for an additional four standees. Passengers will enter the trolley through mechanically operated bi-fold doors and take seats upon plush, maroon upholstered seats framed in black wrought-iron which have the capacity to swivel back and forth for reverse riding, if desired.

Continued on Page 4

THE PARKER PRESS

VOL. 1 ---------- THE PARKER PRESS ---------- MAY, 1973

Parker Revamp Sets Precedent

In 1864, the year of the Sand Creek Indian massacre, Parker City was founded as a way station and post office on the old Smokey Hill Trail leading from the plains to Colorado's gold camps. Now, the one-time trail town is making history again, this time as Douglas County's first Planned Community Development (PCD).

For three years, developers have quietly been packaging a master plan that intends to revamp Parker City into a preplanned city of 12,500. The group acquired the entire town of Parker on a piecemeal basis, minus the Methodist Church, a Mountain Bell office and an adjoining ranch land to the east and south, assembling a total of 1,574 acres to be incorporated into the new Parker City.

Incorporated as the Parker City Land Co., developers and investors have made their project a Colorado landmark by securing the first PCD approval from Douglas County Commissioners and planning office. This will be the first time that Douglas County's Planned Community zone district will be utilized.

POPULATION PROJECTION

As statistics project the region's population to grow from 1,408,000 in 1970 to 2,560,000 by the year 2,000, there is an obvious need both for the development of new towns and the modernization of existing 'old towns.' And, with Colorado's emerging growth--control ethic looming large on the real estate scene, with things like 'new towns in town,' regional open space, and the protection of natural amenities being reflected as major public objectives, the PCD concept seems a most appropriate means of accommodating Metro Denver's future growth.

According to a report submitted to the Douglas County Commissioners and planning commission, developers of the new Parker City believe that:

"The Planned Community approach offers the best opportunity to provide a desirable living environment and an alternative to urban sprawl with better use of the attributes of the land and watershed. It allows us to combine the diverse activities of community life in a well-planned and harmonious whole, so as to be economically sound and create an environment that is an attractive place to live, work and play."

They also point out that the PCD concept allows local governmental leaders and

Continued on Page 4

$15 Million In Loans Committed To Parker

THE PRESS (April 5, 1973)

Loans totaling more than $15 million for the continuing development of the old town of Parker as the new City of Parker have been advanced to the Parker City Land Company, the developer, according to James E. Meadows, treasurer.

Meadows said the major commitments were arranged by United Housing Corporation, a New York brokerage firm, and include a $12 million commitment from Bankers Trust of New York City, half for construction and the remainder for permanent financing for commercial areas and apartment.

In addition, United Housing has arranged a $1.9 million loan from Hamilton Investment Trust of Boston for the development of Rowley Downs I, a residential development in the new city, and a subsequent commitment of $1.3 million has been arranged for development of other sections of Rowley Downs.

United Housing also has offices in Denver, in addition to New York City. Its Denver branch, located at 1776 South Jackson, is managed by Charles S. Pratt III.

In addition to the major interim and permanent loans, an additional loan has been secured by United Bank of Denver, which is providing complete local banking services for the Parker City Land Company.

Individual financing on new homes in Parker is being arranged by a number of companies, including D.C. Burns Realty & Trust Co., Megapolitan Mortgage Co., and Majestic, Western Federal, Columbia and World Savings and Loan Associations.

Meadows said construction is well underway on the new

Continued on Page 4

Van Schaack Named PCLC Leasing Agent

THE PRESS (April 12, 1973)

Van Schaack & Co. has been appointed leasing agent for some 180,000 square feet of commercial space to be developed in the New City of Parker, according to Thomas P. Scifo, president of the Parker City Land Co., the developer.

Gary Daniels, director of leasing for Van Schaack, said construction already has begun on a number of major structures, all of which have been designed in the Victorian motif common to the old town's existing business district.

The entire community is being re-developed within the 'new city' concept to provide homes, jobs, shopping and recreation for an ultimate population estimated at more than 35,000.

Located just 12 miles southeast of Denver on State Highway 83, Parker is one of the oldest communities in Colorado, and served as a way station known as 'Pine Grove' on the route of the trappers and traders between Denver and the Arkansas Valley.

NEW ENGLAND STYLE

Daniels said the commercial area is being developed in the heart of the old town's historic business district in the style of the old New England town common. The new structures will join a number of existing structures which have been restored in authentic Victorian fashion,

Continued on Page 3



EXAMINING PLANS for development of the old town of Parker as a new planned community for 35,000 dwellers, left to right, are Ron Simpson of Van Schaack & Co., Miss Ruth Daniels of Parker City Land Co., Gary Daniels of Van Schaack, and Thomas P. Scifo of Parker City Land Co.

Construction Begun On New PCLC Complex

THE PRESS (March 15, 1973)

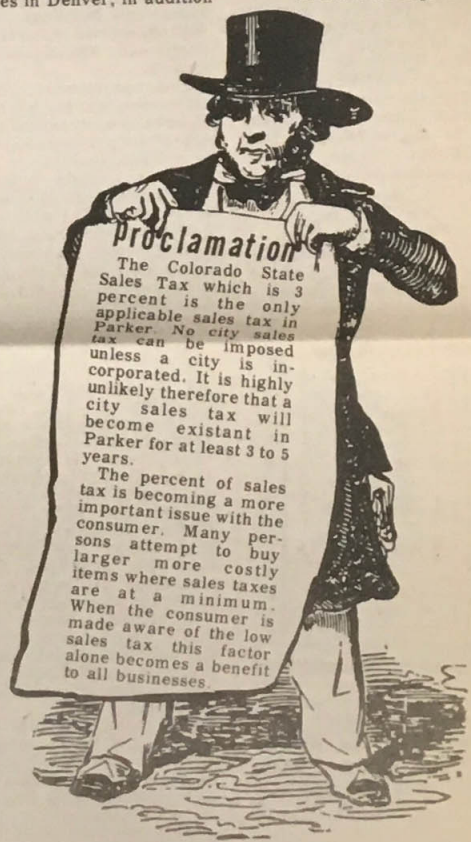
Construction began last week on the Butcher Shop-Bakery-Laundry complex in the downtown development of the Parker City Land Company.

Scheduled for completion by June 1, the complex is located between the MIAI sales office and Parker Western Outfitters.

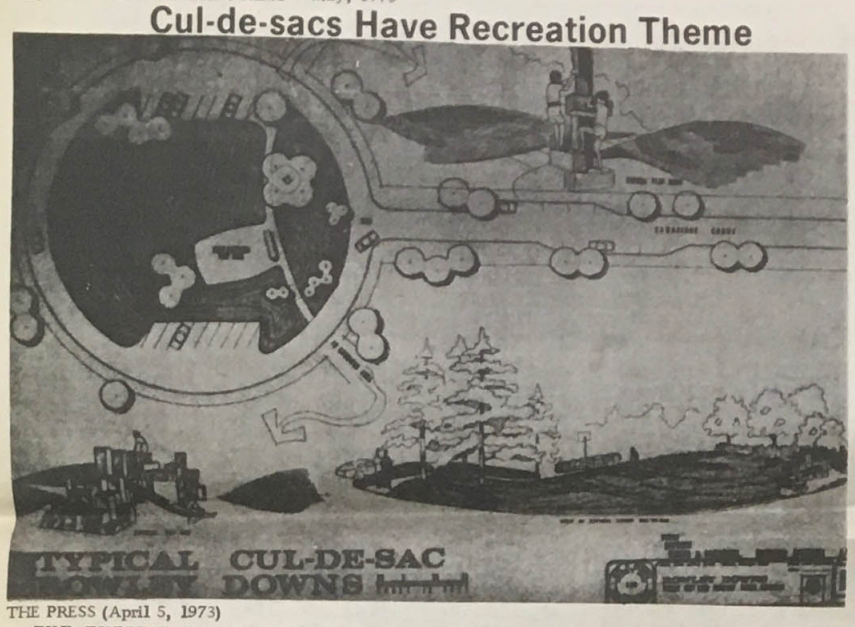
The laundrette anticipates opening for business the latter part of June. This self-service facility will provide 24 commercial washers, four super-20 double-load washers and fifteen 30-pound Speed Queen dryers. The laundromat will be open seven days a week.

The laundry will also provide a dry cleaning service six days a week. Garments to be cleaned will be taken to a major plant in Denver and returned to the Parker facility within 48-to-72 hours.

The butcher and bakery shops are also slated to open by mid-June or the latter part of the month.



Cul-de-sacs Have Recreation Theme



THE PRESS (April 5, 1973)

THE TYPICAL CUL-DE-SAC in Rowley Downs, Parker, as pictured here, will feature an open play area, a fire pit and a hard-surfaced play area. The cul-de-sacs will be a contoured landscaped area providing bays for auto parking which will be invisible from the roadways. On-street parking will not be allowed in the cul-de-sacs thus allowing each home to have an unobstructed view of the greenbelt. Each cul-de-sac will vary, but each will provide some type of recreational facility. The smallest cul-de-sac will be 150 feet in diameter, the largest twice that size -- or the length of a football field. Landscaping in Rowley Downs subdivisions is being handled for Parker City Land Co. by A. Keeson & Sons.

$1.4 Million In 9 Parker City Land Company Permits OK'd

THE PRESS (Feb. 22, 1973)

Construction is continuing at a steady pace in Parker. The Drug Store complex adjacent to the Liquor Emporium is well under way.

The entire commercial area is designed by Design *Spectrum, the firm contracted by Parker City Land Company.*

The Drug Store complex was designed in such a way that the cottonwood tree would remain outside the lobby area. It is the intention of Design Spectrum and PCLC to retain as much of the present physical characteristics as is feasibly possible.

The Drug Store complex should be completed by June 15, according to Boston Dixon, President of Dixon-Marks Construction Company, the firm hired by Parker City Land Company to do the commercial construction.

This complex built of concrete block, brick and frame will provide 17,425 square feet of space on two floors.

The new building will actually connect with the current Parker City Land Company offices by a hallway on the second floor.

The Vet Clinic which is presently under construction is scheduled for completion by April 15, according to Dixon. The clinic is being constructed of concrete block and will be decorated with a frame facade in the Western-Victorian motif of the city.

PCLC has received a $1.4 million building permit for the construction of nine apartment buildings. They will be erected in a cluster north of the Methodist Church.

The apartments will be three story garden-type with 16 units in each building, the first of which is scheduled for completion June 15.

The apartment buildings will be clustered in a green area connected by walk ways, bridle and bicycle paths. Parking will be provided along the sides of the green area thus eliminating automobile traffic in the immediate living complex.

A recreation building is proposed in the center of this complex with a day care center southeast of the complex.

The exteriors of all of the buildings in the commercial area will be Western-Victorian. The gingerbread (mill work) effect will all be created and built in the Parker industrial area by Dixon-Marks Construction Co. The proposed mill-warehouse will provide the space for this construction.

In addition, Parker City Land Company has applied for building permits for a firehouse, a butcher-bakery-laundry complex and a mill-warehouse.

It is anticipated that construction on these buildings will commence within the next few weeks and they will be completed during May and June.

Main Street from the Western Tack Shop to the Methodist Church was graveled during the past week. The gravéling was necessary due to the severe snows of the season.

Parker City Land Company wishes to express their thanks to everyone for the cooperation received during this period.



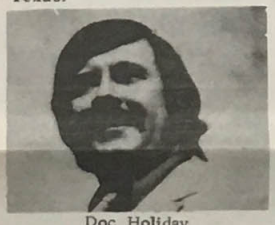
Ex-Grid Star Opens Office In Parker

THE PRESS (April 12, 1973)

Ron 'Doc' Holiday is the president of First Columbine Insurance Agency, a firm that recently opened offices in Parker.

It's interesting to note that Holiday has an extensive sports background too.

A graduate of Texas A & I in Kingsville, Texas, Holiday also attended Del Mar Junior College in Corpus Christi, Texas.



Doc Holiday

During his collegiate career, Doc Holiday was named to both the Junior College All-American and the Small College All-American football teams.

In 1966, he was one of the Denver Bronco draft choices. However, Holiday was forced to leave professional football due to a back injury.

Since leaving pro football, Doc has been actively involved in the formation of both the Colorado Colts and the Lakewood Oilers, semipro football teams in the Denver area.

During the 1972 season, the Lakewood Oilers, quarterbacked by Holiday, sported an unbeaten 9-0 record.

AT PARKER DIGGINGS
Antiques Unearthed

THE PRESS (Jan. 18, 1973)

It wasn't the tomb of a Pharaoh, despite all the excitement caused by the discovery of relics from a bygone era in Colorado history unearthed recently at the former homesite of Parker's most famous citizen and namesake, James S. Parker.

The first phase demolition project by the Parker City Land Company has led indirectly to the uncovering of a virtual storehouse of historical items.

One of the bonafide museum pieces was recovered at the site of the James S. Parker house bordering Main Street. Mr. Parker was an early day postmaster from whom the tiny settlement derives its name.

The antique is a generator that in its day converted carbide into gas light.

Removed from under several feet of dirt by employees of the D & M Construction Co., the firm hired by PCLC to perform commercial construction work, the generator is in remarkably good condition.

With a little scraping, one can detect the name of the manufacturer, J.B.Colt of New York, Colt Acetylene Gas Generator, and the Serial Number 108416.

AN OLD STILL?

'It was found in what would have been the basement of the first and original Parker house,' said Boston Dixon, D & M Construction Co. president.

'It was so big we thought at first that we had stumbled onto an old still,' he told the PRESS.

Dixon estimated the generator to be from the 1870's era and that there probably wouldn't be more than three or four of them left in the entire USA.

'Last time I saw one of those carbide converters was back in 1945 when we were tearing down an old building in Cleveland,' Dixon recollected.

Speculation at the Parker City Land Co. office centered around the size of the generator which certainly was more powerful than anything needed for one home.

The popular conjecture was that 'the thing' stationed in the basement of the old Parker house possibly provided the energy for the gas lights of Parker main street.

OLD OIL LAMP

Another interesting item uncovered at the home of Parker, a bull-whacker and stage driver, was what some believed to be the original oil lamp that provided light at the bottom of the basement stairs.

The marvel of it was that the oil lamp shaped like something out of the Arabian Nights still contained quite a bit of fluid.

The original fluid? The reader's guess is as good as ours! But Boston Dixon swears his workers dug up that lantern and its contents with a pickaxe from where it was embedded in Parker's basement and from under several feet of good old Douglas County dirt.

And Boston Dixon is an honorable man!

He also showed this reporter a long-necked bottle dated November, 1889 (11-89), a 1929 D-mint Lincoln penny from 'The Crash' era and a turn-of-the-century pitcher.

Not quite an antique but of interest too was a 1947 edition of the Denver Post which apparently had been used for insulation for almost three decades until the Parker residence was bulldozed into oblivion.

Other unique finds of some historical value have been discovered in recent weeks in the area where the Parker City Land Co. plans to erect a new planned community.

COORS BOTTLE

In the collection is a rare welded-neck Coors bottle, a Solitaire brand coffee can bearing the legend, 'To the Rim of the World for the Finest,' branding irons, antique railroad spikes, etc.

Some claim to have evidence that the old shed demolished near the Parker house was sometime in history a 'coal stop' on a railroad line variously called the Denver and New Orleans, Texas and Gulf Railroad, Union Pacific Denver and Gulf Railway and finally the Colorado and Southern Railway.

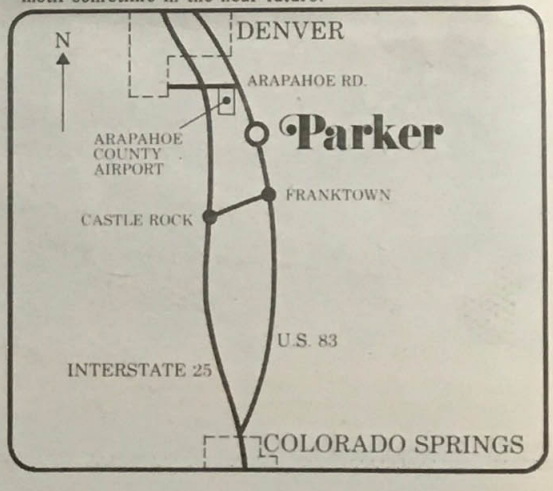
The C & SR was officially abandoned in 1936 following the washout of the tracks in a flash flood during the summer of 1935.

The Parker PRESS Special Centennial Edition (June 19, 1964) noted that the town of Parker was a railroad stop for nearly 50 years, and before that, near where the famous Twenty Mile House stood, was the junction of the Smoky Hill Trail and Santa Fe Stage Lines.

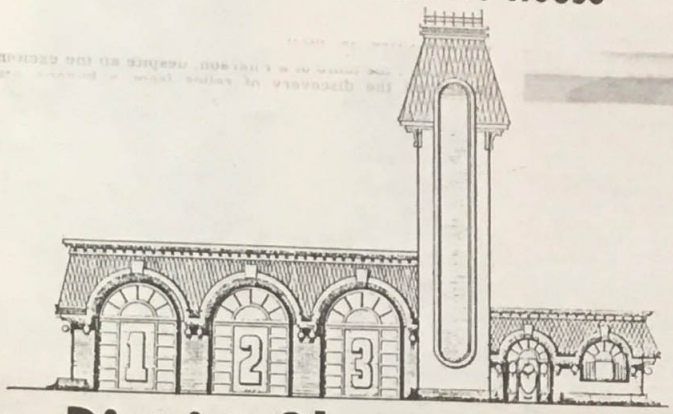
Dixon said there still stands a huge water well or reservoir near Parker's house, some 45 feet in circumference which probably served as the town water supply.

'The water pipes are still there,' he said. 'Even now it can be capped off and used.'

A Parker City Land Co. spokesman indicated the entire cache of historical items will be saved for later display in a small Parker museum to be housed in a Town Hall replica slated for construction in the traditional Western Victorian motif sometime in the near future.



Conception Of New Fire House



Fire District Okays New Station

THE PRESS (Feb. 22, 1973)

Plans for construction of a new fire station to be built shortly in Parker were formally approved Feb. 13th by the board of directors of the Parker Fire Prevention District (PFPD).

The plans call for a structure larger than the present firehouse, with adquate room for a dispatcher, dormitory, sheriff's department representative and rolling equipment (fire trucks, etc.), according to a spokesman for the PFPD.

The 1-story headquarters station also will have a tower for hose-drying, he added.

Boston Dixon, president of Dixon-Marks Construction Co., indicated construction on the high priority project would start in about two weeks after securing appropriate equipment. The new fire station is expected to be completed by June.

Al Adler of Grandview Estates, board president, was chosen as liasson between the PFPD and the construction firm. The structure is being built by the Parker City Land Co. an estimated 300 feet south of the town's main street in exchange for the one located at the present site.

The PFPD also discussed the possibility of leasing or buying a new $30,000 plus fire truck with a pumping capacity of between 500 to 1,000 gallons of water per minute.

The district expects to have approximately $12,000 in the PFPD treasury after tax revenues are disbursed.

The new pumper, if and when purchased or leased, will only be used on structural fires on improved roads where there are fire hydrants, the spokesman added.

It takes anywhere from 6 months to 1½ years to buy the type of a pumper described above.

The district recently augmented its forces by organizing a women's division which will hold down the fort, once they're trained, between the hours of 7 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Concrete block will be the main material used in construction of the fire station on the east side of Parker Road. The 5,700 square feet of space is designed to allow for the future expansion of the fire department to accomodate growth in the Parker area.

Three fire truck bays will be provided along with an office, dispatch center, restrooms for both men and women, a day room with complete kitchen and a dormitory area suitable for eight persons.

A tower structure for drying fire hoses will be visible throughout the Parker area.

PARKER IN YEAR 2000

Planner Envisions 60,000 Population

THE PRESS (March 1, 1973)

Mike McCraken, Douglas County planner, discussed the plans and problems of population and commercial growth in the county at the Monday meeting of the Parker Breakfast Club.

McCraken said that approved planned community developments (PCD's) in the Parker area will result in a population growth of 37,500 persons within the next few years.

The planner's projections for the next 27 years anticipate a population of 60,000 for the Parker area and 165,000 for the county.

Such growth will result in real transportation problems for this corner of the county in the near future, he predicted. One plan to alleviate the congestion on Highway-83, according to McCraken, is to improve Parker Road west to I-25.

The official indicated Douglas County has petitioned the State of Colorado for removal from the Metropolitan Planning District in order to align its growth pattern more closely to those of Elbert County, rather than Denver.

Maintenance of county roads and control of dogs will be subjects for discussion at next week's (March 5) meeting of the club. County Commissioner Carl Winkler will be present to represent the county.

The Parker Breakfast Club meets every Monday at 6:30 a.m. at the Parker Methodist Center for a hearty breakfast and a program of current significance to the community.

Anyone in the Parker area interested in attending the meetings is welcome.

Parker City Project Is Humming Along

THE PRESS (Feb. 8, 1973)

Parker was humming last week with construction activities and first phase work in the development being erected by the Parker City Land Company.

Boston Dixon, president of Dixon-Marks Construction Co., the firm hired by PCLC to do commercial construction work, had 11 pieces of heavy equipment lumbering through town on various assignments, and 35 men.

Foundations are completed and masonry work started Friday on the Drug Store complex on Parker's main street. Foundations also are being dug for a veterinarian hospital at the south edge of town.

RIGHT ON SCHEDULE

'We're right on schedule,' Dixon told the PRESS, 'and will shortly start digging the foundations for the first apartment buildings on the north side of town.

'We also hope to start foundation work for the new Parker Fire Station at the main entrance to town along Parker Road within two weeks, if all goes well,' he added.

The construction official reported work is under way too near the Parker Road intersection on an 8-inch water line and 12-inch sewer line, 1,100 feet of each.

The PCLC lines will tap into the trunk line of the new waste water treatment facility and interceptor sewer line to be built by the Parker Water & Sanitation District, Dixon said.

Bill Winship, PWSD president, recently announced he was informed by U.S.Senator Peter Dominick (R-Colo.) that the Environmental Protection Agency has awarded a $419,250 grant to the district earmarked for the construction of a new waste water treatment facility.

The PCLC will construct a 72-apartment unit in its first phase development.



The Butcher-Bakery-Laundromat Complex



...Van Schaack

Continued from Page 1

and will include complete modern shopping facilities, with special emphasis on unusual shops, crafts, and gifts.

Under construction now are a drug store complex, butcher shop, baker, dry cleaner and other service facilities. They will join hardware store, western wear shop, restaurant, and office buildings.

Also to be included in the commercial district are nine garden-type apartment buildings with a total of 144 units for people who want to live in the 'heart of the city.' Construction of a firehouse in the heart of the commercial area is now in progress.

Unique to the shopping district will be an old-fashioned trolley car, now being assembled, which will ply its way from shop to shop. It is expected to be operational within three months.

Pedestrian, bicycle, and bridle paths also will lace the shopping district.

GREENBELT INCLUDED

The area will be surrounded by a 'new city' planned community of 1574 acres being developed by the Parker City Land Co., to serve a population projected at some 20,000 persons by 1980.

Some 2,000 multiple-family dwelling units will be developed, along with single-family housing, on 820 acres. More than one third, or 609 acres, has been set aside for greenbelt and recreational purposes, while 150 acres is planned for light industrial use.

Sites for two elementary schools also have been set aside, along with a 50-acre site for a junior and senior high school.

Van Schaack currently is agent for approximately 1.7 million square feet of retail shopping space in eight major centers in the Denver, Boulder, and Colorado Springs areas, and in addition serves as leasing and/or management agent for more than 4,000,000 square feet of commercial office space and 6000 units in condominiums, apartments and townhouses.

..Parker Revamp

Continued from Page 1

citizens the opportunity to deal with a total community rather than development on a piecemeal basis. And, the PCD is well in keeping with Colorado's regional planning concept.

PARKER IS UNIQUE

'Parker is unique in that it operates from a publically zoned map and not an architect's plan,' says Jim Meadows, treasurer, Parker City Land Co.

'Because the entire city has been completely zoned and approved according to PCD planning, there is no chance of development being brought to a standstill' -- a threat that confronts many Colorado developers today.

Investors expect to pour more than $25 million into Parker's PCD plan, which calls for 3,500 residential units of four types, 250,000 square feet of commercial space, 40 acres of technical park, 100 miles of walkways and 600 acres of greenbelt.

Of the residential units, approximately 3,460 dwellings are to be constructed on 820 acres. Plans call for 120 garden apartments, 1,400 townhouses, 620 clusters of two, three and four plexes (attached single family dwellings) and 1,320 detached single family units.

'Parker will be a residential suburb for Denver, geared for those who don't want to be taxed for large amounts of land, but who still will have access to a greenbelt,' says Meadows.

THE MASTER PLAN

The master plan calls for an open space network of a minimum of 540 acres to protect high-density features. Tree-lined gulches and hillsides are to be maintained, and services by an extensive system of pedestrian, bicycle and equestrian paths connecting all parts of the community. A portion of the greenbelt will also be converted into recreational uses, and eventually residents will enjoy two golf courses, a major community park equipped with play fields, tennis courts, picnic areas and a swimming pool.

Commercial development is designed to accommodate about 50 businesses located on 21 acres. The intention is that of serving the commercial needs of Parker 'rather than becoming a regional shopping area,' said Meadows. It will be composed of individual and cluster store buildings done in a western Victorian motif exterior design, following the New England town center concept.

Landscaped malls and courtyards will link the shops together. Development of the central commercial area will be done on a phased basis. The first phase will include service facilities, and offices (such as a medical clinic), a restaurant, bank, veterinarian clinic and a drugstore.

'As Parker is currently a community composed of some 1,000 families, we can forge ahead with commercial development because we have the necessary population base to support it,' says Meadows. This fosters another unique concept particular to this new town: a 'develop everything at once' method. Later phases are planned to include a garden shop, hardware store, dry goods store and a grocery store.

Along with the people employed in the commercial and community facilities areas, part of Parker has been planned for industrial development. It is suggested that 9 ten-acre sites be developed for research and light manufacturing purposes -- non polluting, of course. When developed the industrial area is expected to employ approximately 2,000 people.

TRANSPORT SYSTEM

Transportation for Parker City is based on a non-destructive road system, designed to minimize the flow of traffic through the heart of the existing Parker community. The community is designed to be pedestrian oriented with an elaborate system of walkways, underground tunnels which will interlace 1,574 acres and link the renovated Parker with each dwelling. And, a mass transit system in the form of a wireless trolley connecting main collection roads is planned.

Meadows predicts that Parker will most likely be the nucleus of a new population center southwest of Denver. As Douglas County is right in the path of Denver's rapid growth surge, its community developments are having to be very forward looking in scope.

And it could well be that the success of Parker could set new precedents for redeveloping land uses of older communities into viable population centers for the future.

The foregoing published with the permission of COLORADO INVESTOR, a Mountain Empire Publishing Inc., publication, from the December 4, 1972, issue)

..Trolley Line

Continued from Page 3

In addition to being constructed of safety-tinted glass, the side windows are designed to open upwards while the front and rear windows will be non-opening.

TOURIST DELIGHT

Sure to be a conversation piece and a delight for visitors and tourists -- like the famous Cherrelyn Horsecar once operated in Englewood, Colo., -- the new Parker trolley will have some interesting innovations. One, for example, will be light green plexiglass skylights.

From his position in the middle of the trolley, the motorman will be able to operate the vintage-style vehicle by level controls, and the brass-plated trip gong housed on the roof above the motorman's station.

Along the sides of the trolley will be troughs to receive coins. The troughs will be piped directly to the motorman, thus enabling him to accept the fares of individuals standing on the far ends of the trolley car.

Two ship-lights, obtained from a marine supplier, will be installed as the running lights on the front and back ends of the car.

POWERED BY BATTERIES

The drive truck assembly will be equipped at each end of the car with truck scrapers and six-inch-wide bristled brushes over each rail to insure a clean track.

The trolley will measure 21 feet in length, 6 feet 6 inches in width and the height from the track top will scale 9 feet 6 inches.

Powered by two 24-volt electric batteries, the trolley will travel a maximum speed of 11.5 miles per hour. Normal operating speed will be approximately a horse-and-buggy era eight miles per hour.

The trolley will run on steel tracks manufactured and laid by Railroad Builders, Inc.

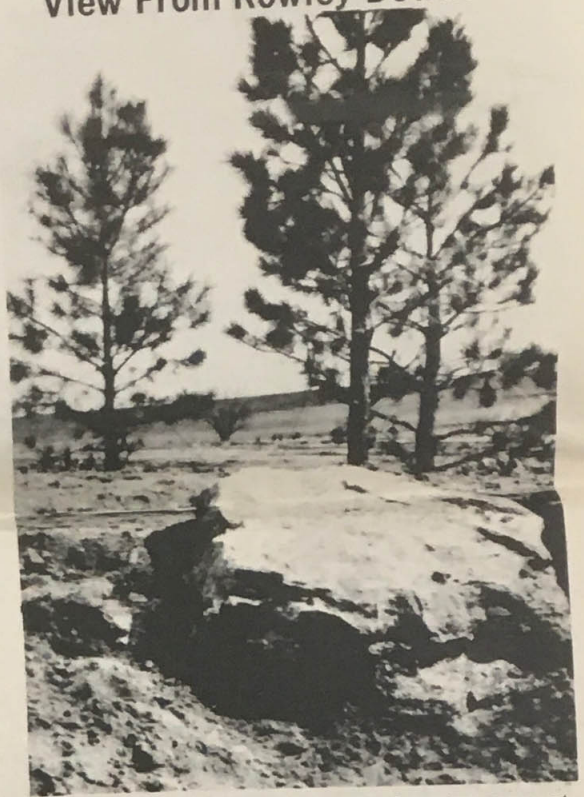
All aboard!

Western Victorian Motif



UNIQUE ARCHED windows being erected in the new drugstore complex for the Parker City Land Co. (PCLC) by the Dixon Construction Co. feature a Western Victorian motif with contemporary flair.

View From Rowley Downs



STATELY PONDEROSA Pines mark the entrance-way at Parker City Land Company's Rowley Downs development near Parker. Attention to the ecology is of paramount importance to the development, a PCLC official said.

Rowley Downs Homes Are Ready For Sale

THE PRESS (April 12, 1973)

Management Investment Associates, Inc., report that 17 homes in Rowley Downs I, Parker, already completed or presently under construction are available for sale.

The builders include Morrison Construction, Parker Homes, Inc., Colorado Builders and Western Horizon.

Exterior styles vary and include ranch, tri-level, bi-level, and two story. All of the homes are either three or four bedrooms.

Each of the home sites in Rowley Downs I are on 'cul-de-sacs' which provide that each dwelling will face on and back on an open-landscaped park area. The 'cul-de-sacs ' are from 110 to 280 feet across allowing for an expanse of greenbelt area around each home.

The landscaping of the first of these areas is scheduled to commence as soon as the weather permits.

Denny Galluzzo, President of MIAI states that he anticipates an additional 50 homes will be completed and available for sale by June 1.

MIAI is presently hosting prospective homeowners each weekend in Parker and the number is anticipated to increase as the weather continues to warm up.

MIAI is the company selected by Parker City Land Company to handle all sales of homes and home sites. MIAI has offices on Main Street in Parker, in Shamrock Mall in Cinderella City and at 701 West Hampden in Englewood.

WANTED:

Butcher, Baker, Candlestick-Maker

and dozens of other shops and shopkeepers of all sizes and varieties to locate in Colorado's most promising new shopping center – in new Parker, Colorado. Let us show you the plans for a handsome and nostalgic re-creation of the past in the heart of an already established and fast growing trade.

All inquiries given full and imaginative consideration.

Call D. A. Beck
841-2672
Box 224
Parker, Colorado 80134



VAN SCHAACK & Co.

Developed by Parker City Land Company

...Parker Loans

Continued from Page 1

city of Parker in the historic old community 20 miles southeast of Denver on State Highway 83.

Designed as a complete new planned community around the historic landmarks of the last century, the new city will accommodate a variety of townhouses, condominiums, and individual dwellings on some 820 acres, along with 51 acres of commercial shopping and medical facilities, 120 acres of light industrial, and 609 acres of greenbelt and recreational areas. The community has a total of 1,600 acres.

NOW OPEN FOR YOUR SHOPPING CONVENIENCE

Parker Hardware Company Inc.

formerly BUCK'S HARDWARE



Parker Western Outfitters



Parker Liquors

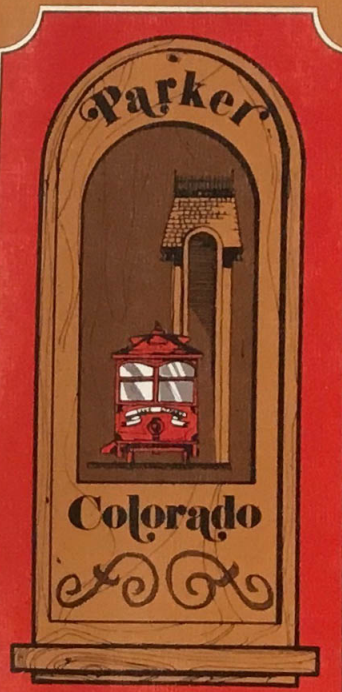
on MAIN STREET



Commercial areas available for lease

BLDG. NO.	GENERAL USE		GROSS SQ. FT. PER UNIT
1	1st Floor	Office	3500
	2nd Floor	Office	3500
2	1st Floor	Tea Room	3120
		Floral and Gift	840
		Woman's Boutique	1400
		Woman's Related	1600
	2nd Floor	Offices	5560
3	1st Floor	Toy Shop	2200
		Beauty Salon	1000
		Barber Shop	650
		Ice Cream Shop	3150
		Retail Shop	1600
4	1st Floor	Theater	9000
5	1st Floor	Retail Shop	1575
		Retail Shop	1200
	Basement	Men's Boutique	1575
		Photo Shop	1200
6	1st Floor	Record Shop	1000
		Stereo Hi-Fi	2500
7	1st Floor	Mexican Cafe	2100
8	1st Floor	Family Wear	3800
9	1st Floor	Carpet & Floor Cov.	3600
	2nd Floor	Photo Studio	1800
		Office	1800
10	1st Floor	Book Shop	2000
		Tobacco Shop	700
11	1st Floor	Trolley Bldg. Public Rest Rooms	
	2nd Floor	Restaurant	4900
12	1st Floor	Men and Boys Shop	1300
		Children's Shoes	1300
		Apparel	1300
		Apparel	1300
	2nd Floor	Offices	5200
13	1st Floor	Department Store	7200
	2nd Floor	Department Store	7200
14	1st Floor	Appliance Store	2500
15	1st Floor	Furniture Store	6500
	Mezzanine	Furniture Store	2500
16	1st Floor	Ruby's Palace	7050
17	1st Floor	Drug Store	3800
		Jewelry	945
		Cosmetics	578
		Parker Western Outfitters	700
		Paint & Wall Paper	1236
		Shoe Repair	600
		TV Repair	1236
	2nd Floor	Office	7650

BLDG. NO.	GENERAL USE		GROSS SQ. FT. PER UNIT
18	1st Floor	Hobby Shop	1200
		Fabric and Sewing	2200
	2nd Floor	Office	3400
19		Delicatessen	1500
		Coffee Shop	3000
20	1st Floor	Import-Antique	3000
21	1st Floor	Bath and Gift Shop	1000
		Pachula's	2000
	Basement	Bratskeller	3000
22	1st Floor	Candle Shop	900
		Leather Wear	900
23	1st Floor	Sporting Goods	3500
24	1st Floor	Bank	2025
	2nd Floor	Offices	2025
25	1st Floor	Offices	5925
	2nd Floor	Offices	5925
	Basement	Offices	2275
26	1st Floor	Post Office	7200
27	1st Floor	Savings & Loan	3000
		Stationary & Off. Sup.	1000
		Title Co.	1000
28	1st Floor	Real Estate Office	1500
29	1st Floor	Meat Shop	1500
		Bakery Shop	1300
		Dry Clean & Laundry	2000
		Liquor Store	2100
30	1st Floor	Parker Western Outfitters	2284
31	1st Floor	Day Care Center	2500
32	1st Floor	Supermarket	21000
33	1st Floor	Service/Retail	3330
34	1st Floor	Tire & Auto Shop	4200
35	1st Floor	Hardware Shop	7650
36	1st Floor	Veterinary Clinic	1800
37	1st Floor	Service/Retail	2800
38	1st Floor	Service/Retail	2200
40	1st Floor	Service/Retail	3000
41	1st Floor	Auto Wash	1375
42	1st Floor	Fire Station Sheriff's Dept.	



Developed by
Parker City Land Company
Parker, Colorado 80134
P.O. Box 136

Parker...

a fully preplanned community, situated 22 miles southeast of Downtown Denver at the site of historic Parker, Colorado. 1,574 contiguous acres of land to be preserved and developed just the way you would dream of doing it if you could design for yourself the ideal place to live, work and play.

After three years of extensive master-planning, Parker City Land Company has now begun construction on this unique "new city," the ultimate population of which is expected to exceed 35,000 people. Already in the construction stage are handsomely nostalgic retail and commercial buildings which will serve the new Parker, and will become the center for contemporary commerce and business for miles around. 3,500 attractive single-family homes, townhouses, condominiums and rental apartment complexes are also beginning to emerge. Substantial design contributions to the already pleasant, "rural-like" development of recent years.

Yes, the new Parker, Colorado – a magnificent tribute to imaginative design and thorough preplanning to blend and balance population, economics and environment into the best of all possible worlds.



Design Concept...

In keeping with the historic significance of Parker, all commercial and retail buildings will have exteriors of Victorian design. Naturally, interior planning and construction will be completely contemporary, while retaining early-day design touches. The entire community will emphasize openness with living walls of greenery, fountains, courtyards and small lakes. Large expanses of parking area will be minimized visually, and pedestrians, bicyclists and even the occasional horseback rider will feel at home. Transportation throughout the business area will be provided by a new, but faithfully reproduced, trolley for the convenience and added pleasure of shoppers.





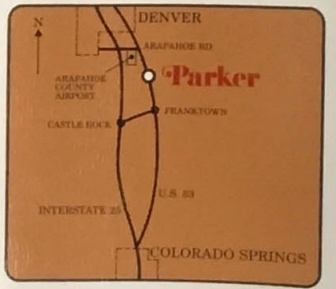


Parker. the only major modern shopping complex between Denver and Colorado Springs – so unique it will undoubtedly become a "must see" attraction for visitors to our state – a most popular regional shopping and business activity center for residents – and a successful location for shopkeepers large and small.









Parker, Colorado is located 30 minutes south of Downtown Denver in Douglas County. Within a 5-mile radius there exists a captive market of 11,550 people. Parker offers the only major shopping facilities for these people and is readily accessible by several major roads and state highways.

For leasing information on all Commercial, Retail and Office Space, call Leasing Department

VAN SCHAACK & CO.

Parker (303) 841-2672
Denver (303) 297-5468
Or write 624 17th Street
Denver, Colorado 80202

The PARKER BUGLE

PARKER, COLORADO VOL. 1/NO. 1/WINTER 1973/74

PARKER'S THE PLACE

Apartments Ready

Lucky people! They are beginning to move in, occupying the first of the multiple-family apartments to be completed in Victoria Village, in the fascinating new/old community of Parker.

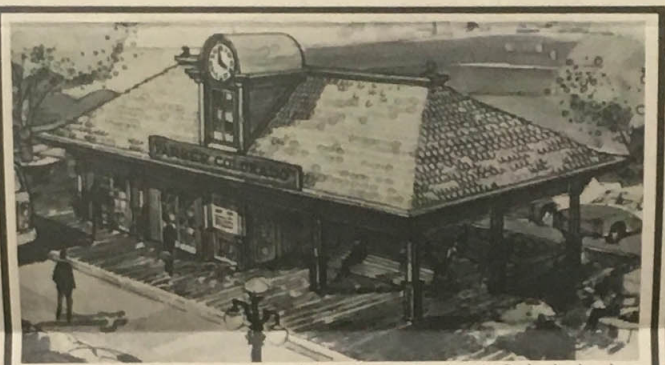
At last count, 36 apartment units had been rented ahead of completion. There will be 144 units in nine buildings when the apartment complex is completed next March.

Residents in Victoria Village will find that life is quiet and serene here in Parker. Different – out of the rat-race and rush of city life.

There is something quietly inspiring about looking out across Cherry Creek valley to the high Rockies beyond. Fresh air, skies that are clear and unpolluted, things moving at a take-it-easy pace.

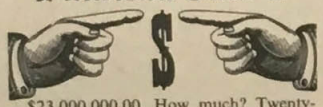
Former astronaut Edward J. Dwight, Jr., supervises construction of all the new multiple-family residences in Parker. An engineer with extensive experience in construction as well as aeronautics, he was the first Black to be selected for the coveted astronaut training. After work with IBM as a systems engineer and marketing representative, he formed Dwight Development Associates with Florence Ozaki and was active in the development of numerous housing projects in the Denver area.

Like residents of other properties in Parker, the Victoria Village people will have the use of an elaborate array of recreation and sports facilities now being developed. Parks, bridle paths, walkways and bicycle trails, playgrounds and open-space areas galore – these in addition to indoor-outdoor swimming and tennis facilities, and in the not-distant future a 36-hole golf course. *(continued on page 4)*



THE DEPOT. Now nearing completion, this spanking-new version of a Parker landmark now serves a new purpose – as information and hospitality center as well as terminus for the Parker Stage, express bus which provides fast transportation to Denver and back. See story on page 4.

FINANCING



$23,000,000.00. How much? Twenty-three million dollars!

All that money has been "laid on the line" by Denver and New York financial interests who are convinced that dreams *can* come true. Dreams, they say – not nightmares.

And they have just the place for it. The ideal place, they say, is the unspoiled community of Parker 20 miles southeast of central Denver above Cherry Creek at the edge of the Black Forest.

Parker never grew much, fortunately. A sleepy village retaining its Victorian charm and easy-going ways, it had the good fortune to escape urban sprawl and citified ugliness.

Growth with grace and dignity had been the goal of the planners and architects trying to design ideal communities. Their most advanced concepts were ready for the challenge when metropolitan Denver knocked on Parker's door.

Stay away, was the first reaction of those who had found Parker for themselves – and loved it. Naturally, they wanted no part of the rat-race that modern city life had become.

Only when they saw what was planned for Parker did they admit that their own dreams for Parker had been something like that – but where would anyone get all the money to do *that?*

(continued on page 4)

WHERE WESTERN LIVING IS WESTERN AGAIN

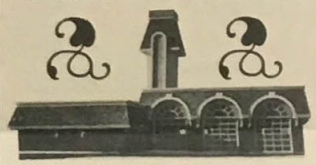
Our new/old town of Parker, here on Colorado State Highway 83 about 20 miles southeast of central Denver, is an exciting place these days as construction moves forward at a rapid pace, but not so fast that it isn't being done right.

After three years of careful planning, the Parker Land people have developed a master plan for a totally self-sustaining community "where western living is western again." It is the first Planned Community District in the Rocky Mountain Region, approved by the Douglas County Commissioners and planning office. 12,000 to 15,000 people are expected in the next five to seven years.

Our new town, about 1600 acres in all, will have a variety of apartments, townhouses, condominiums and individual dwellings on some 820 acres, along with about 50 acres of commercial shopping and medical facilities, 120 acres of pollution-free light industrial and 600 acres of greenbelt and recreational areas.

There are now 19 families who occupy or soon will occupy Rowley Downs. Numerous other custom-built homes are under construction. *(continued on page 4)*

FIRE STATION



We are happy to report that Parker's beautiful new Fire House, with the tall tower for drying hoses, has been completed and passed inspection of the County Building Department with flying colors. It's adjacent to the highway in our town's new service area, and it's visible throughout the whole area.

The new building cost over $200,000 to build, and the Parker Land people have given the building and the land to the Parker Fire District in exchange for the land and building where the old station is. Al Adler, past president of the Parker Fire Dept. has done a lot of work in arranging for the move and we certainly appreciate the many hours he has spent on this project.

The new station has 5,700 square feet of space with three fire truck bays, an office, dispatch center, restrooms for both men and women (a number of the volunteers are women), a complete kitchen, and a dormitory area suitable for eight persons. The dorm area also has complete bathroom facilities.

We're sure proud of our new Fire Station. We sure needed it.

ECOLOGY

It is quiet and serene, out Parker way. Strangely different from the ugly and distasteful clutter and pollution of city life.

"... For affairs are strange in Zanzos;
Such a state of things prevails,
That you cannot tell the women
From the nightingales ..."

Those lines from a poem by Rose O'Neill (the Kewpie artist) might have been written about new/old Parker, where affairs are quite strange – and delightful.

Being just where it is is proof enough that Parker is lucky. With its back up against the Black Forest, the view Parker gets is out across Cherry Creek toward an unsurpassed sweep of mountain peaks. Not merely foothills, but their supreme majesties Pike's Peak, Mount Evans, Long's Peak and many of the other snow-capped beauties. *(continued on page 4)*

A Christmas Promise

Some things haven't changed much since Parker's first Christmas back in 1864. The air still smells as fresh and good as a batch of homemade Christmas cookies. The people who live here have remained as close to each other as they are to the land. And there is still a very real respect for our town's heritage and traditions.

These are things we hope will never change in Parker. And we're doing our part to see that they don't. Through careful and complete planning. And by taking the time to do things right. We're preserving the pleasures of the past in Parker. And, we're creating a town where the spirit of Christmas will be present everyday of the year as it always has been. We promise.



Merry Christmas and Happy New Year

The Parker Land People and all their contractors and suppliers

The PARKER BUGLE

Parker, Colorado 80134
Re-created by Parker City Land Company
Published whenever the spirit moves us for the enlightenment and enjoyment of our good friends and neighbors in and around the Parker area.

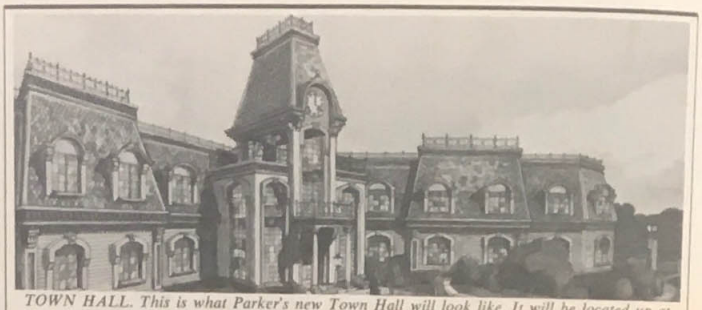
Editor ..... Billy D. Prescott
Head Photographer ..... Scott MacLeod

For Homesites, Custom-Built Homes, Apartments, Condominiums, Townhouses, call or write:

MIAI
Management Investment Associates, Inc.
Parker, Colorado 80134
(303) 841-2313

For Commercial, Retail or Office Space, call or write

VAN SCHAACK & CO.
624 17th Street
Denver, Colorado 80202
(303) 297-5468



TOWN HALL. This is what Parker's new Town Hall will look like. It will be located up at the head of the lake.

POKIN' ROUND PARKER WITH PETE



I was out eyeballin' Parker's fancy new drug store company the other day, and I came across a new word.

There was two gents standin' out front just conflabbin' a bit. One asked the other what he'd been up to. His reply was, "Not much, just been Parkerin'."

Later on, I ran into this gent and I asked him what Parkerin' meant. He said Parkerin' is a word he made up for relaxin'. For just takin' life easy.

Now, I never was much of a wordsmith, but I sure do like Parkerin'. Probably because I'm pretty big on Parkerin' myself. But also because it's kind of a good word for the kind of town that's takin' shape here. This is a town where the emphasis is on livin'. And just plain enjoyin' the things that brought people to Colorado and Parker. Good things. Like air as pure as the driven snow. Neighborly people. Fine horses. Good rich earth. And the kind of a town that people are proud to call their hometown.

Yes sir, Parkerin' is one word I plan to keep. So if we happen to bump into each other one day, and I tell you I've been Parkerin', you'll know what I mean. In the meantime, do some Parkerin' yourself.



WEST BANK. Construction on these four buildings on the west side of the lake is well under way. They will contain approximately 20,319 square feet of space for stores and shops. Mizel Commercial Contractors, Inc. is the general contractor.

TROLLEY

Ding! Ding!

Here comes the trolley car. Hop on and ride. You won't need your automobile to get about in the new/old town of Parker.

Less pollution. Less expense. And great convenience is going to be provided by the trolley car line, with its electric car accommodating 20 passengers. Sixteen of them can sit down.

The appearance of the trolley car is that of a turn-of-the-century model, scaled down a bit in size, but the interior will be much more comfortable in keeping with the tender posteriors of today's persons. In fact, there will be maroon upholstered seats, plush, no less, framed in black wrought iron. Swivel-backed, too, so groups may sit together without losing a word of the latest gossip or political bombshells. And the ceiling will be made of birch wood.

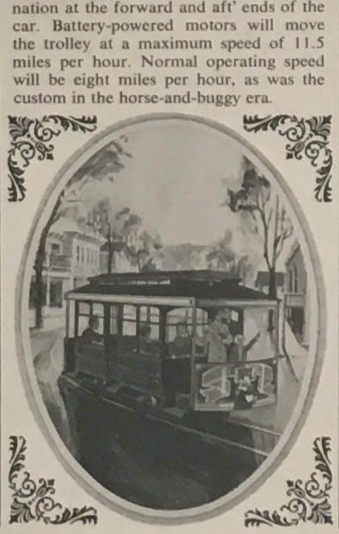
The trolley is a venture of the Parker City Land Company, which hasn't the slightest idea how to run a railroad but eagerly awaits the challenge.

Track for the trolley will be laid in June, presuming that gradings and elevations can be completed by that time. Of course, the idea is to eliminate the need for taking automobiles downtown, to eliminate congestion and pollution in the business district.

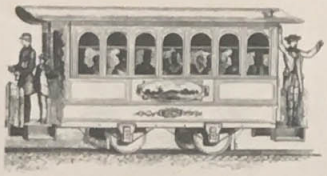
In addition to side windows that open wide, the Parker trolley will have skylights of light green plexiglass. There might be an eagle or an airplane up there, you know, or you might spot a comely Senorita in the balcony of one of the Victorian structures along Main Street.

Troughs along the sides of the trolley will receive coins. The troughs will be piped directly to the motorman, who thus can accept fares from passengers at the far end of the car. That isn't as far as you might think, since the outside dimensions of the car are 21 feet in length, 6 feet 6 inches width, and height of 9 feet 6 inches.

Running lights secured from a marine supply house provide decorative illumination at the forward and aft' ends of the car. Battery-powered motors will move the trolley at a maximum speed of 11.5 miles per hour. Normal operating speed will be eight miles per hour, as was the custom in the horse-and-buggy era.



Parker's trolley car line is certain to be very popular with visitors as well as with residents of the community.



OLD TIMER
Charlie O'Brien

Life in Parker got positively dull for quite some years, oldtimer (Charlie O'Brien) recalls. But he remembers the train that used to haul milk to Denver, because one of his jobs was to take milk to the creamery where it was pasteurized before being put on the train.

Part of the old creamery still stands — as part of the rambling ranch house dwelling in the heart of Parker that has been the O'Brien home for years. Various additions have made the house very attractive, including a huge corner fireplace of native stones collected by the O'Briens one by one years ago.

In January a fine new home will be occupied by Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien in Rowley Downs, the carefully-planned residential area a few blocks east and south of Parker's business center. The old O'Brien home downtown has been sold, and Charlie understands an architect will be moving into it soon.

One of the properties Charlie used to own was 760 acres, originally owned by the Parker family. The man who founded Parker and for whom it was named had sold it, and a series of owners had the place before it was acquired by Charlie's uncle, Ed Pouppirt. Pumps were put in, and a dairy was operated there during much of the time it belonged to the Pouppirt and O'Brien families.

Most of Homestead Hills belonged to Charlie O'Brien at one time, as did Ponderosa, which he sold to Judge Emmett Thurman. Those areas have become choice localities for fine homes now occupied by many of Parker's leading citizens.

Since the community of Parker is not incorporated, many services and activities are carried on by volunteer groups of citizens. Charlie feels that the volunteers do better with many enterprises than paid workers possibly could do, because participation is a matter of pride and self-sacrifice by the concerned townspeople.

The Breakfast Club pretty much takes the place of a city council. This is a volunteer group of citizens which gathers every Monday morning at the Methodist Church. Everything and anything of community interest may be brought up for discussion, and no holds are barred. Everyone living in Parker is welcome to attend and take part in these informal sessions.

The Lions Club is an extremely helpful group of civic-minded men. One of its achievements was to launch the Volunteer Fire Department. Garageman Don Murray has been the wheelhorse in this enterprise right from the start. Now some County funds are available to strengthen the Volunteer Fire Department and provide modern equipment. The fine new Fire House is discussed and illustrated elsewhere in this issue of *The Parker Bugle*.

The Junior Chamber of Commerce has been the leader in many community endeavors, and provides the backing for baseball and football teams.

About the worst thing that ever happened in the Parker area, Charlie O'Brien recalls, was the flood that threatened to wash away the town in 1913. A flood in the '30's when Castlewood Dam broke was also a real thriller, he says.

One of the most scenic spots in Douglas County today is the park surrounding the remains of Castlewood Dam. Artists, camera bugs and family picnic parties frequent this woodsy spot with its deep canyon, heavy timber and winding roads.

Charlie O'Brien



Charlie recalls the years when troops from Fort Logan, near Denver, would arrive with 300 or more mules for target practice and summer maneuvers. Charlie's father helped build the big barns on the farm sold later to Tom Bradbury.

Many of Parker's old timers love to talk about the old days, and describe the various properties and things that took place there.

Rowley Downs

One of America's most beautiful residential subdivisions, Rowley Downs I, is being built in the new/old community of Parker with Alton Associates as general contractors.

The Alton firm, under the leadership of Fred Ginsberg, president, has responsibility for all subdivision work in Rowley Downs I and II. This includes supervision, coordination, and supplying sub-contractors for completion of the earth moving, installation of water and sewer mains, putting in curbs and gutters, paving the winding streets laid out in cul-de-sac patterns, and much more.

All underground utilities for gas, electricity and telephone service come under the responsibility of Alton Associates. Also they will be responsible for street lighting and for landscaping.

Doug Barnes is general superintendent for Alton Associates.



Main Street

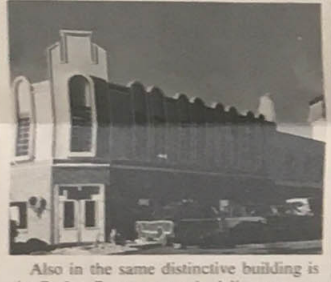
Main Street in Parker is really humming these days with the new Drug Store and Meat Market opening up in addition to the Parker Pantry, the Hardware Company, Western Outfitters, Real Estate Co. and Liquor Store.

The new Parker Drug Co. on the corner will be operated by Wayne L. Bays, president, a pharmacist who has operated a number of drug stores in the past, and Tim Snyder, secretary and general manager, who has been associated with Target Store pharmacies for the past four years. In their new 4300-square-foot facility, they will offer the public a full line drug store, cosmetics, veterinary supplies, a camera department, gifts, cards and even some staples and grocery items as a convenience.

Upstairs offices above the drug store are now being occupied by Alton Associates, who are doing all the curb and gutter work in Rowley Downs; Cape Enterprises, who do the earthmoving work; Design Spectrum, architects and designers; Levine, Scognamillo and Co., CPAs, and the Rocky Mountain Agency, life and casualty insurance agency. The beautiful new "Parlour" up there will be used for sales offices.

Jim's Meat'n Place, which just opened down the street, is a fascinating old-fashioned service meat market done in Early American decor, complete with chairs and pot-bellied stove where the folks can gather and gab. Jim Hackett, proprietor, has been cutting meat more than 40 years, and his wife, Geneva, who thought up the market's clever name, has set up a "recipe corner" where folks can exchange good recipes. Jim will be cutting only USDA choice meats and will do special cuts for folks as well as freezer cutting.

The new Drug Store



Also in the same distinctive building is the Parker Pantry, a rustic deli-restaurant specializing in home-cooked hot sandwiches and pastries, operated by Pat Erhart. What a wonderful aroma you get when you walk into The Pantry. Ms. Erhart says the deli-restaurant is now offering breakfasts and lunches from 6 a.m. to 8 p.m. daily and is planning to add dinners to the menu.

Just down the board sidewalk is Parker Western Outfitters, which occupies the old blacksmith shop built over 85 years ago. Owned by Sue and Lee Kemper and managed by Jackie Potter, Parker Western Outfitters has an outstanding stock of Western wear at prices more reasonable than those in the big city. These folks pride themselves on the hometown atmosphere in their place, and every one is welcome to come in, chat, get advice or whatever.

A little further down Main Street is Western Federal Savings with their mobile unit, managed by Stephen Van Helden. It comes to Parker now three times a week so folks can deposit their savings.



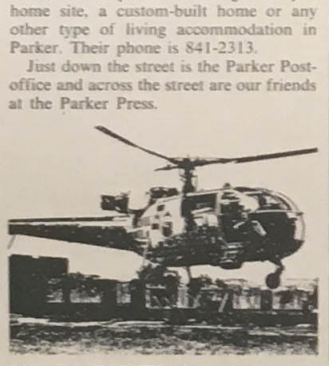
GOOD PEOPLE. The butcher, the baker and candlestick maker are all in this picture of a group of Parker's merchants. Left to right are, back row: Jim Hackett, Pat Erhart, Georgia Brewster, Carole Straus, Susan Pasko, Jackie Potter, David Stoufer and Tim Snyder. In front row: Geneva Hackett, Hilda Newton, Dorothy Hurd, Steve Van Helden, Mary Ann Stoufer and Darlene Wilson. Not present for picture were Dr. H. Frederick Fodrea and Joyce Luetzelschwab. Read about all these nice people on this page.

Back up and across the street is the Parker Hardware Co. operated by David and Mary Anne Stoufer. They've got over 10,000 different items in their well-stocked 2,000-square-foot store. They're also a member of the True Value marketing system which helps independent store owners meet chain store price competition through mass purchasing and marketing. Parker Hardware Co. is open 7:30 to 6:30 daily, until 8 p.m. on Friday, and Sundays 12 to 4.

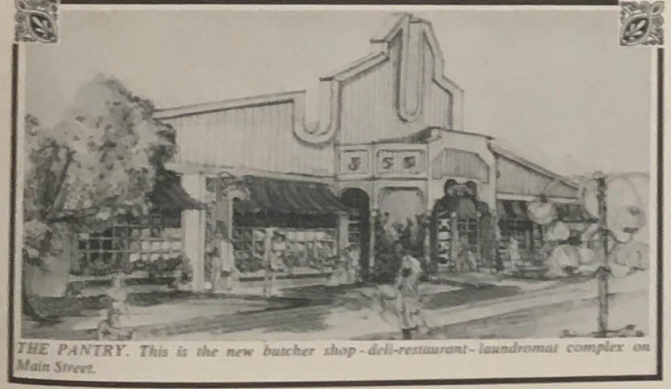
Next door is the Parker Liquor Store with shelf after shelf of spirits, wines and beers. This popular place is owned and operated by Bradley and Dorothy Hurd and Jim Hansen. Hurd and Hansen are also airline pilots. They're open from 10 to 8 during the week and 10 to 10 on Fridays and Saturdays.

Right across the street is the real estate firm, Management Investment Associates, Inc. (MIAI), exclusive residential agents for the new town of Parker. Headed by Denny Galluzo, president; Thomas Kelley, vice president in charge of sales, and and George Clark, secretary-treasurer, MIAI is an experienced real estate team working constantly to provide the utmost in service to persons desiring to buy a home site, a custom-built home or any other type of living accommodation in Parker. Their phone is 841-2313.

Just down the street is the Parker Postoffice and across the street are our friends at the Parker Press.



MERCY FLIGHTS. One of America's most modern hospitals is only a few minutes away from Parker, 20 miles southeast of central Denver. This helicopter belongs to St. Anthony's Hospital of Denver, and will use a new helipad provided for the purpose in the heart of the community of Parker. Providing improved medical facilities is one of many improvements brought to the community by Parker City Land Company which is in the midst of a $23 million program.



THE PANTRY. This is the new butcher shop - deli-restaurant - laundromat complex on Main Street.

SCHOOLS AND RECREATION

Children in Parker have been somewhat handicapped for lack of conveniently located schools and recreation facilities. Long bus rides have been needed. All that is being changed with the development of elaborate plans to transform Parker into a modern community with the best of school and recreational facilities.

Provision is being made for three elementary schools and a junior-senior high school to be constructed in Parker. The elementary school sites will be ten acres each, and the high school will occupy a 50-acre site.

The elementary school locations will make it possible for children to walk or ride bikes to the schools, in most instances. They will be able to do this by using the network of pathways, bicycle trails and bridle paths which wind through the various residential areas.

The junior-senior high school complex will adjoin the principal public park, making possible and encouraging joint use of facilities. This school will have a campus style comprising several buildings, with a field house and adjacent football field.

The first of the new elementary schools will be included with the second filing of the residential area. The junior-senior high school will be constructed with the fourth filing of the residential area.

Initially, school-age residents of the Parker community will use existing facilities of the Douglas County school system. There is an elementary school called Pine Lane less than two miles north of Parker, and another elementary school, Douglas County Northeast, some four miles south. At present the school children are bused to these, and to the new Douglas County junior-senior high school at Castle Rock.

Lack of a swimming pool and indoor-outdoor tennis facilities will be corrected when Parker gets its new schools. Also to be built as part of the new recreational facilities will be a golf course of 36 holes.

The network of some 100 miles of walking paths, bicycle trails and bridle paths is being developed as part of the parks and open-space program.

Greenbelt areas also will be developed around the projected industrial areas in the Parker community, where a number of light-industry job-producing enterprises are contemplated. This locality is situated near the highway, and it is contemplated that the buildings and their surrounding greenbelt areas can be attractive, as well as making a major economic contribution to the viability of the community.

Hiking, bicycling and horseback riding already are popular recreational activities in the Parker area due to its openness and natural beauty.

Thanks to the backing of the Junior Chamber of Commerce, there are many organized sports activities for Little Leaguers and other young people of various ages. Parker has turned out many noted athletes as well as fine teams in the various competitive sports. New facilities will make it possible to improve this record, while cutting down on the large amount of busing and other driving now required.

SHOPS & STORES

Soon they'll be saying here, "If you can't find it in Parker, you don't need it!"

Numerous new shops and stores have opened recently in Parker's business area, and residents and fascinated visitors alike are finding them a refreshing retreat from the big-city shopping hassle.

"Oh Susanna's," which opened recently on main street, is a unique artisan's center, art gallery, and artist's training center – a product of the imagination of Mrs. Susan Pasko. Loaded with paintings, creative arts, pottery, jewelry, needlework and plants, Susan's "Oh Susanna's" (that's how she was baptized in Minneapolis), is a sure hit. Hours are 10 to 5 Mon. through Sat. Phone – 841-3871.

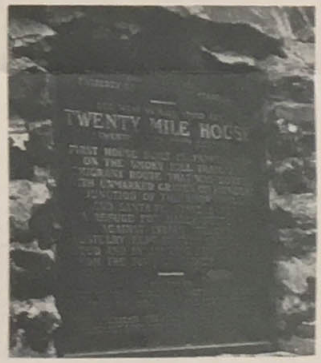
Another newly opened "must-see" is the incomparable Pantiques, a fascinating shop filled with pants and antiques, enjoyably entrepreneured by Georgia Brewster and Hilda Newton, who "quite frankly got tired of playing bridge with the gals after 20 years!" They, too, welcome your perusal 10 thru 5 Mon. through Sat., or call 841-2290.

Next door is Carole Straus' Decorium, with everything you'd want in the way of interior decorating and small home accessories. Ms. Straus, who attended the New York School of Interior Design, has hundreds of carpet, drapery, upholstery and wallpaper samples to work from, and she can provide the workmen skilled in painting, remodeling or upholstering as well. The Decorium is open 10 to 4 Mon. through Sat. Phone 755-0088.



There's also the newly-opened Parker Book Shop, operated by Joyce Luetzelschwab, who is originally from Chicago, came to Parker one day to look around and thought it was so "super" she decided to go into business here. Joyce is a 1964 English Literature graduate of Purdue University and has worked in both libraries and bookstores. Not only does her shop carry a large number of books of all types, but also she welcomes special orders. Shop hours are 10 to 5 Mon. through Sat. Phone – 841-2343.

And in the same distinctive new building Darlene Wilson's Parker Styling Salon, with four skilled operators who offer complete hair styling service including wigs. This is not a new business in Parker. They've just moved from the old wooden frame building down the street. Darlene, an Iowan who fell in love with Parker, has owned the shop for over two years. For appointments call 841-3453.



WHERE PARKER BEGAN. Gold-seekers in the early 1860s stopped at the Twenty Mile House on the Smoky Hill Trail from Kansas as they neared "the Pike's Peak Diggings" at what is now Denver. The new/old community of Parker grew up around the site of Twenty Mile House, near where this stone monument with its bronze marker now stands. This marker, beside Colorado Highway 83 at Parker's Main Street, was put up in 1946 by the State Historical Society of Colorado. It marks the junction point of the Smoky Hill and Santa Fe stage routes, which divided near here.



THE APARTMENTS. These are some of the apartments now being completed. There are 144 one, two and three-bedroom units in nine buildings.

Apartments Ready

(continued from page 1)

Accommodations at Victoria Village range in size to meet the needs of small or large families, or singles. There are one-bedroom, two-bedroom and three-bedroom apartments, and in each building there are laundry facilities for the residents.

After construction of apartments in Victoria Village, a wide range of townhouses and condominiums will follow.

The designers who laid out the new/old Parker realized the importance of convenience to the shopping center, so Victoria Village is situated within easy walking distance of stores and shops. Despite the Victorian styling, there is no lack of modern efficiency in the facilities.

Names of the nine distinctive buildings being constructed in Victoria Village are as English as plum pudding: Stratford, Oxford, Liverpool, Windsor, Cornwall, Plymouth, Dover, Lancaster & Hampton.

WASTE WATER

Despite Federal cutbacks, the Parker Water & Sanitation District received its grant of $419,250 and plans have been carried out for installation of a modern wastewater and sewage treatment system in the new/old community of Parker.

The treatment facility and interceptor sewer line have been installed and are now in operation. Such facilities had been needed for years and the entire community worked to obtain the necessary government support for the installation.

Bill Winship, president of the Parker Water & Sanitation District, publicly expressed the community's gratitude to EPA and the State's delegation in the Senate and House of Representatives who worked for the project.

When drastic cutbacks in government spending were evident, there was much worry that the Parker project might be lost in the shuffle. Fortunately, these fears proved groundless so far as the grant for Parker's facilities was concerned.

The money was used to provide a new, modern, non-discharge sewage treatment plant and interceptor lines. The facilities were designed to take care of the anticipated growth needs of Parker, with the capability for increasing the capacity as needed.

The grant represented 75% of the originally-estimated cost of the plant and other facilities, but spiraling costs increased the total outlay very significantly.

Siddle Construction Company, low bidder on the project, did the work which is now largely completed.

ECOLOGY

(continued from page 1)

Parker is well away from the polluting smog that now plagues Denver and other communities situated close to the Platte River and the "trough" up against the mountains. Farther east on the high rolling prairies, Parker is some 700 feet higher than Denver and blessed by natural breezes that keep the air fresh and clean.

Transforming Parker into a modern community with all the city-type conveniences is being accomplished without urban sprawl and dog-eat-dog disregard of one's neighbors. There is a take-it-easy air about Parker, and the people are friendly. Who could believe that downtown Denver is less than half an hour away, by either car or bus?

Parker has open spaces around it on all sides. Having taken over virtually the whole community, the Parker Land people have been able to rebuild the town to ideal specifications.

Highly unusual steps have been taken to provide parks, openspace areas and recreational facilities throughout the community, with a network of 609 acres set aside to be created for this purpose.

An example of this careful planning is seen in the spacing of homes in Rowley Downs I, on hilly slopes a few blocks east of the business area. Each home will face on and back on an open landscaped greenbelt area. All will be situated on cul-de-sacs from 150 feet to 300 feet in diameter. 300 feet is the length of a football field! And the center of each of the "culs" will be a little landscaped park. $258,000 is provided for landscaping this residential area known as Rowley Downs I.

Preserving the big cottonwood tree that shelters the lobby area of the drug store complex is another example of the care taken to safeguard Parker's environment, even in the business district.

Landscaping with thoughtful concern for ecological factors was included in plans for the commercial area as an integral part of the tasteful and charming whole. This contrasts with pitiful efforts to inject artificial structures that look like trees – or mushrooms – as an afterthought, as seen in Littleton and other cities that "jest growed" like Topsy, to their regret.



Parker is being transformed as Douglas County's first Planned Community Development (PCD). As the Parker Land people stated, this approach "offers the best opportunity to provide a desirable living environment, and an alternative to urban sprawl, with better use of the attributes of the land and watershed."

They went on to point out that the Planned Community way "allows us to combine the diverse activities of community life in a well-planned and harmonious whole, so as to be economically sound and create an environment that is an attractive place to live, work and play."

FINANCING

(continued from page 1)

Right behind the planners and architects with their ideal community blueprints were financial interests with ample funds. An entity to bring it all together was established as the Parker City Land Company. Its President, Thomas P. Scifo, tells what happened next.

From Bankers Trust Company of New York City a commitment of $23.3 million was arranged by United Housing Corporation, a New York brokerage firm.

United Housing maintains a Denver office headed by Charles Pratt III.

United Bank of Denver came into the picture in a large way, providing complete local banking services for the Parker City Land Co. Several of Denver's leading home-financing institutions joined the group to provide individual financing on new homes in Parker. These included Western Federal, Majestic, Columbia, and World Savings & Loan Associations, as well as D. C. Burns Realty & Trust Co., Megapolitan Mortgage Co., and Merchants Credit Corp.

In addition to carefully-planned individual home areas, there will be carefully-laid out clusters of apartments, townhouses, and condominiums. These will be nestled in a series of parks and openspace areas, with homes on curving drives away from traffic.

Financing provides also for the commercial area development in Victorian style for some 50 businesses.

VETERINARY



Dr. H. Frederick Fodrea has moved into his new veterinary clinic, Parker Animal Hospital, just south of the new Fire House. His beautiful new facility which also includes boarding kennels, was erected in the planned service area by the Parker Land people. Dr. Fodrea came to Parker a year ago last September. He is a graduate of Purdue University.

WHERE WESTERN LIVING IS WESTERN AGAIN

(continued from page 1)

Fifteen commercial buildings are already completed or under construction in Parker's central commercial area which will boast an estimated 50 businesses scattered across 21 well-planned acres. Incorporated into this area will be most of the old town of Parker, lending historic charm and warmth. In new buildings, the old Victorian flavor will be maintained to preserve this comfortable historic tone. Expansive malls and courtyards will encourage walking and a more leisurely pace of living.

The first apartments in Victoria Village are now being completed. This is a group of 144 beautiful one, two and three-bedroom apartment units in nine Victorian-style structures within easy walking distance of the shops and stores.

Construction of the Parker Racquet Club including indoor handball courts, swimming pool and tennis courts has also begun. Residents of Rowley Downs will have a membership by virtue of being home owners to use these facilities, and other memberships will be made available to the public through a fee-membership arrangement.

One of the nicest things about our completely-planned and growing town is the fact that all planning and all architecture is controlled by the Parker Land people so there can be no deviation from the overall theme – one which will make Parker one of the most distinctive and memorable communities in the nation.

DEPOT

There's due to be a lot of life in the old Depot, one of the most attractive Victorian-era structures in Parker.

Well, not exactly the *old* Depot, which was dismantled in 1937 about the time the railroad tracks were torn up. The spanking-new version of that landmark on the Colorado & Southern railway is a reminder of the old days, but with new purposes.

Useful as well as ornamental, the reconstituted Depot houses an information and hospitality center. Moreover, it serves as the terminus for the Parker Stage. This is the express bus which provides fast over-the-road transportation to downtown Denver and back, twice-a-day each way.

To facilitate commuting, the Depot affords ample parking space with free access for use by commuters and others.

Restrooms are provided inside the Depot. These facilities and the hospitality center comprise an area of 486 square feet.

A large open-air waiting room of some 288 square feet is provided, chiefly for use by Parker Stage riders. This room will be enclosed during winter months, but left open most of the year.

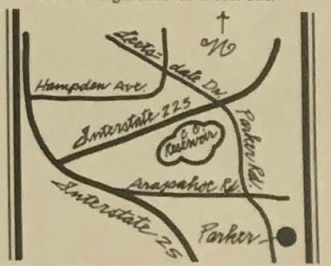
The Depot is almost ready for use, and landscaping will be provided along with parking for 20 cars.

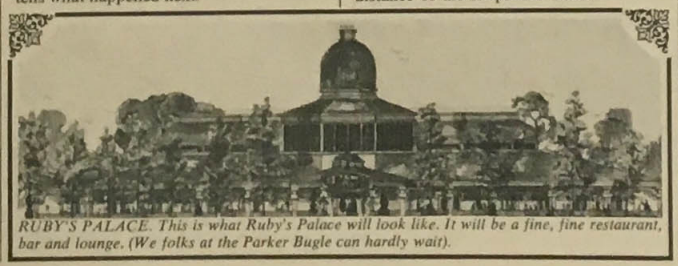


The Parker Stage has been an experimental enterprise of RTD, the regional transportation system. Its early success and the fuel shortage indicate that there will be more and more commuters making use of such facilities as the fast inter-urban Parker Stage.

In the earlier years when Parker had an honored place on the nation's railroad maps, there was a big water tank standing beside the tracks near the Depot. The Depot at that time was a few blocks from its present location.

Nobody has proposed rebuilding the water tank. But come to think of it, that might not be such a bad idea – if it could be filled with gasoline or diesel fuel!





RUBY'S PALACE. This is what Ruby's Palace will look like. It will be a fine, fine restaurant, bar and lounge. (We folks at the Parker Bugle can hardly wait).

January 25, 1974

Mrs. Mary Brooks
Director of the Mint
Washington, D. C. 20220

Dear Mrs. Brooks:

We are enclosing four letters concerning the building of the new mint, all of which are addressed to Mrs. Mary Brooks but sent to the U. S. Mint at Denver.

Information was received from Frank MacDonald, Deputy Director, that the Bureau would acknowledge these letters as appropriate.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Betty Higby
Superintendent

Encl. (4)

cc: Superintendent
Deputy Superintendent
Frank Rhea, Facilities Project Mgr.

Sites Outside of Denver File

Upon Requirements Fels

May 25, 1976

NEW MINT SPACE REQUIREMENTS

I. COINING BUILDING

A. Coining Building - Original

	Gross Space (Sq.Ft.)
Basic	184,900
Office Mezzanine	25,800
Tourists' Gallery	8,600
Vault space not shown on Coining Bldg. plan	20,000
	239,300

B. Coining Building Additions

Additional support (mechanical, electrical, process control, utility corridors)	30,000
Scrap baler, building partitions and additional miscellaneous storage space	9,000
	39,000

C. Coining Building Deletions

Bell annealers, strip mills	(19,000)
Blank storage bin space	(3,000)
	(22,000)

D. Coining Building Recap

Original	239,000
Additions	39,000
Deletions	(22,000)
Current Requirement	256,000

II. ADMINISTRATION, SUPPORT AND MISCELLANEOUS SPACE
(Not included in Coining Bldg. Drawing)

A. Office Space

	Net Assignable Space(Sq.Ft.)
Superintendent, Deputy, Secretary, Conference Room	1,400
Personnel	1,400
Training Room	2,000
Finance and Accounting	1,600
Computer Terminal and EAM	1,500

A. Office Space (Cont'd.)	Net Assignable Space(Sq.Ft.)
Supply Area (office space & storeroom)	11,500
Cash and Deposits	800
Security Offices, Security Console & Guards' Change Room	1,200
Security Check-out Space	300
Safety Office	450
EEO Office	150
Union Office	150
First Aid/Nurse/Doctor	1,000
Building & Mechanical Division - Office, Engineering, Records, Work Order Processing	2,100
Auditors	400
General Files Storage	600
Facilities Project Manager's Office	400
Photo Lab	450
Reproduction Area	450
Technical Library	400
Employee bathrooms/lockers/showers in Admin. Bldg.	3,000
Mechanical Equipment Room for Admin. Bldg.	2,460
Entrance Foyer	750
TOTAL	34,460
Gross space required 1.5 X net assignable to provide for corridors, closets, stairwells, elevators, utility chases, etc.	
1.5 X 34,460	51,690

B. Support and Miscellaneous	Net Assignable Space(Sq.Ft.)
Die and Collar Manufacturing	10,000
Machine Shop	7,500
Welding Shop	3,000
Carpenter Shop	2,300
Forklift Maintenance/Battery Charge	2,600
Electrical Shop	2,700
Boiler room, gas booster, civil defense storage, fall-out shelter, incincerator, electrical substation, telephone equipment room, oil & grease storage, and acid storage	21,600
Pistol Range	2,400
Emergency generator and air compressors	1,800
Pollution control and treatment area	6,300
Assay and Quality Control Area	2,300
Showers, lockers and toilet facilities in shop area	3,000
Employee lounge and recreational area	2,000
Cafeteria	3,800
Tourists' foyer and assembly area	2,000
Tourists' gallery through Admin. Bldg.	3,900
Numismatic Sales Area	3,000
Vaults for numismatic items	1,000
Tourists' bathroom	900
Beverage/snack vending area for tourists	1,200
TOTAL	83,300

Gross space required
Shops, boiler rooms, etc. involved in this space requirement can be constructed so that the gross to net ratio is 1.25

1.5 X 83,300 103,750

		Sq. Ft.
III.	PROOF COIN FACILITY	40,000
IV.	SUMMARY OF SPACE REQUIREMENTS	
	Coining Building	256,000
	Office Space	51,690
	Shops and Miscellaneous	103,750
	Proof Coin Facility (Variable)	40,000
	GRAND TOTAL . . .	451,440

Space Requirements File

Sterns - Roger Corporation File

Stearns-Roger
CORPORATION

ENGINEERS • CONSTRUCTORS

RECEIVED
FEB 17 1971
OFFICE OF
SUPERINTENDENT
U. S. MINT AT DENVER

16 February 1971

Mrs. Betty Higby
Supervisor
Denver Mint
Delaware & W Colfax
Denver, CO 80202

Dear Mrs. Higby:

Attached is a compilation of pertinent information about Stearns-Roger Corporation. We hope this will be helpful in getting us acquainted.

For many years we have been able to be of assistance to the mint through our manufacturing division. However, our available services for the mint are quite broad and we trust we will have an opportunity to serve you.

Perhaps a discussion of preliminary services we can offer in connection with the new mint project may be in order at this time.

Very truly yours,

STEARNS-ROGER CORPORATION

R. W. Akerlow

R. W. Akerlow, Manager
Special Projects Division

RWA:dms
Attachment

ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

This Section provides a brief discourse of the Stearns-Roger organizational structure in which the corporate and project organizations and their respective responsibilities and functions are outlined.

CORPORATE ORGANIZATION

Stearns-Roger is a State of Colorado-chartered corporation engaged in general engineering, contracting, and custom manufacturing. Corporation headquarters are in Denver, Colorado; two wholly-owned subsidiaries, Stearns-Roger Canada, Ltd., and Stearns-Roger de Mexico S. A. de C. V., are located in Calgary, Alberta, and Mexico City. Additionally, sales offices are maintained in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan and Houston, Texas.

Since its establishment in 1885, Stearns-Roger has designed and constructed quality facilities for Industry. In our decades of experience, we have developed a complete capability that includes: engineering, equipment procurement, construction, and custom manufacturing. From a modest beginning serving Western industry, the organization is now a recognized leader in the diversified services it offers nationally and internationally, and has attained a ranking of fifth among the nation's Engineer-Constructors in total dollar volume.

The basic concept of single responsibility in engineering and construction has been applied through the years by Stearns-Roger to encompass the ever-broadening field of engineering tasks. Our services are utilized by major industries and Government through these Divisions of the Corporation:

Mining and Metallurgical
Petroleum and Petrochemical
Power

A Corporate Organization Chart depicting the corporate structure and the responsible individuals for each of these Divisions is presented in Figure 1-1.

The Stearns-Roger-managed General Iron Works and the Pipe Fabrication Plant, both located in Denver, serve as manufacturing facilities for the Corporation.

PROJECT ORGANIZATION

All engineering and/or construction contracts are accomplished by the Stearns-Roger concept of project organization. This method has proved highly successful in that responsibilities at all levels are clearly defined, resulting in close coordination by all principals and their staffs. This group provides an administrative and project responsibility relationship between the Client and Stearns-Roger which past experience on similar projects ensures a successful and efficient engineering effort.

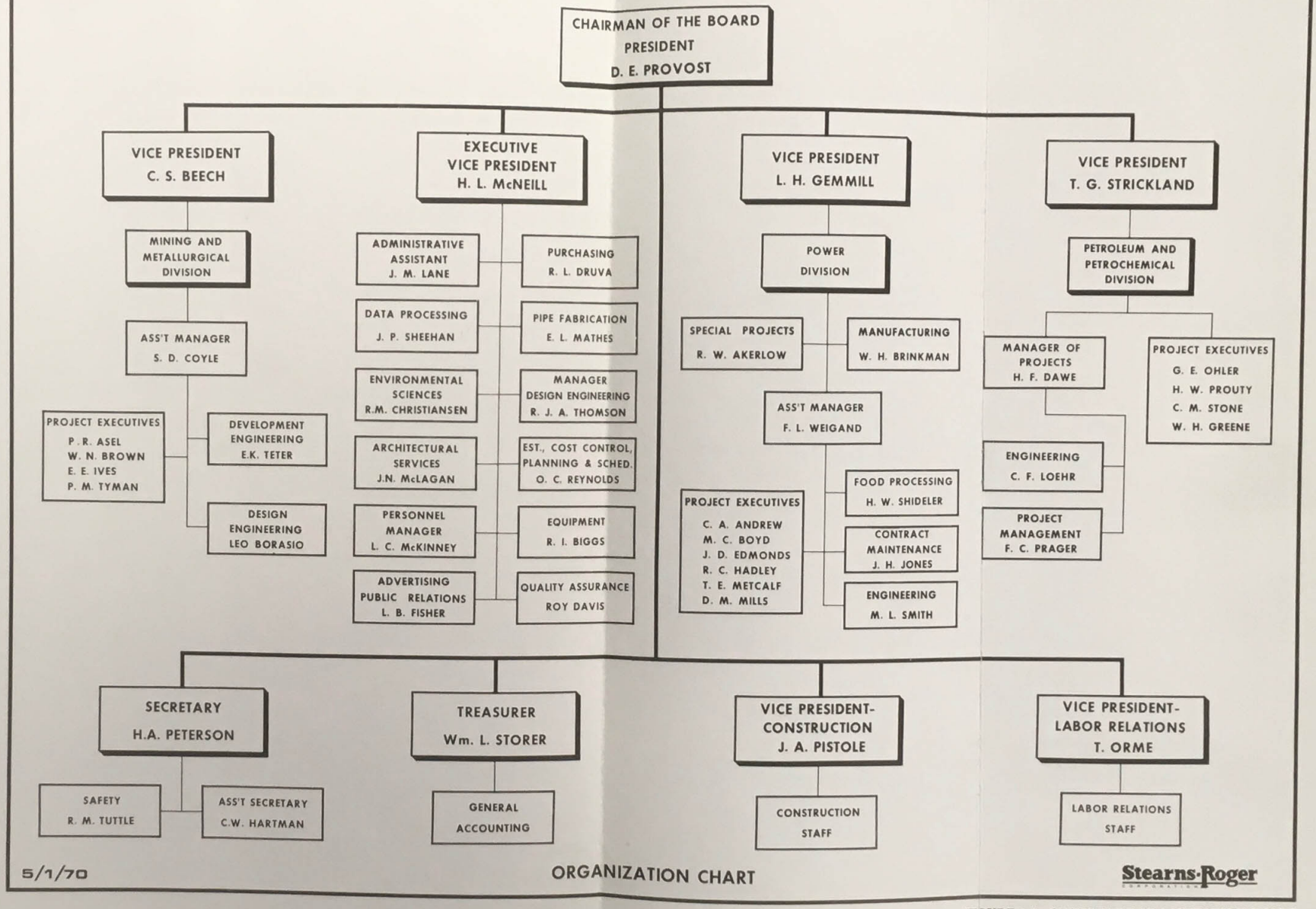


FIGURE 1-1. CORPORATE ORGANIZATION CHART

SUPPORT ORGANIZATIONS

Stearns-Roger Corporation will utilize its support organizations to perform the proposed requirements effectively and efficiently. The Corporation has been departmentalized so that each department functions integrally with others, thereby assuring maximum internal support. Departments providing overall project support are:

LABOR RELATIONS
PROCUREMENT
ACCOUNTING
DATA PROCESSING
SAFETY
AUDITING
PAYROLL
PERSONNEL
TRAFFIC
ADVERTISING

A short functional description of the more important support services are presented below.

LABOR RELATIONS

The Corporation maintains a fully-staffed and qualified Labor Relations Department headed by a Vice President. This staff is responsible for labor relations in all field construction work in the United States and Canáda. The members of this department have an outstanding accumultion of experience in all phases of labor relations. Their policy is to concern themselves actively with project planning, preconstruction negotiations with labor, and a harmonious and efficient prosecution of the work. Special emphasis is placed on anticipation and elimination of jurisdictional disputes. The successful operation of this Department is substantiated by our ten-year average of less than two-tenths of one percent (>0.2%) lost time due to labor disputes on construction payrolls.

MEMBER OF NATIONAL CONTRACTOR'S ASSOCIATION

Stearns-Roger Corporation operates as a member of the National Contractor's Association, and as such, enjoys a satisfactory working arrangement with all of the craft unions at national and local levels. Normally the Corporation operates under the terms of legitimately negotiated local or regional agreements in each area; however, as a National Contractor, the Corporation on occasion has been able to reduce or eliminate obviously unfair or inequitable portions of some local agreements.

WORKING AGREEMENTS

Stearns-Roger Corporation presently has working agreements with the following construction and shop crafts:

SIGNED NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION AGREEMENTS

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners

Operative Plasters and Cement Masons International Association

International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers

International Union of Operating Engineers

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paper Hangers of America

United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry of the United States and Canada

SIGNED REGIONAL CONSTRUCTION AGREEMENTS

International Brotherhood of Boilermakers
Western States Agreement (9 States)

International Brotherhood of Boilermakers
Missouri Basin Agreement (11 States)

International Brotherhood of Boilermakers
South Central States Agreement (5 States)

LOCAL CONSTRUCTION AGREEMENTS

Signed wherever and whenever necessary

PROJECT OR SITE CONSTRUCTION AGREEMENTS

Signed wherever and whenever such are properly in effect and signing is required or requested by the Contracting Agency.

SIGNED STEARNS-ROGER SHOP AGREEMENTS (DENVER AND CANADA)

Boilermakers, Machinists, Foundry Men, Pattern Makers, Operating Engineers, Teamsters, Pipe Fitters, and Office Employees

PROCUREMENT

The Procurement Department is responsible for the purchase of quality equipment and material at the most advantageous price while complying with delivery and lead time demands of the project schedule. This is accomplished by a staff of experienced purchasing agents working closely with material control personnel. Each agent, due to specialization, is constantly aware of market conditions and vendor performance. Consideration is given to public relations benefits gained by local procurement in the construction project area. All purchasing is coordinated with Data Processing to maintain adequate material inventory without an excessive surplus and without sacrificing the advantages of quantity purchases.

DATA PROCESSING

The Data Processing Department is staffed with specially trained personnel and is equipped with an IBM 360-40 digital computer and accessories. This Department can provide optimum solutions for engineering, process, scheduling, procurement, material control, and cost accounting problems. Stearns-Roger Corporation has developed an improved scheduling method called the Critograph. This method uses data from the CPM or PERT and (through a punch card system) the computer prints out the essential job information in more convenient form. A Typical Critograph (Figure 1-2) and a Typical CPM (Figure 1-3) are provided as examples of aids furnished by our Data Processing Department.

ACCOUNTING

The Accounting Department is responsible for cost accounting including insurance, taxes, and licenses. The most advanced methods available are utilized to insure that the accounting procedures are both efficient and flexible. Traveling auditors insure that construction field offices are properly staffed and equipped, and that appropriate accounting procedures are being implemented.

INSURANCE

The Accounting Department maintains standard insurance to protect Stearns-Roger and its clients from ordinary risks and, in exceptional cases, procures special insurance coverage such as All-Risk, Cargo Damage, Water Damage, etc., as may be deemed necessary.

TAXES AND LICENSES

The Accounting Department is responsible for disposition of all tax matters and procurement of necessary licenses. Stearns-Roger currently maintains a contractor's license and a license to conduct business in most states and many foreign countries including all Canadian Provinces and Territories.

SAFETY

Stearns-Roger is proud of its Safety record. A comprehensive Safety Policy is programmed and implemented on every construction or operation project regardless of size or location. This policy is programmed by the Safety Department and implemented by the Project Manager and Safety Engineer. As a result, the lost-time frequence and severity rates (of accidents) have been minimal.

Currently, the modification factor (for insurance) in the State of Colorado is 0.93. This means that Stearns-Roger pays seven (7) percent less than the rates set by the State of Colorado for Workmen's Compensation Insurance. This same comparison can be made in other states and foreign countries.

SAFETY ORGANIZATIONS

Stearns-Roger is an active member of the following Safety Organizations:

(1) National Safety Council
(2) American Society of Safety Engineers
(3) Veterans of Society
(4) Colorado Society of Safety Engineers
(5) American Standards Association Safety Committee
(6) National Constructors Association Safety Committee
(7) Alberta Association of Safety Personnel
(8) Saskatchewan Safety Directors Association

CORPORATION PERSONNEL

The total number of personnel in the Denver engineering facilities is approximately 1500. Table 1-1 presents a summary of the categories of the engineering staffs and support personnel.

Graduate Engineers	647
Registered Professional Engineers—Nongraduate	83
Designers, Draftsmen, Material Controllers, Estimators, Technical Writers	426
Total Number Engaged Directly in Engineering (does not include clerical, typists, etc.)	1156
Number of Executives, Administrative Supports, Miscellaneous Service Departments and Construction Supervision	337
Total in Denver Engineering Office (11-1-70)	1493

TABLE 1-1. DENVER PERSONNEL SUMMARY

Acquisition and retention of experienced personnel are the hallmarks of any successful firm, and Stearns-Roger is justifiably proud of the empirical background the Corporation has available for engineering and construction projects. Figure 1-4 graphically illustrates the experience factor of the Stearns-Roger engineering work force.

The personnel experience presented in Figure 1-4 represents only that acquired by those engaged in engineering; support personnel are not included. Table 1-2 presented below depicts the members of Stearns-Roger engineering personnel engaged in the various disciplines associated with Architect-Engineering and/or Construction projects.

FIGURE 1-4. ENGINEERING PERSONNEL EXPERIENCE FACTOR

Civil – Structural Engineers	169
Mechanical Engineers	147
Electrical Engineers	67
Architectural Engineers	36
Mining and Metallurgical Engineers	40
Chemical Engineers	68
Petroleum and Petroleum Refining Engineers	17
Engineering Personnel with Various Other Degrees	103
TOTAL	600

Table 1-2. DENVER PERSONNEL BREAKDOWN

CAPABILITIES

GENERAL

The ever-expanding and varied demands imposed by Industry and Government makes it incumbent upon today's Engineering firms to broaden the scope of their operations. Stearns-Roger has successfully met the challenge of these demands by diversifying and increasing the Corporation's capabilities. Each of the five Corporate Divisions, while being a separate entity, is staffed with specialized engineering and administrative personnel available for assignment to any project within the Corporation for which their particular talents are best suited. With this pool of highly-skilled personnel available, each Division is qualified to engage in any project, regardless of complexity of size.

TYPICAL PROJECTS

Stearns-Roger has consistently extended its capabilities to embrace a wide variety of Architectural-Engineering and Construction projects. Presented herein are related examples of various recent projects which have been, or are presently being completed. These examples feature design and construction requirements in one or more of the following categories:

FOOD PROCESSING
MANUFACTURING FACILITIES
MINING AND METALLURGY
PETROLEUM AND PETROCHEMICAL
POWER GENERATION
PROCESS DEVELOPMENT AND PRODUCTION
SEWAGE AND WASTE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL
TECHNICAL REPORTS AND DOCUMENTATION
WATER TREATMENT AND PRODUCTION

Figures 2-1 through 2-10 illustrate completed projects which represent a cross section of Stearns-Roger Engineering and Construction capabilities. Supporting discussion for each illustration details the project highlights. Table 2-1 presents abbreviated examples of completed or in-progress projects and lists the scope of responsibility for each project.



FIGURE 2-1. OFFICE FACILITY

This office building is an integral part of a large industrial complex. Problems of severe climate and remote geographical location were overcome by maximum use of maintenance-free materials without sacrificing a striking appearance.

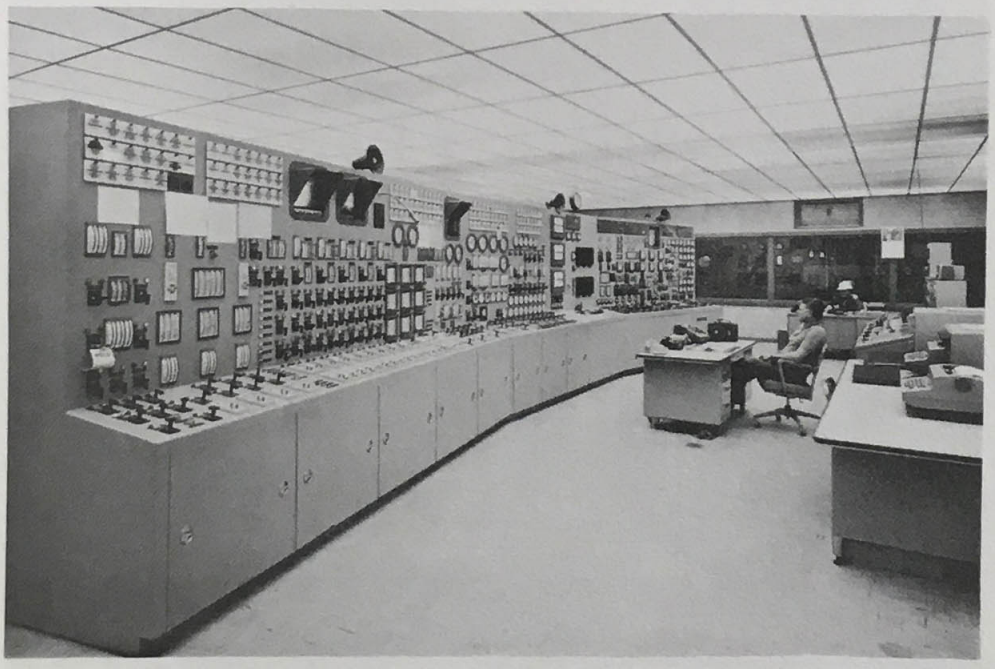


FIGURE 2-2. POWER GENERATION CONTROL CENTER

This control center provides automatic operation and control of a Stearns-Roger designed power generation facility. Functional positioning of control equipment and use of interior color design provides efficient and relaxing working conditions for operating personnel.

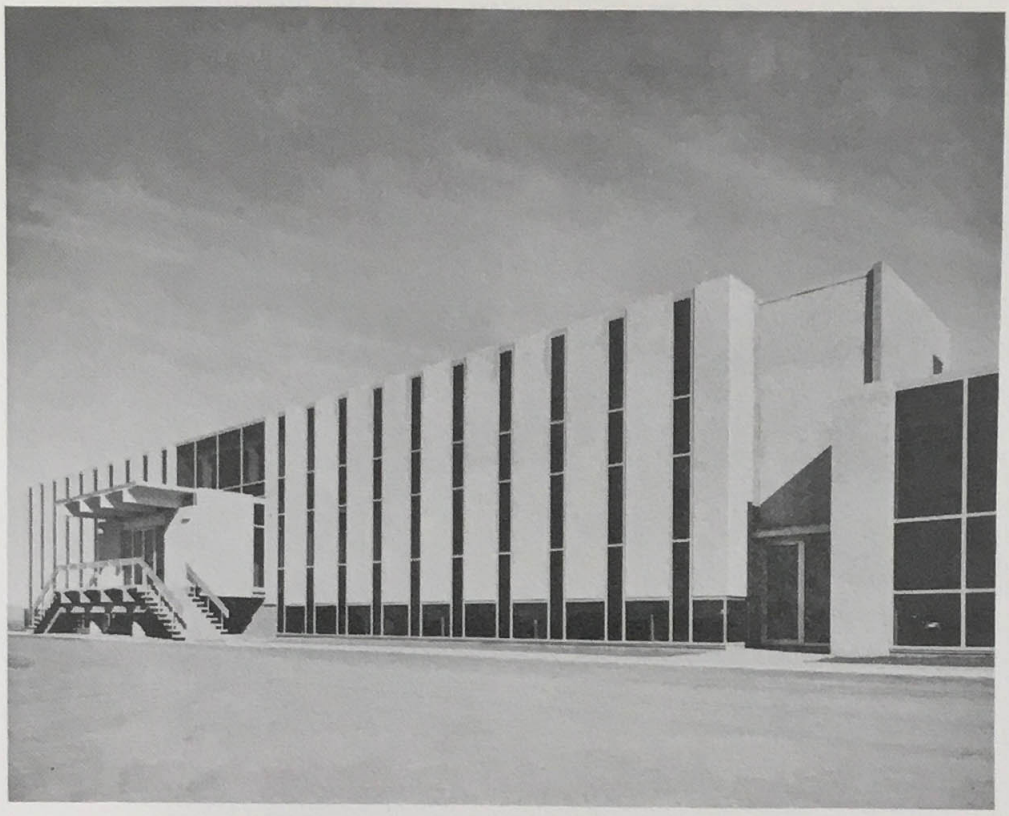


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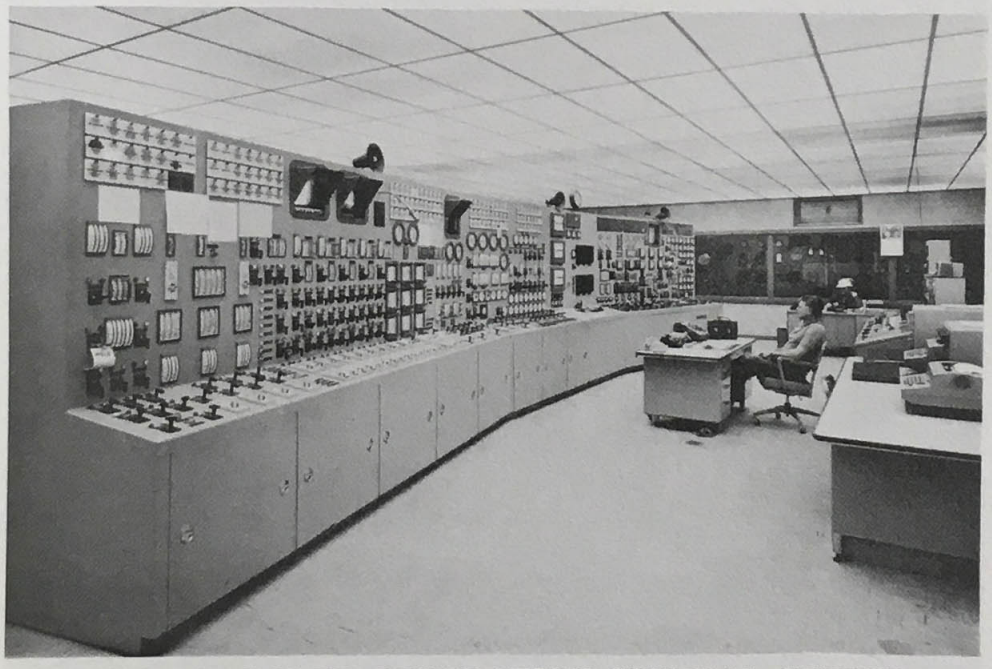


FIGURE 2-2. POWER GENERATION CONTROL CENTER

This control center provides automatic operation and control of a Stearns-Roger designed power generation facility. Functional positioning of control equipment and use of interior color design provides efficient and relaxing working conditions for operating personnel.



FIGURE 2-3. PROCESS CONTROL LABORATORY

This laboratory provides chemical analysis facilities for a large industrial processing plant. The laboratory is well-lighted and acoustically insulated; simplicity of design requires minimum maintenance.

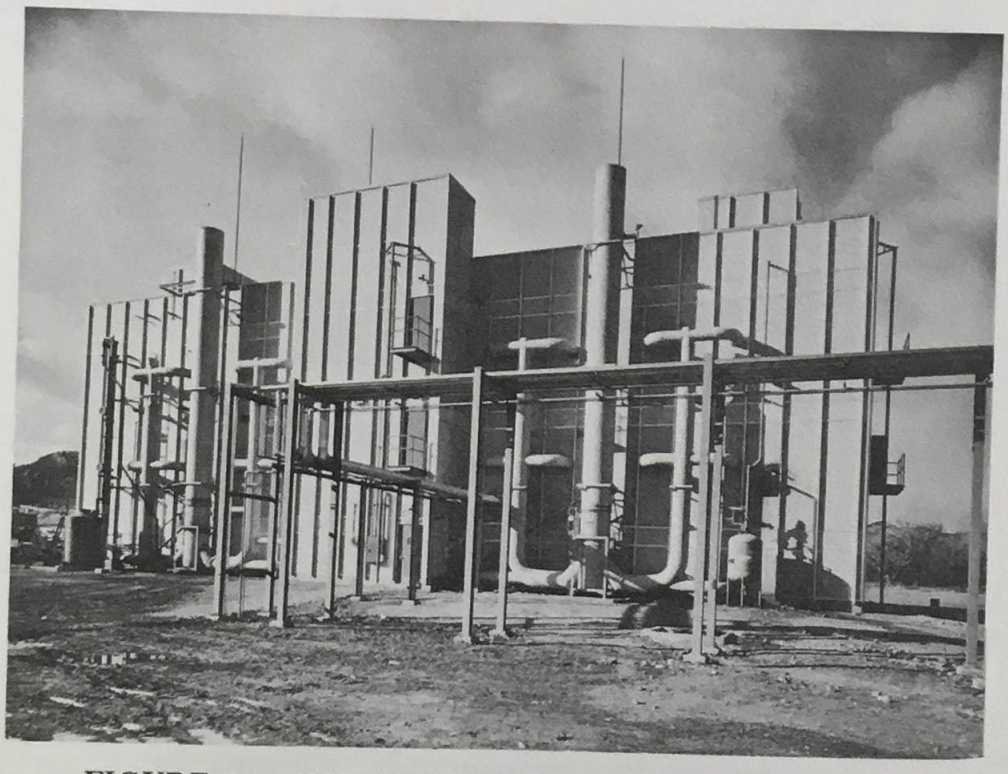


FIGURE 2-4. HERBICIDE PRODUCTION FACILITY

Stearns-Roger designed, fabricated, and constructed this herbicide production facility at Boulder, Colorado. The complex chemical produced at this installation required a design for safe handling of metallic sodium and volatile solvents.



FIGURE 2-5. MANUFACTURING FACILITY

This complete industrial assembly line facility at Fort Collins, Colorado was designed and constructed by Stearns-Roger. All 86 assembly operations are timed and sequenced to produce one unit every twelve seconds.

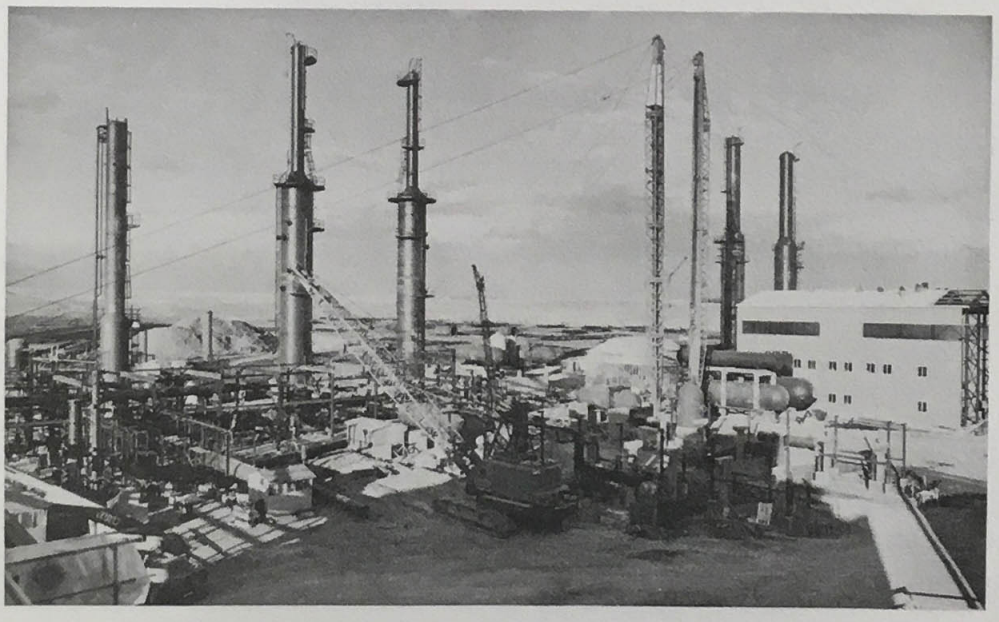


FIGURE 2-6. GAS PROCESSING PLANT

Stearns-Roger was responsible for design, procurement, and construction of this natural gas processing plant in Alberta, Canada. The environmental extremes of Canada were considered in both plant design and construction scheduling.

SERVICES

The present age of rapidly-advancing technology and specialization imposes numerous and varied new requirements upon modern, progressive engineering firms. To keep pace with the ever-increasing and diversified demands of Government and Industry, Stearns-Roger has consistently introduced new services to Clients. Understandably, the mere availability of such services does not necessarily designate or reflect competence; however, when such services are satisfactorily provided and utilized by Clients repeatedly, an engineering firm attains proficiency and competence by practical experience. Stearns-Roger's true measure of proficiency and competence is substantiated by more than eighty years experience in providing engineering services.

CONTRACTIBLE SERVICES

The contractible services offered to Stearns-Roger Clients are listed on the ensuing page.

The services are listed by general categories rather than by specific tasks. Although most of the categorized services are related and are incorporated in a Turnkey project, they can also be contracted individually. The discussion of these services will be confined to Architect-Engineer and Turnkey services; a brief description of other individual services can be derived from these two discussions.

ARCHITECT-ENGINEER DESIGN
- CONSTRUCTION
- EQUIPMENT PROCUREMENT AND INSTALLATION
- EQUIPMENT AND MATERIAL DESIGN AND FABRICATION
- OPERATION AND MANAGEMENT
- CONSULTING
- TECHNICAL WRITING AND DOCUMENTATION

TURNKEY

ARCHITECT-ENGINEER SERVICES

Architect-Engineer services encompass and consolidate numerous, diversified tasks into one contractual package. These services are so scheduled to provide maximum assurance that quality materials, equipment, and workmanship will be incorporated into a well engineered and operational facility. Such assurance has been an integral part of Stearns-Roger projects since 1885, when Stearns-Roger designed its first processing facility.

STEARNS-ROGER A-E DESIGN CONCEPT

The A-E design concept enables Stearns-Roger to ensure the functional integrity of the finished facility, even when construction is performed by others. This insurance is made possible by the close coordination of design and the rigid specifications to construction which are inherent in the Stearns-Roger A-E Design Concept.

Under this concept, the Client does not have to concern himself with details of design and construction, but instead can concentrate his efforts in the future planning of facility takeover and operation. Additionally, the series of "verifications and checks" that are integral parts of the Stearns-Roger A-E Design Concept, assure the Client that all facets of engineering and construction will be responsibly, capably, and satisfactorily undertaken.

A-E DESIGN PROJECT REQUIREMENTS

Figure 3-1 presents the various functions normally and optionally performed by Stearns-Roger on an Architect-Engineer Design project. The Client submittal may consist of a detailed design criteria and process, or it may merely consist of a brief outline of the design and/or process requirements. These Client submittals are evaluated and refined during the A-E Scope and Criteria Task.

A-E Scope and Criteria Task

The A-E Scope and Criteria Task encompasses numerous engineering endeavors as noted on Figure 3-1. The task is supervised by the Project Manager who selects key process and design engineers to perform the various functions. These same key personnel are retained on the project through subsequent phases, thereby maintaining knowledgeable and informed personnel in key positions throughout the life of the project. In conjunction with the Scope and Criteria Task, the Project Manager will supervise formulation of a Scope of Work and staffing of the A-E Design project. (A typical A-E Design Project Organization Chart is depicted in Figure 3-2.) The Scope of Work will define, scope, and assign various project tasks for the total project. In this manner, each staff personnel assigned to the project will be intimately familiar with his specific duties and responsibilities.

Upon completion of the Scope and Criteria Task, all categories of engineering including outline specifications, preliminary estimate, drawings, and schedule, will be submitted for Client review and approval. Although these specifications, estimates, drawings, and schedules are preliminary, a review at this time enables the Client to assess the progress and tenor of the finished design.

A-E Design

After the preliminary design submittal is approved, the Architect-Engineer Design is initiated. Figure 3-1 outlines the normal and optional tasks that are provided during the A-E Design. Periodic on-the-board reviews are implemented to assure the Client that the engineering design is progressing satisfactorily.

The various tasks performed during the A-E Design are coordinated by the Project Manager to ensure that all efforts are compatible and will produce a responsibly engineered and soundly designed facility. The Project Manager shall also supervise development of drawings and specifications to ensure that a complete system of verifications and checks are incorporated therein.

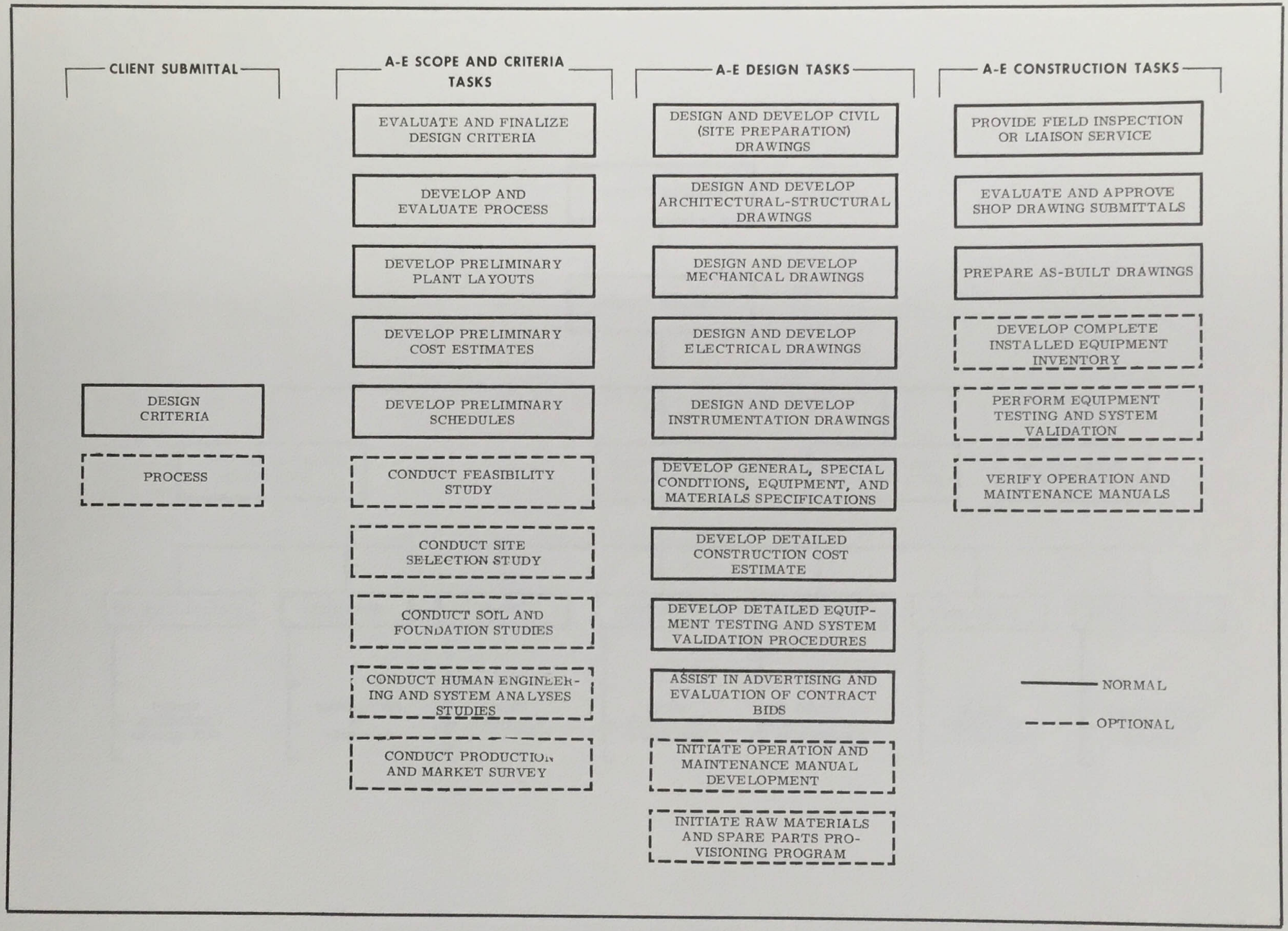


FIGURE 3-1. TYPICAL ARCHITECT-ENGINEERING FUNCTIONS

FIGURE 3-2. TYPICAL A-E PROJECT ORGANIZATION CHART

FACILITIES

This Section describes the physical facilities occupied by Stearns-Roger administrative, engineering, and manufacturing personnel. Table 4-1 provides a detailed breakdown of floor space by buildings and by functions performed within each building by this Corporation.

BUILDING	FLOOR AREA (SQUARE FEET)		
	ADMIN. AND ENGRG.	MFG.	WAREHOUSE
CAMBRIDGE BUILDING	200,000	NONE	8,000
ACOMA BUILDING	12,500	NONE	1,800
MODEL SHOP	NONE	1,200	NONE
PIPE FABRICATING PLANT	3,880	20,200	2,880
GENERAL IRON WORKS	3,300	183,300	60,000
TOTALS	219,680	204,700	72,680

Table 4-1. FACILITY AREAS

ADMINISTRATIVE AND ENGINEERING FACILITIES

The Cambridge Building (Figure 4-1) was designed and constructed to ensure optimum efficiency by providing the most favorable working conditions. This was accomplished by extensively utilizing exterior lighting, providing convenient office arrangements, and giving prime consideration to employee well-being.

MANUFACTURING FACILITIES

The General Iron Works and Pipe Fabrication Plant, both managed by Stearns-Roger, furnish custom-built manufacturing on all projects requiring this service. These facilities (Figure 4-2) are approximately three miles from the Stearns-Roger design complex; this close proximity precludes liaison problems in which design and fabrication are related.



FIGURE 4-1. MAIN BUILDING

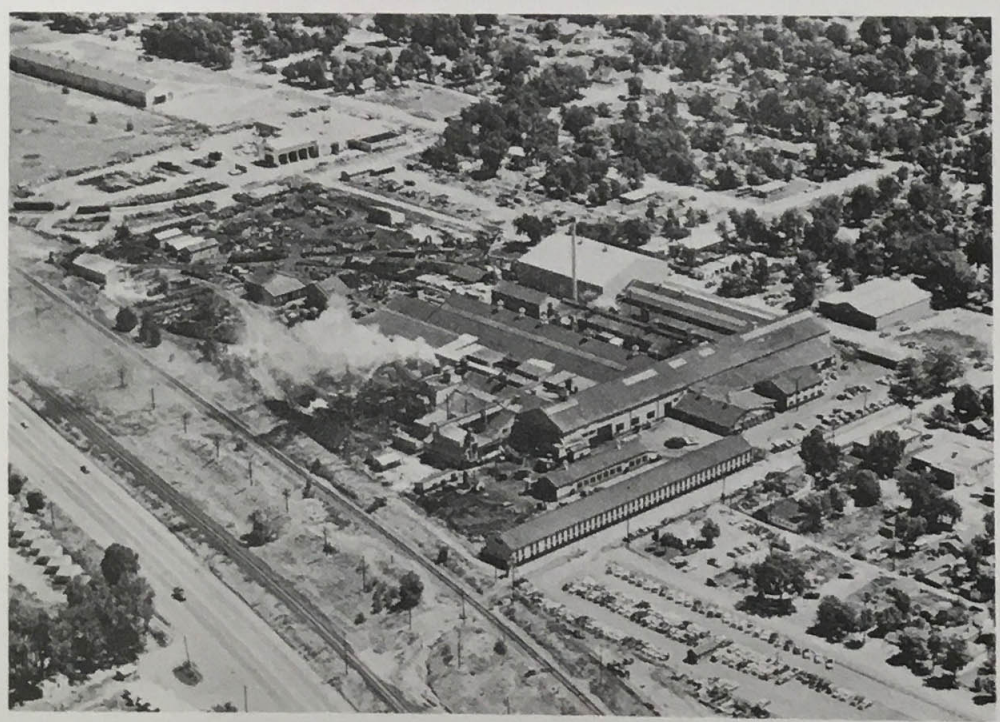


FIGURE 4-2. MANUFACTURING FACILITIES

Transportation problems are minimized in that rail spur lines to these facilities are available for the five railroads serving this area, and principal trucking routes are within ten minutes' driving time of these Plants. Ample docking areas for both rail and trucking are provided at both Plants.

FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Having been established and operating in Denver for more than eighty years, and being one of the principal employers in the community, Stearns-Roger enjoys an enviable reputation for stability and responsibility. Nowhere is it better reflected than in fiscal matters. This Corporation has consistently maintained a strong financial posture manifesting reliability. Attesting to this, corroboration of international recognition; a summary of sales for a ten-year period; and a balance sheet for fiscal year 1969 are included in this Section.

INTERNATIONAL RECOGNITION

Stearns-Roger is registered in the Contractor's Index of the Agency for International Development (AID), U. S. Department of State, and is authorized to perform major international industrial contracts under the auspices of AID, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) and the Export-Import Bank of the United States (EX-IM Bank).

SALES SUMMARY

Table 5-1 lists the year-end figures for the total value of work in progress for each of the last ten years:

YEAR	DOLLAR VOLUME
1960	67,855,931.00
1961	65,301,140.00
1962	81,879,133.00
1963	128,697,210.00
1964	132,758,150.00
1965	159,015,421.00
1966	198,947,639.00
1967	319,113,073.00
1968	557,969,700.00
1969	538,299,357.00

Table 5-1. SALES SUMMARY

These figures represent a wide variety of projects encompassing many of the capabilities previously described in Section 2.

BALANCE SHEET

A balance sheet for fiscal year 1969 is presented as Table 5-2.

ASSETS

CURRENT ASSETS

CASH		1,968,252	
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE		4,512,982	
SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS		7,667,786	
NOTES RECEIVABLE		1,702,382	
STORES		507,449	
CURRENT BILLINGS ON CONTRACTS IN PROGRESS		7,334,923	
ADVANCED TO STEARNS-ROGER CANADA LTD.		863,377	
ADVANCED TO GENERAL IRON WORKS CO.		350,000	24,907,151

FIXED ASSETS

CAPITAL STOCK OF OTHER CORPORATIONS		874,001	
LIFE INSURANCE - CASH VALUE		627,612	
REAL ESTATE		746,035	
EQUIPMENT, FIXTURES AND BUILDINGS	8,787,995		
LESS DEPRECIATION	2,255,438	6,532,557	
PATENTS		24,336	
MISCELLANEOUS OTHER INVESTMENTS		76,320	8,880,861

DEFERRED CHARGES

329,376

34,117,388

LIABILITIES

CURRENT LIABILITIES

CUSTOMER ADVANCES - CURRENT MONTH	1,373,695	
ACCOUNTS AND NOTES PAYABLE	4,510,044	
ACCRUED TAXES	1,292,079	
PROFIT-SHARING RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTION	1,138,000	
CONTRACT PROGRESS INVOICES LESS COSTS	5,602,096	
OTHER ACCRUED LIABILITIES	189,946	
FEDERAL INCOME TAX (LESS PREPAYMENTS)	3,151,991	17,257,851

CAPITAL STOCK OUTSTANDING

COMMON	912,375	
CLASS A PREFERRED	487,500	
CLASS B PREFERRED	1,577,800	2,977,675

SURPLUS AND SURPLUS RESERVES

13,881,862

34,117,388

TABLE 5-2. STEARNS-ROGER 1969 BALANCE SHEET

Sterns - Roger Corporation File